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CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA:

OR,

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

SHELLS OF MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS.

VOL. VII.

CONTAINING A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS

HELIX.

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BY

LOVELL AUGUSTUS REEVE, F.L.S., F.G.S.,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF WÜRTEMBERG, AND OF THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK.

"But who hath praise enough? Nay, who hath any?
None can express Thy works but he that knows them;
And none can know Thy works, which are so many
And so complete, but only He that owes them."—*Herbert.*

MT. 84

LONDON:

LOVELL REEVE, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1854.

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Helix, Pl. I.

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Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE I.

Species 1. (Fig. 1, 2, 4, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OVUM. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, obliquè striatâ et irregulariter rugosâ, lineis impressis, apice confertissimis, in anfractu ultimo remotis et irregularibus subdecussatâ, nonnunquam rugoso-malleatâ, obtusè carinatâ, fulvo-castaneâ, interdum fasciâ supra carinam pallidâ, infra carinam purpureo-nigricante ornatâ; suturis canaliculatis; anfractibus quinque, supernè tumidis, ultimo ad columellam excavato; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ, intus nitidè lacteâ; peristomate simplici, crasso, margine dextro arcuatim dilatato.*

THE EGG HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, globosely depressed, obliquely rugose, subdecussated with impressed lines, very close-set at the apex, remote and irregular on the last whorl, sometimes roughly indented, obtusely keeled, fulvous chestnut, sometimes encircled with a pale band above the keel, tinged with purple-black below the keel; sutures channelled; whorls five, swollen at the upper part, the last whorl excavated about the columella; aperture lunar-elliptical, shining white within; lip simple, thick, right edge arcuately dilated.

VALENCIENNES, Voy. Humboldt and Bonpland, Zool. vol. ii. p. 242. pl. 56. f. 4.

Helix Otaheitana, Férussac.

Helix meridionalis, Wood.

Hab. Islands of Luzon and Panay, Philippines; Cuming.

The three specimens here figured represent the extreme varieties of the species, Fig. 4 being the type, Fig. 1 the variety β of Pfeiffer, and fig. 2 the variety γ of the same author. In the first the whorls are broad and compressed, in the second they are more swollen and encircled by a band of light epidermis. The third variety is chiefly remarkable for its wrinkled indented sculpture. At first they seemed to represent so many distinct species, and are numbered accordingly in the plate, but upon further examination they prove to be, as defined by Pfeiffer, different states of the same.

The specimen of *H. ovum* figured by M. Valenciennes in Humboldt and Bonpland's Voyage, from the collection of a gentleman who resided at Manilla, is a dead bleached shell deprived of its epidermis.

For Sp. 2 and 4, see Pl. IX.

Species 3. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SAGITTIFERA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, depressâ, obliquè striatâ et obsoletè rugosâ, fulvâ, maculis sagittiformibus et ad carinam obsoletam fasciâ unicâ rufâ ornatâ; suturis impressis, ad anfractum ultimum subcanaliculatis; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate simplici, ad columellam subincrassato, vix reflexo, margine supero deflexo.*

THE ARROW-HEAD-MARKED HELIX. Shell sub-umbilicated, depressed, obliquely striated and obsoletely wrinkled, fulvous, ornamented with arrow-headed marks and an obsolete red band at the keel; sutures impressed, rather channelled in the last whorl; whorls four to five, rather flattened, last whorl inflated; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, white within; lip simple, rather thickened about the columella, but little reflected, upper edge deflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 86.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The arrow-head marks in this species are exceedingly characteristic; they are sometimes nearly obsolete, but, however faint, are sufficient to distinguish the species.

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5. a.

6. a.

6. b.

5. b.

Reeve & Nicholls imp.

HELIX.

PLATE II.

Species 5. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SARCINOSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-globosâ, sublævigatâ, absque nitore, coloribus variâ, nunc virescente aut brunneâ, nunc flavo-brunneâ, fasciâ fusco-rubrâ medio cingulatâ, epidermide variâ; spirâ latè conoideâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo magno, inflato, interdum obsoletè angulato; columellâ roseâ, subrectâ, basi intortâ, subtruncatâ; aperturâ lunato-subovali, intus nitidè lacteâ; peristomate violascente-rubro, expanso, reflexiusculo, marginibus callo tenui, nitido, introrsum diffuso, junctis.*

THE BURDENSOME HELIX. Shell imperforated, ovately globose, nearly smooth, without glitter, various in colour, sometimes greenish or brownish, sometimes yellowish-brown, encircled round the middle with a brown-red band, epidermis variable; spire broadly conoid, obtuse at the apex, whorls five, rather convex, the last whorl large, inflated, sometimes obsoletely angled; columella pinkish, nearly straight, twisted at the base, slightly truncated; aperture lunar-suboval, shining milk-white within; edge of the lip violet-red, expanded, slightly reflected, margins joined by a thin shining callosity diffused inwards.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, p. 323, Hist. Moll. pl. 109. f. 1–3.

Hab. Islands of Masbate, Guimaras, and Negros, Philippines.

This fine species is extremely variable both in colour and in the pattern afforded by the layers of epidermis, divested of which, it has the appearance represented by Férussac.

Species 6. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TURBINOIDES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conico-globosâ, lineis incrementi obliquè striatâ, viridi, fasciis albis hydrophanis cingulatâ, apice saturatè fulvo-rubrâ; spirâ obtusè conicâ; anfractibus quinque, tumidis, ultimo spiram subæquante; columellâ arcuatâ, purpureo-fuscâ; aperturâ lunato-subovali, ferè circulari, intus nitidissimè lacteâ; peristomate simplici, reflexo, brunneo-marginato.*

THE TOP-LIKE HELIX. Shell imperforated, conically globose, obliquely striated with lines of growth, green, encircled with white hydrophanous bands, dark fulvous-red about the apex; spire obtusely conical; whorls five, swollen, the last nearly equal to the spire; columella arched, purple-brown; aperture lunar-suboval, nearly circular, glittering milk-white within; edge of the lip simple, reflected, purple-brown.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840. p. 23.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The colouring of this elegantly formed species, a rich blue-green, varies only a very little in shade. The spiral bands differ according to the arrangement of the epidermis.

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Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE III.

Species 7. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CRYPTICA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidâ, striatâ, rugis obliquis sculptâ et lineis elevatis cinctâ, purpureo-brunneâ, epidermide fusculâ indutâ; spirâ brevi, nudâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo medio angulato, anticè descendente; columellâ declivi, valdè dilatatâ, carneâ; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus argenteâ-cærulescente; peristomate latè expanso, incrassato, reflexo, carneo-livido.*

THE CONCEALED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, solid, striated, sculptured with oblique wrinkles and encircled with raised lines, purple-brown, covered with a brownish epidermis; spire short; whorls four, rather convex, last whorl slightly angled in the middle, descending anteriorly; columella slanting, much dilated, flesh-tinted; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, silvery-bluish within; edge of the lip thickened, reflected, livid flesh-colour.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 22.

Hab. Island of Samar, Philippines; Cuming.

This species is of a rounded form, and has a peculiar glaucous-livid roughened surface.

Species 8. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PORPHYRIA. *Hel. testâ perforatâ, depressâ, solidâ, obliquè rugoso-striatâ, rufâ, maculis et strigis creberrimis, flavido-albidis, subprominulis marmoratâ, carinatâ, infra carinam fusco-fasciatâ, basi olivaceo-fulvâ, nitidiore; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, regulariter accrescentibus, ultimo circa perforationem apertam excavato; aperturâ subrhombeâ; peristomate simplici, tenui, margine columellari arcuatim reflexo.*

THE PORPHYRY HELIX. Shell perforated, depressed, solid, obliquely roughly striated, red, marbled with rather prominent close yellowish-white blotches and streaks, keeled, banded with brown below the keel, fulvous-olive and more shining at the base; whorls four to five, rather flattened, regularly increasing, the last excavated around the umbilicus; aperture subrhomboid; edge of the lip simple, thin, arcuately reflected over the columellar margin.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 87.

Hab. Island of Burias, Philippines; Cuming.

The upper surface of the shell is neatly characterized by a mottled disposition of the epidermis.

Species 9. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HEPATICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressiusculâ, striis confertis spiralibus et obliquis minutè decussatâ, subcarinatâ, fumeo-castaneâ, apicem versus rufescente, ad carinam zonulâ fulvâ cingulatâ, infra saturatiore, subtus olivaceâ; spirâ parum exsertâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, margine supero inflexo, columellari valdè dilatato-reflexo.*

THE LIVER-COLOURED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather depressed, minutely decussated with close-set spiral and oblique striæ, slightly keeled, smoky-chestnut colour, reddish towards the apex, encircled with a narrow yellow zone at the keel, darker below, olive underneath; spire but little exserted; whorls four in number, rather flattened; aperture lunar-oval; edge of the lip simple, upper margin inflected, columellar margin dilately reflected back.

Hab. Bulinao, Province of Zambales, Island of Luzon (under decayed leaves); Cuming.

This species is always distinguished from *H. bulla*, to which it is nearest allied, by its peculiar smoky-brown colour, its narrow yellow keel-zone, and firmer growth.

Species 10. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LATITANS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidâ, longitudinaliter striatâ, sulcis concentricis obsoletè notatâ, atro-rufescente, epidermide tenui, flavescente-griseâ indutâ, medio rufo-fasciatâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato; columellâ declivi, latâ, planâ, fusco-carneâ; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus nitidâ, lividâ; peristomate intus fusco-carneo, late expanso, tenuiusculo, vix reflexo, marginibus callo nitido junctis, supero arcuato, basali cum columellari angulum formante.*

THE LURKING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, solid, longitudinally striated, obsoletely marked with concentric grooves, black-red, covered with a thin yellowish-grey epidermis, red-banded about the middle; spire short; whorls four, rather

convex, the last obsoletely angled; columella slanting, broad, flat, brownish-flesh; aperture rather oblique, lunar-oval, livid and shining within; edge of the lip brown-flesh within, broadly expanded, rather thin, but little reflected, margins joined by a thin shining callous layer, forming an angle at the base with the columella.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 3.

Hab. Island of Bohol, Philippines; Cuming.

This fine species is of a dark mahogany-colour, the epidermis showing chiefly below the periphery of the last whorl. The lip is broadly expanded and of a strong flesh-tint.

Species 11. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MONOCHROA. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, semiglobosâ, tenuiusculâ, pallidè brunneâ, interdum rufo variè fasciatâ, minutè rugulosâ; spirâ mediocri; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo rufo bifasciato; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate extus cæruleo-fusco, subincrassato, reflexo, columellari crasso, latè expanso, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE YELLOW-TINGED HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, semiglobose, rather thin, pale yellowish-brown, sometimes variously banded with red, minutely wrinkled; spire middling; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last red-banded; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, milk-white within; lip blue-brown without, rather thickened, reflected; columella thick, broadly expanded, half-covering the umbilicus.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 1.

Hab. Island of Tablas, Philippines; Cuming.

Of rather globose form, of a peculiar yellowish tinge, with a livid blue-white lip.

Species 12. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CADUCIOR. *Hel. testâ obliquè umbilicatâ, depressâ, carinatâ, supra carinam minutè granulatâ, infra minutè rugulosâ, pallidè olivaceâ, fasciâ angustâ nigricante; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis et minutè decussatis; aperturâ latè elliptică, intus opalinâ; peristomate simplici, tenui, dilatato, umbilicum obliquum semitegente.*

THE MORE BRITTLE HELIX. Shell obliquely perforated, depressed, keeled, minutely granulated above the keel, wrinkled below it, light olive, with a narrow blackish band below the keel; spire but little raised; whorls four to five, rather flat and minutely decussated; aperture broadly elliptical, interior opaline; lip simple, thin, dilated at the columella, reflected, half-covering the oblique umbilicus.

Hab. Island of Masbate, Philippines; Cuming.

Of thin brittle substance and yellowish-olive hue, minutely granulated above, minutely wrinkled below.

Species 13. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CRETATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidâ, sub epidermide griseo-flavidâ, sæpe obscurè zonatâ, nitidè atro-rufescente; spirâ subelevatâ, semiglobosâ, strigis epidermidis variegatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo lineis elevatis, concentricis cincto et irregulariter malleato; columellâ declivi, strictiusculâ, dilatatâ, planâ, albâ vel rubellâ; aperturâ amplâ, lunato-ovali, intus iridescente; peristomate latè expanso, reflexo, margine supero arcuato, basali cum columellari angulum obtusum formante.*

THE CHALKY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, solid, shining dark red, covered with a yellowish-grey epidermis, often zoned; spire somewhat raised, semiglobose, variegated with streaks of epidermis; whorls four, convex, the last encircled with raised lines and irregularly dented; columella slanting, rather drawn out, dilated, flat, white or reddish; aperture large, lunar-oval, iridescent within; lip broadly expanded, reflected, upper edge arched, basal edge forming an obtuse angle with the columella.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 23.

Hab. Island of Leyte, Philippines; Cuming.

The surface of this shell, covered with a thick chalky epidermis, is peculiarly dented throughout.

HELIX.

PLATE IV.

Species 14. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STOLEPHORA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, sublævigatâ, obliquè striatâ, obtusè angulatâ, supernè depressâ, pallidissimè carneo-fulvescente, basi convexâ, infra angulum fasciâ rufâ, deorsum pallescente, reticulato-striatâ circumdatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis; aperturâ perobliquâ, valdè depressâ; peristomate vix incrassato, marginibus callo umbilicum ferè tegente junctis.*

THE ROBED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subdiscoid, rather smooth, obliquely striated, obtusely angled, depressed at the upper part, very light flesh-brown, base convex, surrounded with a red band beneath the angle, then pale and reticulately striated; whorls four, rather flat; aperture very obliquè, very depressed; lip scarcely thickened, margins joined by a callous layer, which nearly covers the umbilicus.

VALENCIENNES, Voy. Humboldt and Bonpland, Zool. p. 242. pl. 56. f. 4.

Helix buphthalmus, Férussac.

Hab. New Spain; Valenciennes.

Distinguished chiefly by its depressly flattened growth and purplish flesh-brown colouring.

Species 15. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BULLA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenuissimâ, pellucidâ, striis confertis spiralibus et obliquis minutè decussatâ, subcarinatâ, pallidè fulvâ, ad carinam rufo-cingulatâ; suturis vix impressis; spirâ parum exsertâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus iridescente, unifasciatâ; peristomate simplici, margine supero introrsum flexo, columellari vix expanso.*

THE BUBBLE HELIX. Shell sub-umbilicated, globosely depressed, very thin, pellucid, very closely decussated with close-set spiral and oblique striæ, slightly keeled, light fulvous, encircled with a red band at the keel; sutures slightly impressed; spire but little exserted; whorls four, rather flattened; aperture lunar-rounded, iridescent and one-banded within; lip simple, upper edge slightly inflected, columellar edge very little expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 151.

Hab. Province of Albay, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A very slight transparent shell, similar in form and design to *H. hepatica*.

Species 16. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EXILIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, carinatâ, pellucidâ, tenerâ, pallidè fulvidâ, supernè depressâ, argutè striatâ, subtus convexiore, striis minus distinctis; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo non descendente, fasciâ angustâ, rufâ, infra carinam ornato; areâ umbilicali interdum rufo-fuscâ; aperturâ latâ, elliptică; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari brevissimè reflexo.*

THE SLENDER HELIX. Shell sub-umbilicated, discoid, keeled, pellucid, light, pale fulvous, depressed at the upper part, prominently striated, more convex beneath, with the striæ less distinct; whorls six in number, rather flattened, the last not descending, ornamented with a narrow red band beneath the keel; area of the umbilicus sometimes reddish-brown; aperture broad, elliptical; lip simple, sharp, columellar edge very shortly reflected.

MULLER, Verm. vol. ii. p. 22.

Helix explanata, Quoy.

Hab. New Guinea; Quoy. Island of Ticao, Philippines; Cuming.

The upper convex surface of this shell is remarkable for its crowded concentric striæ.

Species 17. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZEUS. *Hel. testâ obliquè umbilicatâ, subdepresso-convexâ, solidâ, rugis obliquis striisque spiralibus elevatis sculptâ, rufâ, strigis albis fulminatis supernè ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo basi convexo, medio angulato, infra carinam sulcis profundis concentricis excavato; aperturâ perobliquâ, subtrapeziformi; peristomate acuto, recto, margine columellari brevi, supra umbilicum reflexo.*

THE RAIN-SHOWER HELIX. Shell obliquely umbilicated, somewhat depressly convex, solid, sculptured with oblique wrinkles and raised spiral striæ, red, ornamented about the upper part with zigzag streaks; whorls four to five, convex, the last convex at the base, angled in the middle, ploughed with deep concentric grooves beneath the keel; aperture very

oblique, subtrapeziform; lip sharp, straight, columellar edge short, reflected over the umbilicus.

JONAS, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 188.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

This is a very distinct species, first, in form, owing to a peculiar depression of the sutures; secondly, in marking, which consists of a shower of zigzag marks upon a dark chestnut ground.

Species 18. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RAPA. *Hel. testâ obliquè umbilicatâ, convexo-rotundatâ, lineis concentricis sulcis spiralibus decussatâ, pallidè olivaceo-fuscâ; anfractu ultimo fasciâ angustâ castaneâ cingulato, subtus undique minutè malleato; spirâ subelevatâ; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, margine columellari breviter dilatato, umbilicum partim tegente.*

THE RAPE HELIX. Shell obliquely umbilicated, convexly rounded, decussated with concentric lines and spiral grooves, pale olive-brown; last whorl encircled with a narrow chestnut band, minutely indented throughout beneath; spire rather raised; aperture oblique, lunar oval; lip simple, columellar edge shortly dilated, nearly covering the umbilicus.

MULLER, Verm. vol. ii. p. 67.

Hab. Island of Amboyna; Beck.

This species is referred to Müller's *H. rapa*, but it is difficult, out of the several allied species now known, to say which is the original type.

Species 19. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MULLERI. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, convexo-orbiculatâ, subcarinatâ, solidâ, fulvâ, basi saturatiore, infra carinam fasciâ latâ rufâ notatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, supremis planis, minutè rugoso-reticulatis, ultimo versus aperturam convexo, irregulariter malleato-rugoso; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, margine supero subinflexo, columellari breviter expanso, perforationem tegente.*

MULLER'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, convexly orbicular, slightly keeled, solid, fulvous, darker at the base, marked with a broad red band beneath the keel; whorls four to five, upper ones flattened, minutely rugosely reticulated, last whorl convex towards the aperture, irregularly roughly indented; aperture lunar-oval; lip simple, upper edge slightly inflected, columellar edge shortly expanded, covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1844, p. 178.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

Of an orbicular form, with a rather roughly indented surface.

Species 20. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAMARCKIANA. *Hel. testâ obliquè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subcarinatâ, tenui, supra carinam minutè granulosâ, infra rugulosâ, olivaceo-rufâ, infra carinam fasciâ nigro-rufâ, deorsum dilutâ, ornatâ; suturis impressis; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, supremis planiusculis, minutissimè decussatis et malleatis; aperturâ latè elliptică, intus lacteâ vel opalinâ; peristomate simplici, tenui, ad columellam dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum obliquum semitegente.*

LAMARCK'S HELIX. Shell obliquely umbilicated, depressed, irregularly striated and wrinkled, olive-red, ornamented with a black-red band beneath the keel, then fading; sutures impressed; spire but little raised; whorls four to five, the uppermost rather flat, indented and very minutely decussated; aperture broadly elliptical, milk-white or opaline within; lip simple, thin, dilated and reflected at the columella, half-covering the oblique umbilicus.

LEA, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. vol. vii. p. 461. pl. 12. f. 11.

Hab. Island of Masbate, Philippines; Cuming.

A bold, rather solid shell, with the upper surface thickly rudely indented.

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Reeve & Nicholls, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE V.

Species 21. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NORRISII. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidâ, obsoletè malleatâ, glabrâ, fulvo-citrinâ, zonis opacis, candidis, et infra suturas maculis irregularibus albis notatâ; spirâ semiglobosâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo ad columellam latam, callosam, arcuatim prolongatam, excavato; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, intus lacteâ; peristomate crasso, latissimè expanso.*

NORRIS'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, solid, obsoletely indented, smooth, fulvous-lemon, with opake white epidermis zones, and marked with irregular white epidermis spots below the sutures; spire semiglobose; whorls four to five, convex, the last excavated at the broad, callous, arcuately prolonged columella; aperture lunar-subcircular, white within; lip thick, very broadly expanded.

SOWERBY, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 85.

Hab. Islands of Luzon and Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

This delicate species comes very near *H. pulcherrima*, but is certainly distinct. It is always of a clear uniform fulvous lemon-colour, zoned and blotched with opake white epidermis.

Species 22. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DUBIOSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, obsoletè malleatâ, fulvâ, fasciâ suturali et areâ columellari nigro-rufis, fasciisque plurimis epidermidis hydrophanæ albidæ ornatâ; spirâ subsemiglobosâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus; columellâ planulatâ, declivi; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, peristomate tenui, albo, latè expanso, vix reflexiusculo, margine basali cum columellâ angulum obsoletum formante.*

THE DOUBTFUL HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, thin, obsoletely indented, fulvous, ornamented with black-red in bands and in columellar area, and with numerous white epidermis bands and lines; spire sub-semiglobose; whorls four in number, rather convex, enlarging rapidly; columella flattened, slanting; aperture lunar-rounded; lip thin, white, broadly expanded, scarcely reflected, basal margin forming an obsolete angle with the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 123.

Helix decipiens, var. Sowerby.

Hab. Island of Samar, Philippines; Cuming.

This species is distinct from the following, but it comes very near to *H. mirabilis*, so much so as to make it doubtful whether it is distinguished by anything more than a different kind of epidermis.

Species 23. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DECIPIENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, lævi, non nitente, pellucidâ, fulvâ vel sulphureâ, epidermide hydrophanâ albâ strigatâ et fasciatâ; spirâ subelatâ; anfractibus quatuor, rotundatis; columellâ albâ, subarcuatâ; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, intus lacteâ; peristomate expanso.*

THE DECEPTIVE HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, thin, smooth, not shining, pellucid, fulvous or sulphurous, streaked and banded with white hydrophanous epidermis; spire slightly raised; whorls four, rounded; columella white, subarcuate; aperture lunar-subcircular, white within; lip expanded.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 96.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

Several of Mr. Sowerby's varieties are to be excluded from this species, which is of light substance, streaked longitudinally with broken lines of white hydrophanous epidermis.

Species 24. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PAN. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideo-globosâ, obliquè striatâ, epidermide hydrophanâ ubique obductâ, albidâ vel fuscâ, zonis variis fulvis et nigricantibus ornatâ; spirâ elatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis; columellâ subrectè descendente, albidâ, dilatatâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate angustè reflexo, intus brunneo vel albido.*

THE PAN HELIX. Shell imperforated, conoid-globose, obliquely striated, covered everywhere with hydrophanous epidermis, whitish or brown, ornamented with various fulvous and blackish zones; spire raised; whorls five, rather flattened; columella nearly straight, descending, whitish, dilated; aperture lunar-oval, white within; lip narrowly reflected, brownish or whitish within.

21.

22.

23.

24. a.

24. b

24. c.

25.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 23.
Hab. Island of Bohol, Philippines; Cuming.

This is more covered with epidermis than most species. The rich-brown bands are variously disposed, and the lip has a livid purplish tinge.

Species 25. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHRYSOCHEILA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, crassiusculâ, obliquè striatâ, rubellâ, epidermide nitidâ olivaceo-luteâ indutâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo valdè inflato; columellâ perobliquâ, dilatatâ, profundè intrante, subexcavatâ, vitellinâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus albâ; peristomate lato, reflexo, valdè incrassato, vitellino.*

THE GOLDEN-LIP HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, rather thick, obliquely striated, pale rose-tinted, covered with an olive-yellow shining epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls four to five, convex, the last much inflated; columella very oblique, dilated, entering deeply, slightly excavated, egg-yolk coloured; aperture lunar-rounded, white within; lip broad, reflected, much thickened, egg-yolk coloured.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 3.
Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A fine solid shell, remarkable for its brilliant golden-yellow colouring and shining horny epidermis, without pattern or marking.

26. a.

26. b.

26. c.

26. d.

26. e.

26. f.

26. g.

26. h.

26. i.

26. k.

Sowerby del. et lith.

Rowe & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE VI.

Species 26. (Fig. *a* to *k*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PULCHERRIMA. *Hel. testâ subglobosâ, imperforatâ, unicolore vel coloribus variis pulchrè pictâ, plerumque epidermide albidâ elegantissimè reticulato-fasciatâ; spirâ parvulâ, obtusè conoideâ, apice nitidè sanguineâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo valdè inflato, ad columellam excavato; columellâ obliquâ, albido-callosâ, supernè obsoletè unidentatâ; aperturâ lunato-circulari, intus nitidissimâ; peristomate simplici, expanso.*

THE VERY BEAUTIFUL HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, of one uniform colour, or beautifully painted with various colours, generally very elegantly reticulately banded with a whitish epidermis; spire rather small, obtusely conoid, shining blood-rose tint at the apex; whorls four to five, convex, last whorl much inflated, excavated at the columella; columella oblique, white and callous, obsoletely one-toothed at the upper part; aperture lunar-circular, very shining within; lip simple, expanded.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 90.

Hab. Province of Cagayan, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The colours and varieties of epidermis-pattern exhibited in this beautiful species are so numerous, that the accompanying ten figures are insufficient to illustrate it fully. The prevailing colours are dark chestnut, rose, and yellow, and all are remarkable for their peculiar delicacy and clearness. The lip is white, mostly edged with rose, and the apex is generally rose, whether the body of the shell is light or dark-coloured.

Mr. Cuming collected this species in the island of Luzon, where he discovered it in all its varieties within a very limited area.

Helix, Pl. VII.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31. a.
31. b
32.
Sowerby, del et lith.

HELIX.

PLATE VII.

Species 27. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHLOROCHROA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenuiusculâ, fulvidâ vel pallidè brunneâ, albo-marmoratâ et strigatâ, epidermide cinereo-fuscescente indutâ; spirâ semiglobosâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam obsoletè angulato; columellâ obliquè arcuatâ, denticulatâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate subincrassato, expanso, fusco.*

THE YELLOWISH HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, rather thin, yellowish or pale brown, marbled and streaked with white, covered with a light ash-brown epidermis; spire semiglobose; whorls four to five, rather convex, last whorl obsoletely angled at the periphery; columella obliquely arched, denticulated; aperture rounded-lunar; lip rather thickened, expanded, brown.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 2.

Hab. Island of Bohol, Philippines; Cuming.

It is somewhat doubtful whether this is not a light unspotted variety of *H. Mindanaensis.*

Species 28. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CUVIERIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, tenui, pellucidâ, obliquè striatâ, carinatâ, olivaceo-lutescente, infra carinam fasciâ latâ rufo-virescente, deorsum dilutâ, ornatâ; spirâ vix elatâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo basi convexo; aperturâ latâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari breviter reflexiusculo.*

CUVIER'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, thin, pellucid, obliquely striated, keeled, olive-yellow, ornamented with a broad red-green band beneath the keel, diluted below; spire scarcely raised; whorls five, flattened, last whorl convex at the base; aperture broad, lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar edge shortly reflected.

LEA, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. vol. vii. p. 461. pl. 12. f. 12.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A thin convexly flattened shell, very sharply keeled at the periphery, of a rich horny-green colour underneath.

Species 29. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FULVIDA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, tenui, pellucidâ, pallidè fulvescente, supernè sub lente confertissimè granulosâ, basi glabrâ, nitidâ; spirâ subelatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, supremis planis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari subincrassato, ad perforationem obsoletam reflexo.*

THE FULVOUS HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, globosely turbinated, thin, pellucid, pale fulvous, very closely granulated beneath the lens at the upper part, smooth and shining at the base; spire slightly raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, the uppermost flattened, the last rounded; aperture lunar; lip simple, columellar margin rather thickened, reflected about the obsolete umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 87.

Hab. Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

This differs mainly from the preceding species in having the surface minutely granulated, and in the whorls being rounder and little keeled.

Species 30. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRANDIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, solidâ, ponderosâ, striatâ, nigricante-rufâ, epidermide griseo-fuscescente fasciatim obductâ; spirâ conicâ, apice pallidâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo spirâ breviore, basi inflato, fortius striato; columellâ verticali, brevi, subtortâ; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate nigricante, latè expanso, margine basali incrassato, reflexo, cum columellari valdè dilatato, albido, angulum obtusum formante.*

THE LARGE HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely turbinated, solid, heavy, striated, blackish-red, covered with a greyish-brown epidermis disposed in bands; spire conical, apex pale; whorls six, rather convex, the last shorter than the spire, inflated and more strongly striated at the base; columella vertical, short, rather twisted; aperture broadly lunar; lip blackish, broadly expanded, basal margin thickened, reflected, with the columellar edge strongly dilated, whitish, forming an obtuse angle.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 43.

Hab. Near Bangui, Province of Ilocos, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The locality of this species is given with some accuracy, as the specimen there collected, from which our drawing is made, is the only one at present known.

Species 31. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

Helix fulgens. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conicâ, crassiusculâ, lævi, supernè albidâ, basi fusco-fulvâ, fasciis aliquot nigris cinctâ; spirâ elatâ, obtusiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, intus albâ; columellâ dilatatâ, albo-callosâ; peristomate breviter reflexo.*

The shining Helix. Shell imperforated, globosely conical, rather thick, smooth, whitish round the upper part, brown-fulvous below, encircled by a few black bands; spire raised, rather obtuse; whorls four to five, rather convex; aperture lunar-subcircular, white within; columella dilated, white-callous; lip shortly reflected.

Sowerby, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 3.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

The varieties of this species here figured show that the dark bands are variably disposed, with sometimes a very dark one beneath the sutures.

Species 32. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix Mindanaensis. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conicâ, solidâ, obliquè rugoso-striatâ, apice obtusâ, pallidâ, luteo-fuscâ, opacâ, maculis variis rufis pellucidis ornatâ; spirâ conoideâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo medio obtusè angulato, infra angulum fasciâ latâ hydrophanâ albidâ signato; columellâ lividâ, subrectè descendente, medio subintortâ; aperturâ tetragono-ovali, intus plumbeâ; peristomate subincrassato, parum reflexo, livido-fusco, margine supero arcuatim dilatato.*

The Mindanao Helix. Shell imperforated, globosely conical, solid, obliquely rugosely striated, obtuse at the apex, pale, yellowish-brown, opake, ornamented with variable transparent reddish spots; spire conoid; whorls four to five, rather convex, last whorl obtusely angled in the middle, marked with a broad whitish hydrophanous band below the angle; columella livid, descending nearly straight, slightly twisted in the middle; aperture quadrangularly oval, lead-colour within; lip slightly thickened, but little reflected, livid brown, upper edge arcuately dilated.

Sowerby, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 85.

Hab. Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

Of a dull gloomy brown hue, interspersed with dark chocolate-brown spots and dashes.

33.

34.

35.

36.

37.

38.

39.

HELIX.

PLATE VIII.

Species 33. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CAILLIAUDI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidâ, longitudinaliter ruguloso-striatâ, lineis concentricis impressis nonnullis notatâ, luteo-fulvâ, fasciis duabus nigro-castaneis, pluribusque angustis epidermidis albidæ hydrophanæ cinctâ; spirâ brevi, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, supremis planulatis, reliquis convexis, ultimo magno, basi subplanulato, concentricè sulcato, anticè paululum descendente; columellâ obliquâ, latâ, albâ, excavatâ; aperturâ amplâ, perobliquâ, lunato-obovali, intus nitidè albâ; peristomate latè expanso, breviter reflexo, albo.*

CAILLIAUD'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, solid, longitudinally roughly striated, marked with some impressed concentric lines, fulvous, encircled with two blackish-chestnut bands and several narrow bands of white hydrophanous epidermis; spire short, obtuse at the apex; whorls five, upper ones flattened, the rest convex, the last large, rather flattened at the base, concentrically grooved, descending a little anteriorly; columella oblique, broad, white, excavated; aperture large, very oblique, lunar-oboval, shining white within; lip broadly expanded, shortly reflected, white.

DESHAYES, Guerin's Mag. de Zool. 1839, pl. 5.

Eadem var. *Helix ferruginea*, Lea.

Hab. Islands of Luzon and Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

This is a very elegantly formed species, the last whorl forming a gracefully reflected curve at the lip. In marking, it is encircled by two narrow remote dark bands and numerous lines of opake white epidermis.

Species 34. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CURTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-conicâ, crassiusculâ, substriatâ, luteâ, epidermide pallidâ hydrophanâ strigatâ et marmoratâ, apice rubellâ, nitidâ; spirâ elevatâ, conicâ, obtusiusculâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo anticè paululum descendente, basi brunnescente, epidermide griseâ radiato; columellâ obliquâ, albâ, introrsum valdè dilatatâ, dentato-truncatâ; aperturâ coarctatâ, irregulariter semiovali; peristomate crassiusculo, albo, nitido, breviter reflexo.*

THE SHORT HELIX. Shell imperforated, ovately conical, rather thick, somewhat striated, yellowish, streaked and marbled with a pale hydrophanous epidermis, reddish and shining at the apex; spire raised, conical, rather obtuse; whorls six, rather flattened, the last descending a little anteriorly, light brown at the base, rayed with a grey epidermis; columella oblique, white, much dilated inwards, dentately truncated; aperture contracted, irregularly semi-oval; lip rather thick, white, shining, shortly reflected.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 20.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A stout conical shell, with a small contracted aperture and thickened reflected lip.

Species 35. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LIBATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conicâ, solidiusculâ, apice obtusâ, lutescente, epidermide fuscâ, obscurè fasciatâ, indutâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, subrotundatis; columellâ subrectâ, latâ, subprofundè intrante, albâ, fasciâ nigricante circumdatâ; aperturâ subquadrato-rotundatâ; labro tenui, paululum reflexo, purpureo-fusco.*

THE SACRIFICED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely conical, rather solid, obtuse at the apex, yellowish, covered with an obscurely banded brown epidermis; whorls four to five in number, somewhat rounded; columella nearly straight, broad, entering rather deeply, white, surrounded by a blackish band; aperture somewhat squarely rounded; lip thin, a little reflected, purple-brown.

Helix Butleri, var., Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

This species appears to be distinct from *H. Butleri*, both in form and in the character of its epidermis. It was procured by Mr. Cuming from the mountains of the Erigotes, an uncivilized tribe dwelling in neat huts, in a part of Luzon as yet unconquered by the Spaniards.

Species 36. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HARFORDII. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-subturbinatâ, substriatâ, fulvâ, epidermide hydrophanâ, fusco tessellatim maculatâ, indutâ, ad peripheriam pallidè fasciatâ; spirâ subelatâ, apice obtusâ, pallidâ,*

convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo, basi subplanulato; aperturâ subhorizontali, intus nitidâ, rubrofuscescente vel lividâ, transversè lunato-oblongâ; peristomate albo-labiato, expanso, marginibus subparallelis, callo junctis, basali dilatato, subexcavato.

THE WREN'S EGG HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, smooth, whitish, fulvous-banded and sprinkled with horny dots; spire but little raised; whorls five, scarcely convex, the last suddenly deflected in front, rather flat at the base; aperture subhorizontal, shining within, reddish-brown or livid, transversely lunar-oblong; lip white-edged, expanded, margins subparallel, joined by a callosity, basal margin dilated, subexcavated.

LEA, Observations, vol. i. p. 164. pl. 19. f. 61.

Hab. Cuba.

An extremely characteristic species, distinguished by the obliquely prolonged growth of the aperture, and dotted marking.

Fig. 288. (Mus. Adams.)

The shell here represented, received from Professor Adams as a type of his *H. pulchrior*, Ad. Contrib. No. 9. p. 172, appears to me to be a variety of *H. subconica*.

nitidâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato; columellâ obliquâ, medio incrassatâ, carneo-fuscâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus cærulescente-albidâ; peristomate subincrassato, breviter reflexo, carneo-fusco marginato.

HARFORD'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely subturbinated, substriated, fulvous, covered with an hydrophanous epidermis, tessellately blotched with brown, with a light band of epidermis round the periphery; spire somewhat raised, obtuse at the apex, pale, shining; whorls four to five, slightly convex, last whorl obsoletely angled; columella oblique, thickened in the middle, flesh-brown; aperture lunar-oval, blue-white within; lip rather thickened, shortly reflected, edged with flesh-brown.

Hab. Island of Negros, Philippines; Cuming.

This fine species is mainly distinguished by its globular form, freckled epidermis, and flesh-brown colouring of the lip and columella.

Species 37. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BUTLERI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, tenuiusculâ, lævi, apice obtusâ, albâ; spirâ semiglobosâ; suturâ mediocri; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo inflato, pallidè lutescente, lineis confertis, fuscis, interruptis, ornato; columellâ subrectâ, latâ, profundè intrante; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, albo, margine dextro vix expanso, basali subincrassato, cum columellâ angulum obtusum formante.*

BUTLER'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, rather thin, smooth, apex obtuse, white; spire semiglobose; suture middling; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last inflated, pale yellow, ornamented with close-set interrupted brown lines; columella nearly straight, broad, entering deeply; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, white, right edge scarcely expanded, basal edge rather thickened, forming an obtuse angle with the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 87.

Hab. Island of Penang, Philippines; Cuming.

This interesting species is named in honour of Mr. Butler, an amateur collector of shells resident at Manilla, to whom Mr. Cuming was much attached and indebted for many kind services during his sojourn in that country.

Species 38. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BRUGUIEREANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, turbinato-globosâ, solidâ, nigro-castaneâ, epidermide hydrophanâ, fuscâ, strigatâ, sursum pallescente, obductâ; spirâ conoideâ, apice obtusâ, purpureâ, nitidâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo basi vix convexo, denudato; columellâ intrante, obliquâ, planatâ, albâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate simplici, brevissimè reflexiusculo, intus nigro-marginato.*

BRUGUIERE'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely turbinated, solid, blackish-chestnut, covered with a streaked dusky brown hydrophanous epidermis, lighter towards the apex; spire conoid, obtuse at the apex, purple, shining; whorls five in number, rather convex, last whorl scarcely convex and denuded at the base; columella entering, oblique, flattened, white; aperture lunar-oval, cream-coloured within; lip simple, very shortly reflected, edged with black within.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 44.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Allied to *H. carbonaria*, but of a more globosely conical form.

Species 39. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CEPOIDES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, glabriusculâ, ad suturas concentricè sulcatâ et striatâ, rufâ, basi pallidiore; spirâ conoideâ; anfractibus septem, tumidis; columellâ brevissimâ, contortâ, albo-callosâ, unidentatâ; aperturâ latè lunari, intus albâ; peristomate tenui, subreflexo.*

THE ONION-LIKE HELIX. Shell imperforated, nearly globose, thin, rather smooth, concentrically grooved and striated at the sutures, red, paler at the base; spire conoidal; whorls seven in number, swollen; columella very short, twisted, white-callous, one-toothed; aperture broadly lunar, white within; peristome thin, a little reflected.

LEA, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 1841, p. 462. pl. 12. f. 14.

Hab. Island of Luban, Philippines; Cuming.

This singular species is well characterized by its globular form and numerous whorls, and by its convex base and short twisted columella.

Helix, Pl. IX.

2. a.

2. b.

4. a.

4. b.

4. c.

4. d.

40.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE IX.

Species 2. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BATANICA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, tenuiculâ, subglobosâ, corneo-fulvâ, fasciis duabus castaneo-nigris ornatâ, epidermidis opaco-albæ lineis fasciisque variè cingulatâ; spirâ obtusâ; columellâ planatâ, subexcavatâ; peristomate tenui, albo, latè effuso, vix reflexo.*

THE BATAN HELIX. Shell imperforated, rather thin, subglobose, horny-fulvous, ornamented with two chestnut-black bands, variously encircled with bands and lines of opake-white epidermis; spire obtuse; columella flattened, slightly excavated; lip thin, white, broadly effused, but little reflected.

Hab. Island of Batan, north of the Philippine Group; Belcher.

This species is peculiar to the island of Batan, where it was found by Captain Belcher in great abundance, and is the predominant snail of the locality. It is quite distinct from *H. pulcherrima*, which is restricted to a limited area in Cagayan, a province of the neighbouring island of Luzon. It is of a lighter and more horny substance, and has the lip less thickly reflected.

Species 4. (Fig. *a* to *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZONIFERA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, fulvâ, plerumque castaneo-fasciatâ, zonis variis opacis lutescenti-albidis epidermidis ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, supremis depressis; columellâ planâ, rectâ, elongatâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus nitidâ; peristomate simplici, expanso, albo.*

THE ZONED HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, thin, fulvous, generally banded with chestnut, and ornamented with various opake yellowish-white bands of epidermis; whorls four, convex, depressed at the upper part; columella flattened, straight, elongated; aperture lunar-rounded, shining within; lip simple, expanded, white.

SOWERBY, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 85.

Hab. Island of Leyte, Samar, and Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

The colouring of this species, as may be seen in the accompanying figures, is extremely variable; but they have all the same form, and are characterized by the same idea of pattern.

Species 40. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LIGNARIA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosodepressâ, solidâ, lævigatâ, purpureo-castaneâ, fasciis variis epidermidis fusco-cinereæ obductâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo ad peripheriam subangulato; columellâ perobliquâ, latâ, planatâ, purpureo-fuscâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus albidâ; peristomate subincrassato, brevissimè reflexo, fusco-marginato.*

THE WOODEN HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, solid, smooth, purple-chestnut, covered with various bands of brown-ash epidermis; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls four to five in number, scarcely convex, rapidly increasing, the last slightly angled at the periphery; columella very oblique, broad, flattened, purple-brown; aperture rotundately lunar, whitish within; lip rather thickened, very shortly reflected, edged with brown.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 111.

Hab. Surigao, Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

This species is stouter and more depressed than the preceding, and of a rich purple-chestnut colouring, more thickly clothed with an epidermis, of which the band below the sutures is interrupted in a very distinctive manner with bruised patches.

41.

42. a.

42. b.

42. c.

42. d.

42. e.

42. f.

Sowerby, del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE X.

Species 41. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUZONICA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conico-globosâ, crassiusculâ, obliquè striatâ, rufâ, apice sanguineâ, epidermide ferè omnino tectâ, medio fasciâ latâ albidâ ornatâ; spirâ conoideâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; columellâ obliquâ, dilatatâ, tuberculosâ; aperturâ lunato-circulari, intus lacteâ; peristomate incrassato, latè reflexo, albo vel purpureo-roseo latè limbato.*

THE LUZON HELIX. Shell imperforated, conically globose, rather thick, obliquely striated, red, rose-pink at the apex, almost entirely covered with an epidermis, ornamented with a broad white band round the middle; spire conoidal; whorls five to six in number, rather convex; columella oblique, dilated, tubercular; aperture lunar-circular, white within; lip thickened, broadly reflected, broadly edged with white or purple-rose.

SOWERBY, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 85.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The lip of this species is mostly characterized by a deep purple-rose colour; sometimes, however, it is colourless. The white-lipped varieties are mostly of smaller size.

Species 42. (Fig. *a* to *f*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPECIOSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, subpellucidâ, lævi, castaneâ, fulvâ, spadiceâ, vel olivaceâ, apice obtuso, purpureo-roseo; spirâ semiglobosâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo magno; columellâ planâ, declivi, albâ; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, intus lacteâ; peristomate reflexo, extus fusco-marginato.*

THE BEAUTIFUL HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, thin, semitransparent, smooth, chestnut, fulvous, fawn, or olive, obtuse and purple-rose at the apex; spire semiglobose; whorls four to five in number, rapidly increasing, last whorl large; columella flat, slanting, white; aperture lunar-subcircular, white within; lip reflected, edged with brown.

JAY, Catalogue of Shells, 1836, pl. 3. f. 9.

Helix coccomelos, Sowerby.

Eadem var. *Helix cromyodes*, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Tablas, Philippines; Cuming.

The most constant character in this species is the purple-rose colouring of the apex. The ground-colour of the shell is dark chestnut, or fawn, or fulvous, or green, banded sometimes with darker colour, sometimes with strips of light epidermis. Fig. *a* and *b*, which are of lighter substance, represent *H. cromyodes*, Pfeiffer.

43. a.

43. b.

43. c.

44. a.

44. b.

44. c.

44. d.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XI.

Species 43. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FLORIDUS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-conoideâ, crassiusculâ, lævi, viridi vel olivaceâ, infra suturam sæpe fasciâ nigrâ vel fuscâ ornatâ, apice obtusâ, pallidâ; suturâ distinctâ, angustè albo-marginatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis; columellâ albâ, dilatatâ, arcuatâ; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate reflexo.*

THE FLORID HELIX. Shell imperforated, ovately conical, rather thick, smooth, green or olive, often encircled beneath the suture with a black or brown band, apex obtuse, pale; suture distinct, narrowly edged with white; whorls five to six, convex; columella white, dilated, arched; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, white within; lip reflected.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 87.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

Distinguished by its solid growth and very delicate smooth colouring, the sutures being very finely edged with white.

Species 44. (Fig. *a* to *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POLYCHROA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-conoideâ, tenui, lævigatâ, nitidâ, apice obtuso albidâ vel fulvidâ aut viridi, aut intensè castaneâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, strigis obliquis saturatioribus et cingulo lato albo ad suturam ornatis; columellâ verticali, subrectâ, dilatatâ; aperturâ irregulariter lunato-rotundatâ, intus niveâ; peristomate simplici, albo breviter reflexo.*

THE MANY-COLOURED HELIX. Shell imperforated, ovately conical, thin, smooth, shining, apex obtuse, white or fulvous, or green, or dark chestnut; whorls five, convex, obliquely marked with darker streaks, and ornamented with a broad white band beneath the suture; columella vertical, nearly straight, dilated; aperture irregularly lunar-rounded, white within; lip simple, white, shortly reflected.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 87.

Bulimus virido-striatus, Lea.

Helix galactites, var., Grateloup.

Hab. Island of Temple, Philippines; Cuming.

This species differs from the preceding in being of a larger and lighter growth, and in being constantly encircled beneath the suture with a broad white band, however variable may be the pattern and colour in other respects. Mr. Cuming observed that this was the only snail in the Philippines which was attacked and eaten by the birds.

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45. a.

45. b.

45. c.

45. d.

45. e.

45. f.

45. g.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XII.

Species 45. (Fig. *a* to *g*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MIRABILIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, solidiusculâ, lævissimâ, nitente; candidâ, fasciis nigricantibus vel aurantio-castaneis variè et irregulariter cingulatâ, epidermide tenui corneâ indutâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo plerumque trifasciato; suturâ marginatâ; columellâ arcuatâ, intrante, leviter excavatâ; aperturâ amplâ, lunato-ovali, basi effusâ; peristomate albo, margine dextro latè reflexo, basali subincrassato, appresso, fasciis pone labrum peculiariter interruptis.*

THE WONDERFUL HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, rather solid, very smooth, shining; white, variously and irregularly encircled with blackish or orange-chestnut bands, covered with a thin horny epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls four to five in number, rather convex, last whorl generally three-banded; suture margined; columella arched, entering, slightly excavated; aperture large, lunar-oval, effused at the base; lip white, right edge broadly reflected, basal edge rather thickened, appressed, bands peculiarly interrupted behind the lip.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, p. 320. Hist. Moll. pl. 31. f. 4–6.
Helix formosa, Wood.
Helix galactites, Lamarck.

Hab. Islands of Luzon and Marinduque, Philippines; Cuming.

The specimens selected for the illustration of this species show that it varies greatly both in form and colouring. The whorls are convoluted, now into a globose, now into a comparatively oblong form, and the bands are sometimes broad, black or pale orange-chestnut, and sometimes linear. The surface is mostly covered by a thin shining horny epidermis. It is a peculiarity worth noting in this species, that the colouring abruptly ceases just before reaching the reflected lip.

April, 1851.

46. a.

46. b.

46. c.

47.

48. a.

48. b.

48. c.

Sowerby, del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XIII.

Species 67. (Fig. 46 *a*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MICANS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, tenui, fragili, striatulâ, lineis confertissimis obsoletè decussatâ, diaphanâ, albidâ; spirâ parvulâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo inflato; columellâ tenui, intrante, excavatâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, margine dextro antrorsum subarcuato.*

THE GLITTERING HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, thin, fragile, finely striated, obsoletely decussated with very close-set lines, diaphanous, white; spire rather small; whorls four, rather flattened, increasing rapidly, the last inflated; columella thin, entering, excavated; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, straight, right edge slightly arched forward.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 71.

Hab. Cagayan, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A delicate uncoloured shell with a sharp simple lip, quite distinct from the species which follows. The error in the numbering of the accompanying figure is accidental.

Species 46. (Fig. *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AURATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, tenui, longitudinaliter et concentricè obsoletè et confertim striatâ, aureâ, fasciâ latâ rubellâ prope suturam et plerumque angustâ cæruleâ supra peripheriam ornatâ; spirâ vix exsertâ, apice obtusâ, purpureâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo inflato, non descendentibus; columellâ leviter arcuatâ, excavatâ, albâ; aperturâ parum obliquâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, breviter expanso, margine supero antrorsum dilatato.*

THE GILT HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, thin, longitudinally and concentrically obsoletely and closely striated, gold-tinged, with a broad pale red band next the suture, and mostly ornamented with a blue line at the periphery; spire scarcely exserted, apex obtuse, purple; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last inflated, not descending; columella slightly arched, excavated, white; aperture but little oblique, lunar; lip simple, shortly expanded, upper edge dilated in front.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 100.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

Mr. Cuming collected only a very few of this species, some with the light red band and blue ring, and some without, as represented in the accompanying figures.

Species 47. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PONDEROSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, tumidâ, solidâ, ponderosâ, lævisculâ, striis incrementi et concentricis confertissimis vix conspicuis, albâ, basi epidermide nitidâ pallidè corneâ indutâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo subangulato, fasciis albis hydrophanis infra angulum interdum obsoletè notato; columellâ rectâ, latâ, perobliquâ; aperturâ subauriformi, intus albâ; peristomate latè reflexo.*

THE HEAVY HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, swollen, solid, heavy, rather smooth, striæ of growth and very close-set concentric striæ little conspicuous, white, covered towards the base with a thin shining horny epidermis; whorls four to five in number, rather convex, the last slightly angled, sometimes obsoletely marked with white hydrophanous bands beneath the angle; columella straight, broad, very oblique; aperture subauriform, interior white; lip broadly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 38.

Hab. Province of Ilocos, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A stout unspotted shell, with an unusually broadly reflected lip.

Species 48. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALBAIENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, nitidâ, albâ, unicolore vel fusco-zonatâ; spirâ depressâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo subtus inflato; columellâ tenui, subrectâ, declivi, profundè excavatâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali, margine supero subdepresso; peristomate latè reflexo, albo, margine subincrassato, cum columellâ angulum distinctum formante.*

THE ALBAY HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, thin, shining, white, uncoloured or zoned with brown; spire depressed; suture linear; whorls four in number, rather flattened, the last inflated below; columella thin, nearly straight, slanting, deeply excavated; aperture lunar-oval, upper edge a little depressed; lip broadly reflected, white, edge somewhat thickened, forming a distinct angle with the columella.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 100.

Hab. Province of Albay, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The bands which characterize the coloured varieties of this species sometimes combine into one, as shown at Fig. 48 *c*. The variety represented at Fig. 48 *a* is of lighter and rather more inflated growth, from a different locality. It was collected by Mr. Cuming in the province of Cagayan, in the same island, upon orange-trees in the Governor's garden.

49. a.

50. a.

50. b.

51.

52.

53.

54. a.

55. a.

55. b.

54. b.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XIV.

Species 49. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBTUSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, striis incrementi et lineis impressis concentricis obsoletis subdecussatâ, nitidâ, lætè castaneâ vel albâ; spirâ subelevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo inflato; columellâ obliquâ, acutâ, albâ; aperturâ dilatatâ, subauriformi; peristomate simplici, expanso.*

THE OBTUSE HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, thin, faintly decussated with striæ of growth and obsolete concentric impressed lines, shining, pale chestnut or white; spire somewhat raised, obtuse; whorls four, convex, the last inflated; columella oblique, sharp, white; aperture dilated, somewhat ear-shaped; lip simple, expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 38.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The pale chestnut colouring of this species is due to a thin horny epidermis.

Species 50. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FENESTRATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, solidâ, crassâ, nitidè castaneâ, epidermide hydrophanâ, fusculâ, pallidè fasciatâ, indutâ, macularum epidermide destitutarum unicâ serie infra suturam fenestratâ; spirâ turbinatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo basi nudo; columellâ declivi, dilatatâ, albâ; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate intus incrassato, albo, nitido, breviter reflexo.*

THE WINDOWED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely turbinated, solid, thick, shining chestnut, covered with a light banded brownish epidermis, windowed with a row of bruised spots of epidermis beneath the suture; spire turbinated, obtuse; whorls five to six, convex, last whorl void of epidermis at the base; columella slanting, dilated, white; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip thickened within, white, shining, shortly reflected.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 137.

Hab. Cagayan, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The bruised voids of epidermis which encircle the whorls of this species beneath the suture, are of a similar character to those observed in *H. lignaria*, Sp. 40. It is constant in all examples of the species.

Species 51. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CUMINGII. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, obtusè angulatâ, apice obtusâ, obliquè striatâ, nigricanti-rufâ, epidermide fusculâ, supernè maculis irregularibus, basi fasciis multis, ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor, supremis planiusculis, ultimo subinflato; columellâ rectè descendente, latè callosâ; aperturâ latâ, subquadrangulari; peristomate latè expanso, margine inferiore incrassato.*

CUMING'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, obtusely angled, apex obtuse, obliquely striated, blackish-red, ornamented with a light brown epidermis showing blotches above and narrow bands below; whorls four, the uppermost rather flat, the last a little inflated; columella descending straightly, broadly callous; aperture broad, subquadrangular; lip broadly expanded, lower edge thickened.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 88.

Hab. Island of Zebu, Philippines; Cuming.

An interesting dark chestnut-purple shell, in which the epidermis is so interrupted on the upper surface of the whorls as to show oblique oblong-square bald blotches, spirally crossed with indiscriminate lines and narrow bands.

Species 52. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AMICTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-conicâ, apice obtusâ, albâ, epidermide fulvâ corneâ immaculatâ nitente indutâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; columellâ arcuatâ, subprofundè intrante; aperturâ subquadrato-ovatâ; peristomate reflexo, albo.*

THE CLOTHED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly conical, obtuse at the apex, white, covered with a shining horny unspotted fulvous epidermis; whorls five, rounded; columella arched, entering rather deeply; aperture somewhat squarely oval; lip reflected, white.

Hab. Island of Tablas, Philippines; Cuming.

This is certainly distinct from *H. cullodes*, with which species it has been arranged.

Species 53. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PLATYODON. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, minutissimè granulato-striatâ, albâ, fasciis fuscis albo-guttatis ornatâ; spirâ elevatâ, obtusiusculâ;*

anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo basi subplanulato, anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus albâ; peristomate latè expanso, reflexo, marginibus callo albo junctis, columellari perdilatato, appresso, dente lato munito.

THE BROAD-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly turbinated, very minutely granularly striated, white, ornamented with white-speckled brown bands; spire raised, rather obtuse; whorls six, but little convex, last whorl rather flattened at the base, deflected anteriorly; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, white within; lip broadly expanded, reflected, margins joined by a white callosity, columellar edge much dilated, appressed, furnished with a broad tooth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 132.

Hab. —— ?

The main peculiarities of this species consist in the broad appressed tooth against the columellar edge of the lip, and in the white dots with which the light-brown bands are promiscuously speckled.

Species 54. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COLUMBARIA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, obliquè subtiliter striatâ, stramineâ, brunneo variè zonatâ, maculis sulphureo-albidis tessellatis ad suturam et basin variegatâ; spirâ parum elatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo juxta aperturam valdè constricto; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ subauriformi; peristomate carneo, marginibus junctis, supero expanso, basali reflexo, obsoletè unidentato.*

THE PIGEON-HOLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, obliquely finely striated, straw-coloured, variously zoned with brown, tessellated beneath the sutures and variegated beneath the base with sulphur-white blotches; spire but little raised; whorls five, convex, the last much constricted next the aperture; umbilicus narrow, conspicuously open; aperture somewhat ear-shaped; lip flesh-tinted, margins joined, upper edge expanded, basal edge reflected, obsoletely one-toothed.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 19.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

This beautiful species is very singularly marked. The shell is of a dull straw-colour, encircled with reddish-chestnut bands which are very conspicuously tessellated and variegated with opake sulphur-white epidermis.

Species 55. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PHLOIDES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, solidâ, sub epidermide corticinâ, strigis saturatioribus variegatâ, nitidè nigricanti-rufâ; spirâ subplanulatâ, suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis; columellâ subrectâ, perobliquâ, subexcavatâ; aperturâ latè lunari, intus lividâ; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, fusco.*

THE BARK-CLAD HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, solid, shining blackish-red beneath a bark-like epidermis, which is variegated with darker streaks; spire rather flattened, suture deep; whorls four to five, convex; columella rather straight, very oblique, slightly excavated; aperture broadly lunar, livid in the interior; lip thickened, reflected, brown.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 151.

Hab. Island of Zebu, Philippines; Cuming.

A stout, very dark purple, lenticular shell, covered with a thick brown epidermis, variegated with numerous concentric streaks.

56.

57. a.

57. b.

58.

59. a.

59. c.

59. b.

60. a.

60. b.

61.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XV.

Species 56. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LEYTENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, tenuissimâ, fragili, lævisculâ, pallidè virente, fasciis interruptis, albis, opacis ornatâ; spirâ parvulâ, parum elatâ; anfractibus quatuor, rapidè accrescentibus, planiusculis, ultimo permagno, subangulato; columellâ tenui, subrectâ; aperturâ amplâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, breviter expanso.*

THE LEYTE HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, very thin, fragile, rather smooth, pale green, ornamented with interrupted opake white bands; spire rather small, but little raised; whorls four, increasing rapidly, rather flat, the last very large, somewhat angular; columella thin, nearly straight; aperture large, rotundately lunar; lip simple, shortly expanded.

Helix fragilis, Sowerby (not of Pfeiffer), Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841.

Helix Leytensis, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Leyte, Philippines; Cuming.

The mature form of this extremely delicate and characteristic species is not as yet known. The specimen here figured, collected by Mr. Cuming at the island of Leyte, is doubtless an entire whorl short of its adult growth.

Species 57. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX IGNOBILIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideo-globosâ, tenui, striis concentricis minutissimis sculptâ, albidâ, castaneo-bifasciatâ; spirâ conoideâ, apice obtusiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo obtusè angulato; columellâ obliquâ, dilatatâ, albâ; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari; peristomate latè expanso, margine incrassato.*

THE IGNOBLE HELIX. Shell imperforated, conically globose, thin, sculptured with minute concentric striæ, white, with two chestnut bands; spire conoidal, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last obtusely angled; columella oblique, dilated, white; aperture lunar-subcircular; lip broadly expanded, edge thickened.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 102.

Hab. Islands of Romblon and Tablas, Philippines; Cuming.

The colouring of this species is very simple, and there is little variety in it. In the specimen represented at Fig. 57 *b* the bands are rather broader, and the shell is suffused at the base with an olive-green hue.

Species 58. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MORICANDI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, semiglobosâ, basi planiusculâ, nitidâ, albidâ, fasciis rufis cinctâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo margine dextro subitò deflexo; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ horizontali, transversè pyriformi; peristomate connexo, margine supero expanso, basali latè reflexo, ad basin dente unico crasso instructo.*

MORICAND'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, semiglobose, rather flattened at the base, shining, whitish, encircled by two or three red bands; whorls five to six, convex, last whorl with the right edge suddenly deflected; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture horizontal, transversely pyriform; lip continuous, upper edge expanded, basal broadly reflected, furnished with a single thick tooth at the base.

SOWERBY, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 86.

Hab. Island of Bohol, Philippines.

A depressly convoluted shell, concave at the base, with the aperture perfectly horizontal.

Species 59. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, cylindraceo-ovatâ, pupæformi, crassiusculâ, fuscâ, albo-unifasciatâ, interdum albâ vel pallidè lutescente, costis obliquis magis minusve confertis exaratâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus sex, inflatis; columellâ rectè descendente, dilatatâ, latissimè reflexâ, plicâ latâ umbilicali intrante; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus albâ; peristomate latè reflexo, intus nigro-marginato, basi obsoletè dentato, marginibus callo junctis.*

THE PLOUGHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, cylindrically ovate, pupa-shaped, rather thick, brown, with a single white band, sometimes white or yellowish, ploughed with more or less close-set oblique ribs; suture deep; whorls six, inflated; columella straightly descending, dilated, very broadly reflected, with an umbilical fold broad, entering; aperture lunar-rotundate, white within; lip broadly reflected, edged

within with black, base obsoletely toothed, margins joined by a callosity.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 89.

Bulimus aratus, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Tablas, Philippines; Cuming.

It is somewhat difficult to determine to what genus this interesting species should be referred, for it partakes alike of the characters of *Helix*, *Bulimus*, and *Pupa*.

Species 60. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ORBITULA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-globosâ, crassiusculâ, lævi, albâ, basi fusco-lutescente, fasciis rufis et viridibus variè ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis; suturâ distinctâ, crenulatâ, albâ; columellâ latâ, albâ, subarcuatâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus albâ; peristomate simplici, latè expanso.*

THE IMPRESSED HELIX. Shell imperforated, ovately globose, rather thick, smooth, white, brown-yellow at the base, variously ornamented with red and green bands; whorls four to five, rather convex; suture distinct, crenulated, white; columella broad, white, slightly arched; aperture lunar-rotundate, white within; lip simple, broadly expanded.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 87.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

The last whorl of this species is mostly tinged with olive-green, leaving a white band next the suture as in *H. polychroa*, but narrower. The burnt-brown colouring of the base is constant and characteristic.

Species 61. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DIMERA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subgloboso-conicâ, apice obtusâ, tenuiusculâ, epidermide viridi-flavâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, obliquè striatis, primis purpurascentibus, penultimo albo, ultimo coloribus bipartitis, dimidio supremo albo, altero purpureo-nigro; suturâ distinctâ, purpureo-nigrâ, marginatâ; aperturâ semilunari, intus albâ; peristomate angustè reflexo, fusco-nigro; columellâ obliquè descendente, albidâ, dilatatâ.*

THE BIPARTITE HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat globosely conical, obtuse at the apex, rather thin, covered with a pale green epidermis; whorls five in number, convex, obliquely striated, the first tinged with purple, the last but one white, the last equally divided in respect of colour, the upper half white, the lower half purple-black; suture distinct, purple-black; aperture semilunar, interior white; lip thinly reflected, brown-black; columella obliquely descending, white, dilated.

JONAS, Mollusk. beitr. p. 23. pl. 11. f. 17.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

The divided colouring of the whorls of this species is very characteristic, the lower half being of a rich purple-black, the upper half white, covered with a delicate pale green epidermis.

62. a.

62. b.

62. c.

63. a.

64. a.

64. b.

65.

66. a.

66. b.

63. b.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

HELIX.

PLATE XVI.

Species 62. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TENERA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conicâ, tenui, lævi, albâ, fasciis nigricantibus et viridibus ornatâ, subhyalinâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis; columellâ subrectâ, tenui, subexcavatâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, parum expanso.*

THE DELICATE HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely conical, thin, smooth, white, ornamented with blackish and green bands, subhyaline; spire depressly conoid; whorls four to five, rather convex; columella nearly straight, thin, slightly excavated; aperture lunar-rounded; lip simple, but little expanded.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 102.

Hab. Islands of Tablas and Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

The bands are exceedingly variable in this species, being sometimes very broad, and irregular, sometimes almost wanting.

Species 63. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CARBONARIA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subtrochiformi, lævi, purpureo-nigricante, epidermide fuscâ, hydrophanâ, obliquè strigatâ, apice rubrâ vel violaceâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo carinato, basi plano; basi subrectâ, dilatatâ, fusciculâ; aperturâ subtetragonâ, intus lividâ; peristomate simplici, vix incrassato.*

THE COAL-BLACK HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat Trochus-shaped, smooth, purple-black, obliquely-streaked with a brown epidermis, apex reddish or violet; suture linear; whorls five, rather flat, the last keeled, flat at the base; columella nearly straight, dilated, brownish; aperture subquadrangular, livid within; lip simple, scarcely thickened.

SOWERBY, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 86.

Hab. Island of Zebu, Philippines; Cuming.

The specimen represented at Fig. 63 *a* has an obliquely streaked pattern upon the epidermis; in that at Fig. 63 *b* there is no pattern beyond what is derived from the ordinary lines of growth.

Species 64. (Fig. *a*, *b*, and Fig. 65, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COLLODES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subsemiglobosâ, tenui, intensè castaneâ vel fusco-lutescente, nitidâ, apice carneâ; suturâ distinctâ, rufo-marginatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo basi subplanulato; columellâ brevi, obliquâ, tenui; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus albâ; peristomate expanso, subincrassato, nigricante.*

THE GUMMED HELIX. Shell imperforated, subsemiglobose, very dark chestnut or yellowish, shining, apex flesh-colour; suture distinct, edged with red; whorls five, rather convex, the last rather flattened at the base; columella short, oblique, thin; aperture rotundately lunar, white within; lip expanded, slightly thickened, blackish.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 102.

Hab. Island of Tablas, Philippines; Cuming.

In both the specimens here figured, differing so materially in colour, the form is identical, and each has a naturally polished surface.

For Fig. 65, see Pl. XXI.

Species 66. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CAMPANULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globosâ, solidâ, subtiliter et regulariter obliquè striatâ, castaneâ; spirâ semiglobosâ, apice obtusâ, pallidâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo antecedente vix latiore, anticè vix descendente, medio pallidè cingulato; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus livescente, peristomate fusco, incrassato, breviter reflexo; marginibus callo junctis, basali introrsum obsoletè albo-unidentato, extrorsum dilatato, umbilicum angustum profundum semioccultante.*

THE LITTLE BELL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globose, solid, finely and regularly obliquely striated, dark chestnut; spire semiglobose, apex obtuse, pale; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last but little broader than the preceding, scarcely descending in front, encircled round the middle with a pale band; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, bluish within; lip brown, thickened, shortly reflected, margins joined by a callosity, inwardly obscurely white-one-toothed at the base, outwardly dilated, half concealing a narrow deep umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 65.

Hab. —— ?

The form of this species is chiefly remarkable for the slightly apparent increase of the last whorl.

68.

69. a.

96. b.

70. a.

71.

70. b.

72.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XVII.

Species 68. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LANGUIDA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, tenuiusculâ, regulariter et confertim obliquè striatâ, apice obtuso, lutescente; suturâ lineâ fuscâ nitidâ notatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo rufo, epidermide hydrophanâ cinerascente induto, albolineolato, basi nudo, nitido; columellâ verticali, albocallosâ.*

THE FEEBLE HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, rather thin, regularly and closely obliquely striated, obtuse and yellowish at the apex; suture marked with a shining brown line; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last reddish, covered with an ash-brown white-lined hydrophanous epidermis, base naked, shining; columella vertical, callous, white.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 150.

Hab. Island of Siquijor, Philippines; Cuming.

This is merely a young shell described by Dr. Pfeiffer from the circumstance of its not being referable to any known adult species. Two specimens were collected by Mr. Cuming at the above-named locality in the leaf of a palm-tree.

Species 69. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HYDROPHANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, obovatâ, tenuiusculâ, lutescente, fasciis rufis ornatâ, nitidâ, epidermide tenuissimâ, subpellucidâ, hydrophanâ indutâ; spirâ apice obtusissimâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis; columellâ subrectâ, latâ, niveâ, in tuberculum obsoletum productâ, nigro-cingulatâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus nitidissimè albâ; peristomate subincrassato, parum expanso, candido.*

THE HYDROPHANOUS HELIX. Shell imperforated, obovate, rather thin, yellowish, ornamented by two red bands, shining, covered with a very thin subpellucid hydrophanous epidermis; spire very obtuse at the apex; whorls four to five, rather convex; columella nearly straight, broad, snowy-white, produced into an obsolete tubercle, encircled by a black band; aperture lunar-rotundate, very shining, white within; lip rather thickened, but little expanded, white.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 88.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

It is very much to be doubted whether this species is anything more than a local variety of the following. The shell is smaller and thinner in substance, but in structure and plan of colouring there is no difference whatever, excepting perhaps half a whorl less in convolution.

Species 70. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX METAFORMIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, oblongo-ovatâ, solidâ, lævi, luteâ, apice rubescente, fasciis rufis variè ornatâ, epidermide tenui hydrophanâ indutâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo spirâ breviore; columellâ crassâ, dilatatâ, basi tuberculato-truncatâ, plerumque nigro-cingulatâ; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate incrassato, albo, breviter reflexo.*

THE CONICAL HELIX. Shell imperforated, oblong-ovate, solid, smooth, yellowish, reddish at the apex, variously ornamented with red bands and covered by a thin epidermis; whorls five, convex, last whorl shorter than the spire; columella thick, dilated, tubercularly truncated at the base, generally encircled with black; aperture oblique, lunar-oval, milk-white within; lip thickened, white, shortly reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 108. f. 2.

Helix ovularis, Menke.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

There is only one band in some examples of this species, and in others it is altogether wanting.

Fig. 71. (Mus. Cuming.)

This appears to be the coloured *H. obtusa*, described with a figure of the white variety at Pl. XIV. Fig. 49.

For Sp. 71, see Pl. XXV.

Species 72. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HELICOIDES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, obliquè striatâ, apice obtusâ, albâ, immaculatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, subrotundatis; columellâ planulatâ, subarcuatâ; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate subreflexo, effuso.*

THE HELICOID HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, obliquely striated, obtuse at the apex, white, unspotted; whorls five to six, somewhat rounded; columella flattened, slightly arched; aperture nearly circular; lip slightly reflected, effused.

Bulimus helicoides, Pfeiffer, (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Philippine Islands.

The portion of the body-whorl within the aperture is characterized in this species by a thin horny layer of epidermis, extending round the columella.

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73. a.

73. b.

73. c.

74.

75. a.

75. b.

76.

Sowerby, del et lith

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XVIII.

Species 73. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ROISSYANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, crassiusculâ, lævi, variè coloratâ, epidermide hydrophanâ plerumque obductâ; spirâ obtusissimâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo ventricoso; columellâ declivi, latiusculâ, planâ; aperturâ sublunari, intus albâ; peristomate expanso, nigro-marginato.*

ROISSY'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, rather thick, smooth, variously coloured, generally covered with a hydrophanous epidermis; spire very obtuse; whorls five, rather convex, the last ventricose; columella slanting, rather broad, flat; aperture sublunar, white within; lip expanded, edged with black.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 104. f. 2, 3.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

The colouring, though variously disposed, is mostly of a dark burnt chestnut.

Species 74. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UNICA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, solidiusculâ, obliquè striatulâ, albidâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, inflatis, supremis planiusculis; columellâ profundè intrante, arcuatâ, subcanaliculatâ; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari, intus albâ; peristomate latè expanso, intus fulvido, marginibus approximatis, basali incrassato.*

THE UNIQUE HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, rather solid, obliquely striated, white; suture deep; whorls five to six, inflated, the uppermost rather flat; columella entering deeply, arched, slightly channelled; aperture very oblique, nearly circular, white within; lip broadly expanded, fulvous internally, margins approximated, basal margin thickened.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 151.

Hab. Samboanga, Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

Mr. Cuming possesses only a worn discoloured specimen of this species. It is very distinct in form; particularly as regards the roundness of the lower whorls.

Species 75. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MATRUELIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenuiusculâ, obliquè striatâ, nigricante, epidermide fusco-cinereâ hydrophanâ indutâ; areâ columellari nitidè luteâ, fasciâ nigricante circumdatâ; spirâ parum elatâ; suturâ lævi; anfractibus quatuor, supremis complanatis; columellâ obliquè validè (interdum obsoletius) dentatâ, extrorsum dilatatâ, brunneâ; aperturâ subtrapezoidali, intus lividâ; peristomate incrassato, expanso, brunneo-marginato.*

THE ALLIED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, rather thin, obliquely striated, blackish, covered with a brown-ash hydrophanous epidermis; area round the columella shining yellow, surrounded with a blackish band; spire but little raised; suture smooth; whorls four, the uppermost smooth; columella obliquely strongly toothed, the tooth being sometimes rather obsolete, dilated outwardly, brown; aperture subtrapeziform, livid within; lip thickened, expanded, edged with brown.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 24.

Hab. Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

The yellowish colouring about the area of the columella is derived from a thin horny epidermis which covers this part, differing from the hydrophanous epidermis which terminates with the encircling dark band.

Species 76. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MONTFORTIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, turbinatâ, crassâ, ponderosâ, nigricanti-rufâ, epidermide fusco-cinereâ hydrophanâ indutâ; spirâ conoideâ, apice violaceo-purpurascente, nudâ, nitidâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo angulato, angulo anticè evanescente; columellâ declivi, callosâ, albâ, basi subdentatâ; aperturâ subtetragonâ, intus nitidè albâ; peristomate breviter reflexo, nigro-fusco limbato.*

MONTFORT'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, turbinated, thick, ponderous, blackish-red, covered with a brown-ash hydrophanous epidermis; spire conoid, apex obtuse, naked, violet-purple; whorls four to five, but little convex, last whorl angled, angle disappearing towards the front; columella slanting, callous, white, slightly toothed at the base; aperture somewhat square, white and shining within; lip shortly reflected, edged with black-brown.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 38.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

A short, Trochus-shaped, rather solid species, allied to *H. carbonaria*.

---

78. a.

77.

78. b.

79.

80. a.

80. b.

81.

Sowerby del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XIX.

Species 77. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ADUSTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, cylindraceo-ovatâ, Pupæformi, solidiusculâ, obliquè striatâ, castaneâ, apice pallidâ; suturâ lævi; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo pallidè unifasciato; columellâ rectè descendente, intus subtorto-truncatâ; aperturâ rotundato-ovali; peristomate castaneo, latè expanso, reflexo, margine columellari perdilatato, reflexo, subappresso.*

THE BURNT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, cylindrically ovate, Pupa-shaped, rather solid, obliquely striated, chestnut, pale at the apex; suture smooth; whorls six, rather convex, the last faintly one-banded; columella descending straightly, slightly twisted and truncated within; aperture rotundately oval; lip chestnut, broadly expanded, reflected, columellar edge very much dilated, reflected, and appressed.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 39.

Bulimus adustus, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

This species, like *H. brachyodon*, partakes almost in equal measure of the characters of *Helix*, *Bulimus*, and *Pupa*.

Species 78. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CINERASCENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, tenuiusculâ, stramineâ, fasciis nigricantibus supra infraque ornatâ, epidermide tenui, hydrophanâ, cinereâ indutâ; spirâ breviter turbinatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo basi inflato; columellâ subarcuatâ, carneo-fuscâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus albâ; peristomate breviter expanso, subincrassato, castaneo-limbato.*

THE PALE ASH HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely turbinated, rather thin, straw-coloured, ornamented above and below, on each whorl, with two blackish bands, covered with a thin hydrophanous ash epidermis; spire shortly turbinated, obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, rather convex, last whorl inflated at the base; columella slightly arched, flesh-brown; aperture rotundately lunar, interior white; lip broadly expanded, rather thickened, edged with chestnut.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 54.

Hab. Island of Masbate, Philippines; Cuming.

A very characteristic species, of which Mr. Cuming collected only a few specimens.

Species 79. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BRACHYODON. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, ovatâ vel globosâ, castaneâ, pallidè fasciatâ, obliquè striatulâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo ad aperturam deflexo; columellâ latè reflexâ, intus unidentatâ, albo-callosâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, perobliquâ, basi unidentatâ; peristomate latè reflexo, nigro-fusco marginato.*

THE SHORT-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, ovate or globose, chestnut, faintly banded, obliquely finely striated; suture distinct; whorls six, rather convex, the last deflected at the aperture; columella broadly reflected, one-toothed within, white, callous; aperture lunar-rounded, very oblique, one-toothed at the base; lip broadly reflected, edged with black-brown.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 89.

Bulimus brachyodon, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

This curious species may always be recognized by the callous tooth-like processes at the columellar base of the aperture, as represented in the accompanying figure.

Species 80. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MELANOCHEILA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, crassiusculâ, fuscâ, epidermide hydrophanâ cinereo-fuscâ fasciatim obductâ, fasciis nigris ornatâ; spirâ depresso-semiglobosâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis; columellâ perobliquâ, latè expansâ, albâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus albâ; peristomate subincrassato, expanso, nigricante.*

THE BLACK-LIPPED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, rather thick, brown, covered with a banded ash-brown hydrophanous epidermis, ornamented with black bands; spire depressly semiglobose; whorls four to five, rather convex; columella very oblique, broadly expanded, white; aperture lunar-rounded, interior white; lip slightly thickened, expanded, blackish.

VALENCIENNES, Grateloup, Trans. Soc. Nat. Hist. Bordeaux, vol. xi. p. 397. pl. 4. f. 12.
Helix brunnea, Sowerby.
Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

An extremely interesting species, allied in form and general aspect to *H. Pan*, but perfectly distinct on comparison.

Species 81. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TURBO. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, distinctè striatâ, sub epidermide tenuissimâ, deciduâ, flavescente, albâ, medio rufo-fasciatâ; spirâ conoideâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, basi vix convexo, columellâ subverticali, dilatato, albido; aperturâ irregulariter lunari; peristomate expanso, margine columellari dilatato, reflexo.*

THE TOP HELIX. Shell imperforated, turbinated, rather solid, distinctly striated, white, faintly red-banded in the middle, beneath a very thin deciduous yellowish epidermis; spire conoid, obtuse; whorls five, rather flat, last whorl obsoletely angled, base slightly convex; columella subvertical, dilated, whitish; aperture irregularly lunar; lip expanded, columellar edge dilated, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 64.
Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

The epidermis of this species is of a thin horny character, and does not form any pattern upon the shell.

82.

83. a.

83. b.

83. c.

83. d.

83. e.

83. f.

Reeve & Nichols imp

HELIX.

PLATE XX.

Species 82. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RETUSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, apice retusâ, tenui, lævigatâ, basi concentricè striolatâ, castaneo-fulvâ, epidermide hydrophanâ, albidâ, deciduâ, partim strigatâ et flammulatâ, sursum pallescente, castaneo-fasciatâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo subangulato, vix descendente; columellâ intrante, albâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus iridescente; peristomate latè expanso, reflexo.*

THE BLUNT HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, blunt at the apex, thin, smooth, concentrically finely striated round the base, fulvous chestnut, broadly streaked and flamed with white hydrophanous epidermis, partially deciduous, pale above, faintly chestnut-banded; spire short; whorls four, rather convex, last whorl slightly angled, but little descending; columella entering, white; aperture rotundately lunar, iridescent within; lip broadly expanded, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 132.

Hab. Island of Samar, Philippines; Cuming.

This shell is quite transparent except where the whorls are streaked by opake-white hydrophanous epidermis. It is of a peculiar blunt globose form.

Species 83. (Fig. *a* to *f*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INTORTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, diaphanâ, subtilissimè striatâ, coloribus valdè variante; suturâ lineari, opaco-albâ, plerumque rufo-marginatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, supremis depressis, ultimo subtus inflato; columellâ obliquè descendente, acutâ, subexcavatâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, reflexiusculo.*

THE CURLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, thin, diaphanous, very finely striated, varying considerably in colour; suture opake white, generally edged with red; whorls four to five, slightly convex, the uppermost depressed, last whorl inflated below; columella obliquely descending, sharp, slightly excavated; aperture lunar-rotundate; lip simple, a little reflected.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 168.

Hab. Islands of Bohol, Capul, Negros, and Siquijor, Philippines; Cuming.

The form of this species is always the same, but the colouring is extremely variable, consisting of delicately tinted brown, or green, or yellowish-olive. One characteristic feature of the species is that the sutural line of the spire is always finely picked out with opake white.

May, 1851.

87956

66.

84.

85.

86.

87.

88.

89.

Sowerby, del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXI.

Species 66. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PUELLA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, striatulâ, non nitente, albâ, diaphanâ; spirâ fornicatâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quatuor, vix convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo basi inflato, medio carinato, ad carinam fusco-cingulato; columellâ declivi, strictiusculâ; aperturâ irregulariter lunari; peristomate simplici, margine supero expanso, basali reflexo, cum columellari angulatim juncto.*

THE DAMSEL HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, thin, finely striated, not shining, white, diaphanous; spire vaulted over; suture linear; whorls four, slightly convex, increasing rapidly, last whorl inflated at the base, keeled round the middle, encircled with a narrow brown band at the keel; columella slanting, rather twisted; aperture irregularly lunar; lip simple, upper margin expanded, basal margin reflected, angularly joined with the columellar margin.

Carocolla puella, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 45.
Helix puella, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Camiguing, Philippines; Cuming.

This species is mainly distinguished by a brown band, which only appears in the latter half of the last whorl, increasing gradually in intensity as the shell approaches maturity.

Species 84. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FILARIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, striis incrementi validis notatâ, albidâ, epidermide pallidè corneâ, deciduâ, instructâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ, apice fuscâ; suturâ lineari, fusco vel albo-marginatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo obtusè angulato; columellâ obliquâ, margine granulosâ; aperturâ dilatatâ, lunari; peristomate nigro, subincrassato, parum expanso.*

THE THREAD-MARKED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, thin, marked with conspicuous striæ of growth, whitish, furnished with a pale horny deciduous epidermis; spire but little raised, obtuse, brown at the apex; suture linear, edged with brown or white; whorls four, rather flat, last whorl obtusely angled; columella oblique, granulous at the edge; aperture dilated, lunar; lip black, rather thickened, but little expanded.

VALENCIENNES, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 38.

Hab. Island of Marinduque, Philippines; Cuming.

The lip of this species is stained with black-brown, and the apex is tinged with the same colour.

Species 85. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NYMPHA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, obliquè striatulâ, nitidâ, diaphanâ, virenti-albidâ; spirâ brevissimâ, apice obtusâ; suturâ albo-filosâ; anfractibus quatuor, subplanis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo subdepresso, basi convexo; columellâ intrante, subverticali, compressâ, albâ; aperturâ obliquâ, latè lunari; peristomate simplici, tenui, castaneo-limbato, margine supero recto, basali breviter reflexo, cum columellâ angulum obtusum formante.*

THE NYMPH HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, thin, obliquely finely striated, shining, diaphanous, greenish-white; spire very short, obtuse at the apex; suture white-threaded; whorls four, rather flat, rapidly increasing, the last rather depressed, convex at the base; columella entering, subvertical, compressed, white; aperture oblique, broadly lunar; lip simple, thin, edged with chestnut, upper margin straight, basal shortly reflected, forming an obtuse angle with the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 129.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

This species is but little distinguished from the preceding; the spire is more elevated, so as to give a depression to the suture, and the apex has no tinge of colour, but these differences are of no great value.

Species 86. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CASTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, supra infraque subæqualiter convexâ, carinatâ, striatulâ, undique peculiariter malleatâ, nitidâ, sub epidermide deciduâ pallidè lutescente-albâ; suturâ lineari, cretaceâ; anfractibus quatuor, subplanis, ultimo juxta suturam et infra carinam obsoletè angulato; columellâ brevi, declivi, excavatâ, basi subtortâ; aperturâ sub-*

trapeziâ; peristomate expanso, albo, margine basali leviter arcuato, cum columellâ angulum formante.

THE CHASTE HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, about equally convex above and below, keeled, finely striated, peculiarly indented throughout, shining, yellowish-white, beneath a pale deciduous epidermis; suture linear, chalky; whorls four, rather flattened, the last obsoletely angled; columella short, slanting, excavated, slightly twisted towards the base; aperture subtrapezoid; lip expanded, white, basal margin slightly curved, forming an angle with the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1848, p. 110.

Hab. —— ?

This interesting species is mainly distinguished by a character which Dr. Pfeiffer has incidentally overlooked. The entire surface of the shell is peculiarly superficially indented.

Species 87. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VALENCIENNESII. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, diaphanâ, nitidulâ, minutè striatâ, albâ; spirâ parvâ, supernè depressâ; suturâ lineari, supernè rufo-marginatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo subamplo, obsoletè angulato; columellâ declivi, subexcavatâ; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate simplici, expanso.*

VALENCIENNES' HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, thin, diaphanous, shining, minutely striated, white; spire small, depressed at the upper part; suture linear, edged at the upper part with red; whorls four, rather flat, the last somewhat large, obsoletely angled; columella slanting, slightly excavated; aperture lunar-elliptical; lip simple, expanded.

EYDOUX, Guerin's Mag. de Zool. 1838, pl. 115. f. 2.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines; Cuming.

A delicate subpellucid greenish-white shell, with the sutural line tinged with red towards the apex. It is allied in form to *H. Albaiensis.*

Species 88. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BRODERIPII. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, striatulâ, tenui, albidâ, carinatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, apice ferè impressâ; anfractibus quatuor, planulatis, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo basi inflato; columellâ subdeclivi, supernè intrante; aperturâ transversè latè lunari, intus nitidâ; peristomate simplici, margine supero et basali expansis, columellari incrassato-reflexo.*

BRODERIP'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, finely striated, thin, whitish, keeled; spire scarcely raised, almost impressed at the apex, whorls four, flattened, increasing quickly, the last inflated at the base; columella rather slanting, entering at the upper part; aperture transversely broadly lunar, shining interiorly; lip simple, upper and basal edges expanded, columellar edge thickly reflected.

Carocolla dealbata, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 45.
Helix Broderipii, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Siquijor, Philippines; Cuming.

This approaches very closely to *H. casta*, but the shell is not so sharply angled, and is not indented upon the surface.

Species 89. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VIRGO. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, supernè depressâ, subtus inflatâ, acutè carinatâ, subtiliter striatâ, nitidâ, diaphanâ, pallidè stramineâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis; columellâ obliquè descendente, basi gibbulâ; aperturâ securiformi; peristomate simplici, rufo, margine supero recto, basali vix reflexiusculo.*

THE VIRGIN HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed at the upper part, inflated beneath, sharply keeled, finely striated, shining, diaphanous, pale straw-colour; whorls four in number, rather flat; columella obliquely descending, rather gibbous at the base; aperture wedge-shaped; lip simple, red, upper edge straight, basal edge slightly reflected.

Carocolla virgo, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 44.
Helix virgo, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Zebu, Philippines; Cuming.

Always of a uniform pale straw-colour, with the lip edged with red-brown.

90.

91. a.

91. b.

92. a.

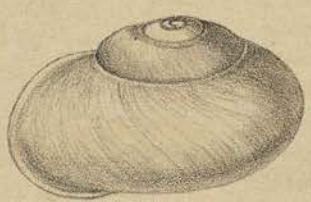
93. a.

93. b.

92. b.

94. a.

94. b.



95.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXII.

Species 90. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PAPYRACEA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, tennissimâ, striis longitudinalibus et concentricis subtilissimè decussatâ, pellucidâ, pallidè stramineâ; spirâ depressâ, planiusculâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, subplanulatis, ultimo basi inflato, acutè carinato; columellâ brevi, declivi; aperturâ subtrapeziâ; peristomate tenui, simplici, margine supero recto, basali brevissimè reflexo, cum columellari dilatato, albo, calloso, angulum formante.*

THE PAPER HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, very thin, very finely decussated with longitudinal and concentric striæ, pellucid, pale straw-colour; spire depressed, rather flat; whorls three to four, somewhat flattened, the last inflated at the base, sharply keeled; columella short, slanting; aperture subtrapezoid; lip thin, simple, upper margin straight, basal very slightly reflected, with the columellar edge dilated, white, callous, forming an angle.

Carocolla papyracea, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 36. *Helix papyracea*, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

Extremely sharply angled and remarkably broadly appressed at the base of the columella.

Species 91. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CODONODES. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-conoideâ, solidâ, obliquè striatulâ, lineis spiralibus confertis subtilissimè sculptâ, nitidâ, albâ vel stramineâ, castaneo-fasciatâ; spira campanulatâ, apice obtusiusculâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, vix convexis, ultimo anticè descendente, basi juxta aperturam gibboso-subconstricto; aperturâ obliquâ, subquadrangulari-rotundatâ; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, marginibus subapproximatis, callo nitido junctis, columellari intus protuberantiâ dentiformi munito, extus dilatato, patente, sinuoso.*

THE BELL-LIKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely conoid, solid, obliquely finely striated, very finely sculptured with close-set spiral lines, shining, white or pale straw-colour, encircled with one or two chestnut bands; spire bell-shaped, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, slightly convex, the last descending in front, gibbosely constricted at the base next the aperture; aperture oblique, somewhat squarely rounded; lip thickened, reflected, margins nearly approximated, joined by a shining callosity, columellar margin furnished inwardly with a tooth-like protuberance, dilated outwardly, open, sinuous.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 112.

Hab. Island of Nicobar; T. Philippi.

The aperture of this species is characterized by a strongly reflected callous lip, dilated over the umbilicus, where it is furnished with a tooth-like protuberance.

Species 92. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LABIUM. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, conoideâ, obliquè striatulâ, nitidâ, tenui, pallidè fulvâ, rufo-unicingulatâ; spirâ latè conoideâ, apice acutâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo depressiusculo, basi subplano; columellâ brevi, obliquâ; aperturâ angulato-lunari, intus albidâ, fasciâ pellucente; peristomate tenui, latissimè expanso, reflexo, albo, latere dextro angulato, margine columellari umbilicum semioccultante.*

THE LIP HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, conoidal, obliquely finely striated, shining, thin, pale fulvous, encircled round the middle with a dark red band; spire broadly conoidal, sharp at the apex; whorls six, rather convex, the last rather depressed, somewhat flattened at the base; columella short, oblique; aperture angularly lunar, whitish within, with the band showing through; lip thin, very broadly expanded, reflected, white, with the right side angled, columellar margin half-covering the umbilicus.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 64. f. 6.

Hab. Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

The form of this shell is that of a depressed cone, with a widely expanded lip to the aperture.

Species 93. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LITUUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, apice obtusâ, nitidâ, albicante, luteo-fuscâ vel rufo-castaneâ, zonâ rufâ vel nigricante circumdatâ; anfractibus sex, sensim accrescentibus, convexiusculis, ultimo basi planiusculo; aperturâ transversè ovatâ; peristomate valdè reflexo, intus nigricante vel roseo, margine basali strictiusculo, cum columellari dilatato, umbilicum ferè tegente, angulum formante.*

THE TRUMPET HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, obtuse at the apex, shining, whitish, yellowish-brown or reddish-chestnut, encircled with a red or blackish zone; whorls six, increasing gradually, rather convex, the last rather flat at the base; aperture transversely ovate; lip strongly reflected, blackish or tinged with rose within, basal margin rather drawn out, with the columellar margin dilated, almost covering the umbilicus and forming an angle.

LESSON, Voy. de la Coquille, p. 309.

Helix Ardouinii, Deshayes.

Helix Papuensis, Quoy and Gaimard.

Hab. New Guinea.

A fulvous red-zoned orbicular shell, of which the aperture is suffused with purplish-red.

Species 94. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZONALIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, leviter striatulâ, albido-flavâ, fasciis castaneis cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari; peristomate albo, reflexo, marginibus disjunctis, columellari obtusè unidentato.*

THE ZONED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, slightly striated, whitish-yellow, encircled with three to four chestnut bands; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last descending but little anteriorly; umbilicus middling, open; aperture lunar-subcircular; lip white, margins disjoined, columellar margin obtusely one-toothed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 70. f. 3.

Hab. Moluccas.

This has a rather more swollen form than the preceding species, and is painted with more decided bands, especially around the base.

Species 95. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ÆGROTUS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosodepressâ, obliquè tenuistriatâ; spirâ convexâ, apice obtusâ, albidâ, epidermide tenui stramineâ indutâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunari-ovatâ; columellâ declivi, appressâ; peristomate vix reflexo.*

THE SICKLY HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat globosely depressed, obliquely finely striated; spire convex, obtuse at the apex, white, covered with a thin straw-coloured epidermis; whorls four, rather convex; aperture lunar-ovate; columella slanting, appressed; lip slightly reflected.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

This is distinct throughout from *H. Albaiensis*, but chiefly in the appressed part of the columella.

96. a.

96. b.

96. c.

97.

98. a.

98. b.

99.

100.

101.

102.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXIII.

Species 96. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SIRENA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, diaphanâ, spiraliter minutissimè et confertissimè striatâ, pallidè viridi aut stramineâ, fasciis rufis et saturatè viridibus ornatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; suturâ lævi; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam interdum subangulato, albido-cingulato, anticè subito deflexo; columellâ brevi, arcuatâ, maculâ fuscâ circumdatâ; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ, intus fasciatâ; peristomate simplici, latè expanso, nigricante vel albo, marginibus connicentibus.*

SIREN'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, diaphanous, spirally very minutely and closely striated, pale green or straw-colour, ornamented with red and darker green bands; spire but little raised; suture smooth; whorls four, rather convex, the last sometimes slightly angled at the periphery, encircled with white, suddenly deflected in front; columella short, arched, surrounded with a brown blotch; aperture lunar-elliptical, banded within; lip simple, broadly expanded, blackish, or white, with the edges closing inwards.

BECK, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 39.

Hab. Island of Panay, Philippines; Cuming.

Distinguished by a peculiarly compressed form, the shell is of rather transparent substance, with the lip as frequently white as it is black.

Species 97. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OPALINA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, pyramidali, apice obtusâ, tenui, hyalinâ, virescente-albidâ, lævi, nitidâ; suturâ lineari, albo-marginatâ; anfractibus sex, planis, ultimo obtusè carinato; columellâ tenui, arcuatâ, subdentatâ, sulco obsoleto circumdatâ; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-subcirculari; peristomate simplici, vix expanso.*

THE OPAL HELIX. Shell imperforated, pyramidal, obtuse at the apex, thin, hyaline, greenish-white, smooth, shining; suture linear, edged with white; whorls six, flat, the last obtusely keeled; columella thin, arched, somewhat toothed, surrounded by an obsolete groove; aperture very oblique, lunately subcircular; lip simple, scarcely expanded.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 98.

Hab. Cagayan, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

This species, from its pyramidal plan of convolution, approaches the *Bulimus* form; it must not, however, be confounded on that account with *B. opalinus*.

Species 98. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OOMORPHA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, ovato-oblongâ, crassiusculâ, longitudinaliter minutè striatâ et subdecussatim malleatâ, castaneâ, prope suturam pallidè fasciatâ; spirâ obtusè ovato-conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo spirâ paulo breviore; aperturâ subverticali, ovali, intus nitidè albâ; peristomate latè expanso, reflexo, marginibus approximatis, columellari valdè dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum velante.*

THE EGG-SHAPED BULIMUS. Shell umbilicated, ovately oblong, rather thick, longitudinally minutely striated and subdecussately indented, chestnut, with a pale band near the suture; spire obtusely ovately conical; whorls five in number, convex, the last rather shorter than the spire; aperture subvertical, oval, shining white within; lip broadly expanded, reflected, with the margins approximated, columellar margin much dilated, reflected, covering the umbilicus.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 103.

Bulimus oomorphus, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Tablas, Philippines; Cuming.

A rather solid shell, obliquely superficially indented, with a characteristic light band near the suture.

Species 99. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBLONGA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, oblongâ, subcylindraceâ, tenui, brunneâ, subrugosâ; spirâ magis minusve elongatâ, apice obtusiusculâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo spirâ multo breviore; aperturâ subverticali, oblongo-ovali, intus lividâ; peristomate expanso, subreflexo, margine columellari valdè dilatato, umbilicum subocculante.*

THE OBLONG HELIX. Shell umbilicated, oblong, subcylindrical, thin, brown, subrugose; spire more or less elongated, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six in number, convex, the last much shorter than the spire; aperture subvertical, oblong-oval, livid within; lip expanded, slightly reflected, columellar margin much dilated, nearly concealing the umbilicus.

103. a

103. b.

103. c.

104. a.

104. b.

104. c.

104. d.

105. a.

105. b.

106.

Sowerby, del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXIV.

Species 103. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MONTICOLA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, semiovatâ, tenui, obliquè striatâ, flavâ, absque nitore, rufo-fasciatâ, basi æruginea; apice obtuso; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis; suturâ lineari; columellâ tenui, excavatâ, arcuatâ, albâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, reflexiusculo, margine dextro anticè subconstricto, antrorsum arcuato.*

THE HILL-INHABITING HELIX. Shell imperforated, semiovate, thin, obliquely striated, yellow, without glitter, red-banded, base blue-green; apex obtuse; whorls four to five, rather flattened; suture linear; columella thin, excavated, arched, white; aperture lunar-oval; lip simple, a little reflected, right margin subconstricted in front, arched anteriorwards.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 167.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The most constant character in this species is its blue-green base. As illustrated by the accompanying figures, it is sometimes encircled with mottled brown bands on opake-white epidermis, sometimes with only a single band, and sometimes without any.

Species 104. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPHÆRICA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, obliquè irregulariter rugulosâ, flavâ, haud nitente, fasciâ niveâ ad suturam, saturatè rufâ ad peripheriam ornatâ, interdum fusco-strigatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo juxta aperturam constricto; columellâ latâ, albâ, subtuberosâ, areâ nigricante circumdatâ; aperturâ lunato-circulari, intus nitidè niveâ; peristomate reflexo, nigro-marginato.*

THE SPHERICAL HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, obliquely irregularly rugulose, yellow, not shining, with a snow-white band at the suture, ornamented with a dark red band at the periphery, sometimes streaked with brown; whorls four to five, rather convex, last whorl constricted next the aperture; columella broad, white, subtuberous, surrounded with a blackish area; aperture lunately circular, shining white within; lip reflected, edged with black.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 26.

Hab. Islands of Luzon and Zebu, Philippines.

This species is marked by a very rounded form, and is of rather unusually thick substance.

Species 105. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BIGONIA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, tenui, obliquè striatulâ, fulvido-albâ, fasciis rufis ornatâ, basi planulatâ; suturâ lineari; spirâ latè conoideâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo basi angulato; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ horizontali, ellipticâ; peristomate simplici, margine supero expanso, basali latè reflexo.*

THE TWO-ANGLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly conoidal, thin, obliquely finely striated, fulvous white, ornamented with reddish bands, flat at the base; suture linear; spire broadly conoidal; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last angled at the base; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture horizontal, elliptical; lip simple, upper edge expanded, basal broadly reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 70. f. 2.

Helix Samarensis, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Samar, Philippines; Cuming.

Conspicuously encircled throughout with red-brown bands upon a yellowish-white ground.

Species 106. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FODIENS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenuiusculâ, diaphanâ, rufo-corneâ, obliquè confertim plicatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo subangulato; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, intus nitidè carneâ; peristomate subexpanso, margine columellari dilatato, reflexo.*

THE PIERCED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subglobose, rather thin, diaphanous, reddish-horny, obliquely closely plicated; whorls five to six, rather convex, last whorl slightly angled; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture lunately subcircular, shining flesh-tinged within; lip slightly expanded, columellar edge dilated, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 39.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The horny substance of this species is quite unlike that of the Philippine *Helices* in general. The aperture is nearly round, with the lip tinged with flesh-pink.

71. a.

71. b.

71. c.

107. a.

108. a.

108. b.

107. b.

109. a.

109. c.

109. b.

Sowerby, del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXV.

Species 71. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BALTEATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, elongato-globosâ, solidâ, pallidè sulphureâ, zonis viridibus et griseo-violaceis elegantissimè notatâ, apice obtuso, plerumque roseo; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; columellâ latâ, perobliquâ, supernè obsoletè tuberculatâ, albâ, purpureo-roseo tinctâ; aperturâ lunari; peristomate subincrassato, vix expanso, extus viridi, intus violaceo.*

THE BELTED HELIX. Shell imperforated, elongately globose, solid, pale sulphur-coloured, elegantly marked with green and greyish-violet zones, apex obtuse, mostly rose; whorls five, rather convex; columella broad, very oblique, obsoletely tubercled at the upper part, white, tinged with purple-rose; aperture lunar; lip somewhat thickened, slightly expanded, green without, violet within.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 136.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines.

The predominating colours of this species, in which there is little variety, are in grey and green rings upon a bright yellow ground, the apex and columella being mostly tinged with purple-rose.

Species 107. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FESTIVA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, crassâ, globosâ, purpurascente-roseâ, epidermide hydrophanâ, fasciatâ et obliquè striatâ, indutâ; spirâ obtusè conicâ; anfractibus quinque, subrotundatis; columellâ obliquâ, intrante, vividè roseâ; peristomate valdè incrassato, latè expanso, roseo.*

THE FESTIVE HELIX. Shell imperforated, thick, globose, purple-rose, covered with a banded and obliquely streaked hydrophanous epidermis; spire obtusely conical; whorls five, somewhat rounded; columella oblique, entering, bright pink; lip very much thickened and broadly expanded, pink.

DONOVAN, Naturalist's Repository, vol. iii. pl. 103.

Hab. San Juan, Province of Cagayan, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

This elegant species was described and admirably figured many years since by Mr. Donovan in his 'Naturalist's Repository,' from a specimen in the possession of Mrs. Mawe. It partakes of the characters of the *H. pulcherrima* and *Luzonica*, subsequently discovered by Mr. Cuming at the Philippine Islands, and is from the same locality. It is chiefly distinguished by its solid globose form, and broadly expanded thickened lip.

Species 108. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PERDITA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conicâ, tenuiculâ, obliquè striatulâ, apice subobtusâ, cæruleo-albicante, apice rufo-aurantiâ, interdum omnino rufo-aurantiâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis; columellâ arcuatâ, subintrante; aperturâ orbiculari-ovatâ, subverticali; peristomate tenui, parum reflexo.*

THE LOST HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely conical, rather thin, obliquely finely striated, rather obtuse at the apex, bluish-white, red-orange at the apex, sometimes entirely red-orange; whorls five to six, convex; columella arched, somewhat entering; aperture orbicularly ovate, nearly vertical; lip thin, but little reflected.

Hab. Island of Batan, north of the Philippine group; Belcher.

A considerable number of this species, extremely delicately coloured, were collected at the above-named island, by Sir Edward Belcher, during the voyage of the Samarang. It was thought to be a variety of *H. Buschi*, but does not agree with Dr. Pfeiffer's description of that species.

Species 109. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ILOCONENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-globosâ, crassiusculâ, lævi, coloribus diversissimis ornatâ; spirâ conoideâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; columellâ subrectâ, latâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate albo, simplici, latè expanso, margine dextro extus medio impresso.*

THE ILOCOS HELIX. Shell imperforated, ovately globose, rather thick, smooth, ornamented with different colours; spire conoid, obtuse; whorls five, rather convex; columella nearly straight, broad; aperture lunar-oval, milk-white within; lip white, simple, broadly expanded, right margin impressed without in the middle.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 116.

Hab. Province of Ilocos, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

Mr. Sowerby enumerates eighteen varieties of this species. They partake mostly of yellow and grey, encircled with light and red rings.

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110. a.

110. b.

110. c

111. a.

112.

113.

111. b

110. d.

114.

110. e.

Reeve & Nicholls, imp.

Sowerby, del et lith.

HELIX.

PLATE XXVI.

Species 110. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANNULATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-globosâ, crassiusculâ, aurantiâ vel citrinâ, fasciis purpureis rufis et violaceo-brunneis variè ornatâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo interdum subangulato; columellâ latâ, crassâ, albâ, roseo circumdatâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunatâ, intus albâ; peristomate incrassato, expanso, extus rufescente.*

THE RINGED HELIX. Shell imperforated, ovately globose, rather thick, orange or lemon colour, ornamented with purple or red or violet-brown bands; whorls five in number, rather convex, the last sometimes slightly angled; columella broad, thick, white, rose-encircled; aperture rotundately lunar, interior white; lip thickened, expanded, reddish without.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 135.

Hab. Province of Ilocos, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

This little thickened species is variously banded, but has always an orange or yellow ground-tint. The suture of the spire is mostly painted with a deep crimson-red ring.

Species 111 (Fig. 111 *a*, *b*, and Fig. 114, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPHÆRION. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globulosâ, tenuiculâ, striatulâ, luteo-fulvâ, epidermide non nitente, tenuissimâ, indutâ; spirâ semiglobosâ, apice obtuso, albo, nitido; suturâ pallidè marginatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, supremis planulatis, ultimo inflato; columellâ tenui, arcuatâ, subexcavatâ, albâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus lacteâ, anticè fusciculâ; peristomate simplici, vix expansiusculo, margine supero antrorsum arcuato.*

THE LITTLE GLOBE HELIX. Shell imperforated, globular, rather thin, finely striated, fulvous-yellow, covered with a thin dull epidermis; spire semiglobose, obtuse, white, and shining at the apex; suture finely edged with white; whorls four to five, the uppermost rather flat, the last inflated; columella thin, arched, subexcavated, white; aperture lunar-oval, brown-tinted towards the front; lip simple, but little expanded, upper edge curved anteriorly.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 2.

Hab. Islands of Leyte and Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

A light thin globular shell of fulvous or dark chestnut colour, characterized by a fine white edging round by the suture.

Species 112. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TEPHRODES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, solidâ, ponderosâ, fulvescente, undique rufo-fusco latifasciatâ, strigis epidermidis cinereæ hydrophanæ ferè obtectâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, supremis depressis, rotundatis; columellâ latâ, albâ, subarcuatâ; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, intus albâ; peristomate simplici, reflexo.*

THE ASH-COLOURED HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, solid, ponderous, yellowish, encircled throughout with broad red-brown bands, almost covered with streaks of ash-coloured hydrophanous epidermis; whorls four to five, convex, the uppermost depressed, rounded; columella broad, white, slightly arched; aperture lunar-subcircular, white within; lip simple, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 151.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

This partakes very much of the characters of *H. hydrophana* and *metaformis*. All three are probably different states of one and the same species.

Species 113. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JONASI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conoideâ, solidiusculâ, lævigatâ, non nitente, pallidè virescente; spirâ obtusè conicâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo basi subplanato; columellâ albâ, obliquâ; aperturâ lunari; peristomate breviter incrassato, margine columellari subdilatato, appresso.*

JONAS'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely conoid, rather solid, smooth, not shining, pale sea-green; spire obtusely conical; whorls five, rather convex, the last rather flattened at the base; columella white, oblique; aperture lunar; lip shortly thickened, columellar margin slightly dilated, appressed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 126.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

This is apparently a white shell, its light sea-green colouring being chiefly due to the presence of a thin epidermis.

115.

116. a.

116. b.

117. a.

117. b.

118.

119.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Brown & Nicholson imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXVII.

Species 115. (Fig. 115 and Fig. 117 *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEMIGRANOSA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, orbiculari, plus minus carinatâ, crassiusculâ, supernè olivaceo-fuscâ et minutè granulatâ, subtus radiatim striatâ et nitidissimè olivaceo-viridi, ad carinam rufo-fusco fasciatâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ, rufescente tinctâ; anfractibus sex, nunc planulatis, nunc convexis; aperturâ angulatè lunari, intus albidâ; peristomate simplici, basi incrassatâ, ad columellam subexpanso.*

THE HALF-GRAINED HELIX. Shell umbilicated and covered, depressed, orbicular, more or less keeled, rather thick, olive-brown and minutely granulated over the upper part, radiately striated and very shining olive-green beneath, banded with red-brown at the keel; spire depressly conoidal, tinged with red; whorls six, now flattened, now convex; aperture angularly lunar, whitish within; lip simple, thickened at the base, rather expanded at the columella.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 26.

Helix Blainvilleana, Lea.

Eadem var. *Helix Panayensis*, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Islands of Luban and Panay, Philippines; Cuming.

The upper and lower surfaces of this species present a striking contrast; the one being finely granulated, whilst the other is highly polished.

Species 116. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HORIZONTALIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, obliquè striatâ, plus minus carinatâ, luteo rufo-fasciatâ, fasciis duabus supra, unâ infra, unâ ad carinam; anfractibus quinque, planis, ultimo ad aperturam subitò ferè verticaliter deflexo; aperturâ horizontali, integrâ, oblongâ; peristomate crasso, reflexo, carneo, marginibus junctis.*

THE HORIZONTAL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, obliquely striated, more or less keeled, yellowish, red-banded, two bands above the keel, one on the keel, and one below it; whorls five, flat, the last suddenly almost vertically deflected at the aperture; aperture horizontal, entire, oblong; lip thick, reflected, flesh-tinged, margins joined.

Helix horizontalis, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, f. 40.

Eadem var. *Helix Reeveana*, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Islands of Bantayon and Zebu, Philippines; Cuming.

Encircled throughout with rather broad red bands, while the aperture is characterized by having its thickened lip continuous.

Species 118. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEMIGLOBOSA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, semiglobosâ, tenui, lutescenti-corneâ, supra minutissimè granulatâ; suturâ vix impressâ; anfractibus sex, planis, ultimo carinato, infra carinam lævigato, nitido, fasciâ dilutâ brunneâ notato; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari latè reflexo, umbilicum angustissimum semitegente.*

THE SEMIGLOBOSE HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, semiglobose, thin, yellowish-horny, minutely granulated over the upper part; suture scarcely impressed; whorls six in number, flattened, the last keeled, smooth and shining below the keel, marked with a dilute brownish band; aperture lunar-elliptical; lip simple, acute, columellar margin broadly reflected, half-covering the very confined umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 38.

Hab. Islands of Leyte and Samar, Philippines; Cuming.

This only differs from *H. semigranosa* by its thin inflated growth, and by the minuter character of its sculpture.

Species 119. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SIQUIJORENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, carinatâ, crassiusculâ, obliquè striatulâ, rufâ, epidermide albâ hydrophanâ obductâ; spirâ parum exsertâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo non deflexo; carinâ acutâ; aperturâ securiformi; peristomate intus nitido, supernè expanso, basi reflexo, ad columellam arcuatam subincrassato.*

THE SIQUIJOR HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, keeled, rather thick, obliquely finely striated, red, covered with a whitish hydrophanous epidermis; spire but little exserted; suture linear; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last not deflected; keel sharp; aperture wedge-shaped; lip shining within, expanded above, reflected at the base, somewhat thickened towards the arched columella.

Carocolla Siquijorensis, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 38.

Hab. Island of Siquijor, Philippines; Cuming.

This fine species is of a rich chestnut-red colour, covered partially with a slight hydrophanous epidermis, and tinged about the lip with purple.

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120. a.

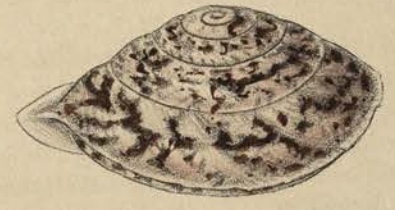
121. a.

121. b.

120. b.

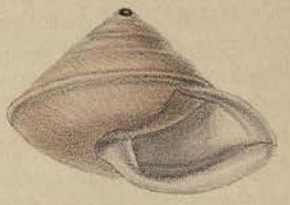
122. a.

122. b.

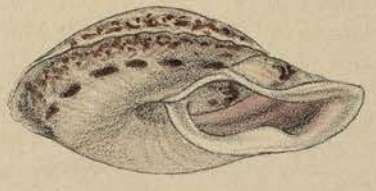


122. c.

123. a.



123. b.



122. d.

Sowerby, del et lith.

HELIX.

PLATE XXVIII.

Species 120. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PARMULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressissimâ, discoideâ, carinatâ, tenui, obliquè striatâ, pallidè fulvâ, fasciis angustis rufis circumdatâ; spirâ vix elatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planis, ultimo ad aperturam rugoso et angulatim deflexo; carinâ acutissimâ, albâ; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ horizontali, lanceolatâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus junctis, supero expanso, basali latè reflexo.*

THE LITTLE SHIELD HELIX. Shell umbilicated, very depressed, discoid, keeled, thin, obliquely striated, light fulvous colour, encircled with narrow red bands; spire scarcely raised; whorls from four to five, flat, the last rough and angularly deflected at the aperture; keel very sharp, whitish; umbilicus middling, open; aperture horizontal, lanceolately ovate; lip simple, with the margins joined, upper margin expanded, basal broadly reflected.

Carocolla parmula, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 38.

Hab. Islands of Negros and Zebu, Philippines; Cuming.

This species is remarkable for its flatly compressed lenticular form.

Species 121. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LASALLII. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, crassiusculâ, lævi, fulvescente, brunneo trizonatâ et epidermide albidâ hydrophanâ marmoratâ; spirâ vix elatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo tereti, ad aperturam subitò deflexo; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ horizontali, auriformi; peristomate valdè incrassato, reflexo, continuo, margine supero sinuoso, impresso, basali obsoletè dentato.*

LASALL'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather thick, smooth, fulvous, encircled with three dark brown zones, marbled with whitish hydrophanous epidermis; spire scarcely raised; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last lengthened, suddenly deflected at the aperture; umbilicus middling, open; aperture horizontal, ear-shaped; lip very much thickened, reflected, continuous, upper margin sinuous, compressed, basal margin obsoletely toothed.

EYDOUX, Guerin's Mag. de Zool. pl. 115. f. 1.

Helix meretrix, Sowerby.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

Very conspicuously zoned, beneath a light net-work of epidermis, with a bold open umbilicus.

Species 122. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PLANULATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, lenticulari, solidâ, lævisculâ, albâ, fusco-griseo marmoratâ et interruptè fasciatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, plus minus planatis, ultimo tereti, interdum subangulato, anticè subitò deflexo; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ horizontali, integrâ, elipticâ; peristomate incrassato, marginibus junctis, supero expanso, basali reflexo, unidentato.*

THE FLATTENED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, lenticular, solid, rather smooth, white, marbled and banded in an interrupted manner with grey-brown; spire short, obtuse; whorls five in number, more or less flat, the last lengthened, sometimes a little angled, anteriorly suddenly deflected; umbilicus middling, open; aperture horizontal, entire, elliptical; lip thickened, with the margins joined, upper margin expanded, basal margin reflected, one-toothed.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. viii. p. 40.

Helix auriculata, Swainson.

Helix papilionacea, Valenciennes.

Helix collapsa, Férussac.

Helix Listeri, Gray.

Hab. Islands of Mindoro, Luban, Negros, and Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

This species varies extremely in form, being sometimes very flat and lenticular, sometimes rounded and convex. It is always characterized by the same idea of grey speckled painting.

Species 123. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PENNANTIANA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, acutè carinatâ, tenui, striatulâ, irregulariter et leviter malleatâ, unicolori, carneâ, apice purpurascente; anfractibus quinque ad sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente, basi planiusculo; aperturâ perobliquâ, angulato-lunari, intus albâ;*

peristomate purpureo-roseo, latè expanso, margine basali reflexo, columellari brevi, umbilicum ferè tegente.

PENNANT'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, sharply keeled, thin, finely striated, irregularly and lightly indented, pale nankeen colour, purplish at the apex; whorls five to six, scarcely convex, the last but little descending anteriorly, rather flattened at the base; aperture very oblique, angularly lunar, interior white; lip purple-rose, broadly expanded, basal margin reflected, columellar margin short, almost covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 67.

Hab. ——?

This is a very characteristic species, and at present one of great rarity. Its locality is unknown.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851, p. 40.
Bulimus Lubanicus, Pfeiffer.
Hab. Island of Luban, Philippines.

This approaches nearer to the type of *Bulimus*, but it was hardly necessary to remove the species to that genus, when it involved the necessity of altering the specific name.

Species 100. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GABERTI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideâ, lineis obliquis minutissimè subdecussatâ, pallidè flavescente, strigis undatis et flammis fuscis pictâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo basi angulato; columellâ obliquâ, dilatatâ, supernè incrassatâ; aperturâ subhorizontali, lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate latè expanso, albo, marginibus approximatis.*

GABERT'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, conoid, very minutely decussated with oblique lines, pale yellowish, painted with brown waved streaks and flames; suture impressed; whorls six, rather flat, the last angled at the base; columella oblique, dilated, thickened at the upper part; aperture nearly horizontal, lunar-elliptical; lip broadly expanded, white, margins approximated.

LESSON, Voy. de la Coquille, vol. ii. p. 314.
Helix trochus, Quoy and Gaimard.
Helix trochoides, Lamarck.
Hab. New Guinea; Quoy.

This has completely the form of a *Trochus*, and is characterized by broad closely painted zigzag streaks of rust-brown.

Species 101. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONIFORMIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, lævigatâ, albido-fuscescente, fasciis fuscis sæpe articulatis ornatâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo basi planiusculo, anticè descendente; aperturâ perobliquâ, magnâ, ovali; peristomate albo, tenui, latè expanso, marginibus conniventibus, basali reflexo, columellari dilatato, appresso.*

THE CONE-SHAPED HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly conoidal, smooth, whitish-brown, ornamented with brown bands which are often articulated; suture deep; whorls five, convex, the last rather flattened at the base, descending in front; aperture very oblique, large, oval; lip white, thin, broadly expanded, margins drawn inwardly, basal margin reflected, columellar dilated, appressed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 108. f. 1.
Helix turbinata, Deshayes.
Helix Tuffetii, Lesson.
Hab. New Ireland.

This approaches very closely to the preceding species; it is chiefly characterized by the whorls being rounder and forming a deeper suture.

Species 102. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DUMONTI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, coniformi, apice obtusiusculâ, albidâ; anfractibus quinque, latis, convexiusculis, ultimo basi subplanulato, ad peripheriam lineâ nigricante cincto; columellâ intrante, obliquâ, dilatatâ; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, breviter expanso, margine supero antrorsum arcuato, basali subreflexo.*

DUMONT'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, cone-shaped, rather obtuse at the apex, whitish; whorls five, broad, rather convex, the last rather flattened at the base, encircled with a single black line at the periphery; columella entering, oblique, dilated; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip simple, shortly expanded, upper margin arched in front, basal margin slightly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Philippi, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. *Helix*, pl. 7. p. 6.
Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

The black line which encircles this shell is covered by the whorls, in their convolution, at the suture, which is of an opake white. It is not a line of colouring matter, but a line of deciduous epidermis deposited in a narrow groove.

124. a.

124. c.

124. d.

124. b.

125. a.

125. b.

126. a.

126. c.

126. d.

126. b.

Sowerby del. et lith.

Reeve & Nicholl imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXIX.

Species 124. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DRYOPE. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, tenui, subtilissimè decussatâ, nitidulâ, flavescenti-viridi, acutè carinatâ; spirâ subelevatâ, apice nigricante; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, subplanulatis, ultimo basi planiusculo, anticè breviter deflexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, angulato-ellipticâ, ad carinam subcanaliculatâ; peristomate simplici, tenui, margine supero recto, basali breviter reflexo, columellari dilatato, appresso, albo vel nigro.*

DRYOPE'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly convex, thin, very finely decussated, shining, yellowish-green, sharply keeled; spire slightly raised, blackish at the apex; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last rather flattened at the base, shortly deflected in front; aperture nearly horizontal, angularly elliptical, slightly channelled at the keel; lip simple, thin, upper margin straight, basal margin shortly reflected, columellar dilated, appressed, white or black.

Carocolla Dryope, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 37.
Helix prasina, Koch.

Hab. Island of Burias and Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A delicate semitransparent sea-green shell, sometimes encircled with a black-brown spiral band. Where the columella is black-brown the colour is mostly continued along the lip.

Species 125. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX REGINÆ. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, tenuissimâ, subtiliter striatâ, lineis minutissimis concentricis subdecussatâ, pellucidâ, nitidâ, smaragdinâ; spirâ depressâ, planiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor, subplanulatis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo acutè carinato, basi inflato; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, tenui, margine supero expanso, basali breviter reflexo, columellari leviter arcuato, subdilatato, appresso.*

THE QUEEN'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, very thin, finely striated, slightly decussated with very minute concentric lines, transparent, shining, emerald-blue; spire depressed, rather flattened; whorls four, rather flattened, increasing rapidly, the last sharply keeled, inflated at the base; aperture angularly lunar; lip simple, thin, upper margin expanded, basal margin shortly reflected, columellar margin slightly arched, dilated, and appressed.

Carocolla Reginæ, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 36.
Hab. Island of Zebu, Philippines; Cuming.

This extremely delicate and beautiful species is truly remarkable for its fine emerald-blue colouring.

Species 126. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX THERSITES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subcomplanatâ, gibbâ, tenui, subdiaphanâ, sulphureâ, castaneo-fasciatâ; spirâ parum elatâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo non deflexo, acutè carinato, prope aperturam subitò rotundato, gibbo; aperturâ subhorizontali, semiovali; peristomate simplici, latè expanso.*

THERSITES' HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat smooth, gibbous, thin, rather diaphanous, sulphur-coloured, banded with chestnut; spire but little raised; suture linear; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last not deflected, sharply keeled, suddenly rounded near the aperture, gibbous; aperture almost horizontal, semioval; lip simple, broadly expanded.

Carocolla Thersites, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 38.
Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

This species is characterized by a singular contracted growth just before reaching maturity. It has the appearance of an accidental distortion, but is constant in all specimens.

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127. a.

127. b.

127. c.

128. a.

129. a.

129. b.

128. b.

130. a.

130. b.

131.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nicholls, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXX.

Species 127. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SOLARIOIDES. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, valdè depressâ, lenticulari, tenui, pellucidâ, pallidè castaneâ aut lutescente, fasciâ fuscâ aut nigricante ad suturam ornatâ, suturâ interdum albo-marginatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo acutè carinato; umbilico subamplo, pervio; aperturâ subhorizontali, compresso-ovatâ; labro tenui, simplici.*

THE SOLARIUM-LIKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, very depressed, lenticular, thin, pellucid, light chestnut or pale yellow, ornamented with a brown or black band at the suture; suture sometimes edged with white; whorls five, rather flattened, the last sharply keeled; umbilicus rather large, wide open; aperture nearly horizontal, compressly ovate; lip thin, simple.

Hab. Dalaguete, Philippines; Cuming.

A thin flatly depressed transparent shell, formed very much like a *Solarium*, encircled with a characteristic dark band next the suture.

Species 128. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ROTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-lenticulari, supernè planiusculâ, basi inflatâ, carinatâ, irregulariter crispato-corrugatâ, costis basalibus validioribus, obtusis, sordidè albidâ vel spadiceâ, fasciis angustis castaneis, supra et infra carinam acutam, tuberculis albis undulatam, ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ lanceolatâ, ovatâ; peristomate simplici, latè expanso, marginibus junctis, basali unidentato.*

THE WHEEL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly lenticular, rather flat above, inflated at the base, keeled, irregularly crisply wrinkled, the basal ribs being stronger; dull white or fawn-colour, encircled with narrow chestnut bands, two above and one below the keel, which is sharp and undulated with white tubercles; whorls four to five, flattened, the last suddenly deflected anteriorly; umbilicus middling, open; aperture lanceolately ovate; lip simple, broadly expanded, margins joined, basal margin one-toothed.

Carocolla rota, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 45.

Hab. Island of Siquijor, Philippines; Cuming.

This very pretty species is well characterized by its numerous concentric crisped wrinkles, while the keel at the periphery of the shell obtains a crimped pattern.

Species 129. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MARGINATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, acutè carinatâ, obliquè striatâ, pallidè fulvescente, fasciis pluribus rufis ornatâ; spirâ parum elatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo juxta aperturam supernè inflato, valdè deflexo; carinâ albâ, usque ad apicem conspicuâ; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ horizontali, ellipticâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus junctis, supero latè expanso, basali reflexo.*

THE MARGINED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lenticular, sharply keeled, obliquely striated, pale fulvous, ornamented with numerous red lines; spire but little raised; whorls four, rather flat, the last inflated at the upper part near the aperture, very much deflected; keel white, conspicuous as far as the apex; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture horizontal, elliptical; lip simple, margins joined, upper margin broadly expanded, basal reflected.

MULLER, Vermium terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 41.

Helix scabrosa, Férussac.

Helix Grayana, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Camiguing, Philippines; Cuming.

Dr. Pfeiffer refers this species to *H. marginata* of Müller, but it is difficult to identify it without some doubt.

Species 130. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GALLINULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, acutè carinatâ, solidâ, flavescenti-griseâ, fasciis nonnullis rufis et epidermide hydrophanâ, maculas triangulares pallidas formante, ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planis, ultimo ad aperturam subitò deflexo; aperturâ horizontali, ellipticâ; peristomate subincrassato, marginibus callo tenui junctis, basali reflexo, ad umbilicum mediocrem, pervium arcuato.*

THE LITTLE HEN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lenticular, sharply keeled, solid, yellowish-grey, ornamented with some red bands and a hydrophanous epidermis forming light triangular blotches; whorls four to five,

flat, the last suddenly deflected at the aperture; aperture horizontal, elliptical; lip slightly thickened, with the margins joined by a thin callosity, basal margin reflected, arched towards the umbilicus, which is large and open.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 40.

Hab. Islands of Zebu and Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

This approaches very nearly to some varieties of *H. planulata*, but is apparently distinct.

Species 131. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SCROBICULATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, tenui, obliquè rugosâ, fulvido-albidâ, fusco-zonatâ, carinatâ, basi lineis minutissimis concentricis ornatâ; spirâ parum elatâ, apice obtuso, nitido, glabro; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè angulatim deflexo, basi prope aperturam gibboso-inflato; carinâ subacutâ; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ transversè pyriformi; peristomate simplici, continuo, supernè expanso, basi latè reflexo, unidentato; dente obtuso, extus scrobiculum formante.*

THE FURROWED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lenticular, thin, obliquely rugose, fulvous-white, zoned with brown, keeled, marked at the base with minute concentric lines; spire but little raised, apex obtuse, shining, smooth; suture linear; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last angularly deflected anteriorly, gibbously inflated at the base near the aperture; keel rather sharp; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture transversely pear-shaped; lip simple, continuous, expanded at the upper part, broadly reflected at the base, one-toothed; tooth obtuse, forming outwardly a furrow.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 88.

Hab. Island of Bohol, Philippines; Cuming.

Allied in some measure to *H. rota*, but wanting in the peculiar crisped wrinkles and crimped keel which characterize that species.

132. a.

132. b.

132. c.

133. a.

133. c.

133. d.

133. b.

134. a.

134. b.

135.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXXI.

Species 132. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX XANTHOTRICHA. *Hel. testâ obtectè subumbilicatâ, subdepressâ, cinnamomeâ, interdum fasciatâ, supernè et ultra peripheriam regulariter et minutè granulatâ, epidermide velutinâ indutâ, pilis confertis, brevibus, aureis; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus sex, rotundatis, ultimo basi glabro, nitido; aperturâ latâ, lunari, intus lacteâ, fusco-marginatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari valdè incrassato.*

THE YELLOW-HAIRED HELIX. Shell concealedly slightly umbilicated, rather depressed, cinnamon-coloured, sometimes banded, regularly and minutely granulated above and beyond the periphery, covered with a fleecy epidermis, of which the hairs are close-set, short, and of a golden colour; suture deep; whorls six, rounded, the last smooth and shining at the base; aperture broad, lunar, milk-white within, edged with brown; lip simple, sharp, columellar edge much thickened.

Helix velutina, Sowerby (not of Lamarck), Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 25.

Helix xanthotricha, Pfeiffer.

An eadem var.? *Helix Morchiana*, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Islands of Guimaras and Negros, Philippines; Cuming.

The shell represented at Fig. 132 *a* is the variety which Dr. Pfeiffer has now elevated to the rank of a species. It is of lighter substance and banded, but is characterized by precisely the same peculiar granulated sculpture and yellow hairs.

Species 133. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZEBUENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, saturatè rufâ, epidermide liberâ, hydrophanâ, rugulosâ, variegatâ vel omnino obductâ, acutè carinatâ, basi sæpè multifasciatâ et radiatâ, apice nitidâ, nigricante; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo vix deflexo; columellâ subrectâ, declivi, callosâ; aperturâ securiformi, intus nitidè cærulescente; peristomate supernè tenuè expanso, basi incrassato, reflexo.*

THE ZEBU HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, dark red, variegated or altogether covered with a free wrinkled hydrophanous epidermis, often many-banded and rayed at the base, shining and blackish at the apex; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last scarcely deflected; columella nearly straight, slanting, callous; aperture wedge-shaped, shining pale blue within; lip sometimes thin, expanded, thickened and reflected at the base.

Carocolla Zebuensis, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 46.

Hab. Island of Zebu, Philippines; Cuming.

The epidermis of this very interesting species is sometimes obliquely tessellated as at Fig. *a*, *b*, and sometimes plain as at Fig. *c*, *d*; but in the latter case it is thicker and of a fibrous texture.

Species 134. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GUMMATA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, conico-subdepressâ, supernè striis longitudinalibus et transversis minutim decussatâ, fuscâ, absque nitore, epidermide gummaceâ indutâ, basi lævi, nitidissimâ, fusco-lutescente, fasciâ latâ luteâ ad peripheriam, latiore rufâ subtus circumdatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexis, angustis; aperturâ latâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari incrassato, reflexo, umbilicum ferè obtegente.*

THE GUMMED HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, conically subdepressed, minutely decussated at the upper part with longitudinal and transverse striæ, brown, not shining, covered with a gummed epidermis, base smooth, very shining, brownish-yellow, encircled with a broad yellow band at the periphery and a broader red band underneath; whorls six to seven, convex, narrow; aperture broad, lunar; lip simple, columellar edge thickened, reflected, almost covering the umbilicus.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 23.

Helix luteo-fasciata, Lea.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

Well characterized by the upper portion of the whorls having a peculiar gummed-like epidermis upon them, while below this they are shiny as porcelain.

Species 135. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SETIGERA. *Hel. testâ obtectè subumbilicatâ, subsemiglobosâ, tenui, brunneâ, medio et supernè granu-*

latâ, epidermide seriatim setigerâ indutâ, basi glabrâ, nitidâ, lutescente, fasciâ latâ brunneâ infra peripheriam; spirâ depresso-conoideâ; anfractibus sex, convexis; aperturâ subrotundo-lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari incrassato.

THE BRISTLY HELIX. Shell concealedly slightly umbilicated, somewhat semiglobose, thin, brown, granulated at the middle and upper part, covered with an epidermis planted with rows of bristles, base smooth, shining, yellowish, with a broad brown band beneath the periphery; spire depressly conoid; whorls six, convex; aperture subrotundately lunar; lip simple, columellar edge thickened.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 25.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

This species agrees with the preceding in the shiny porcelain character of the shell, below the portion that is covered with an epidermis; but the epidermis is of quite another character, being thick-set with a profusion of delicate bristles.

136. a.

136. c.

136. b.

137. a.

138. b.

138. a.

137. b.

136. e.

136. d.

136. f.

Reeve & Nicholls imp.

Sowerby del. et lith.

HELIX.

PLATE XXXII.

Species 136. (Fig. *a* to *f*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HUGELI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, lenticulari, solidiusculâ, plus minus carinatâ, nitidâ, subtiliter striatâ, lineis minutissimis spiralibus sub lente decussatâ, flavidâ, viridi aut fusco variè cingulatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè breviter descendente; aperturâ subhorizontali, elliptico-ovatâ; peristomate simplici, albo, marginibus conniventibus, supero breviter reflexo, basali leviter arcuato, appressè reflexo.*

HUGEL'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, lenticular, rather solid, more or less keeled, shining, finely striated, decussated beneath the lens with very minute spiral lines, yellowish, variously encircled with green or brown; spire but little raised; whorls four to five in number, rather convex, the last shortly descending in front; aperture nearly horizontal, elliptically ovate; lip simple, white, margins approximating, upper edge shortly reflected, basal edge slightly arched, appressed, reflected.

Carocolla bifasciata, Lea, Trans. Acad. Sci. Philadelphia, 1841, p. 465, pl. 12. f. 18.

Helix Hugeli, Pfeiffer.

Eadem var. *Helix amœna* and *H. Hanleyana*, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

This is an extremely variable species, both with respect to form and colouring. The sharply keeled state represented at Fig. *d* and *e* is *H. Hanleyana*, and the grey variety at Fig. *f* is *H. amœna*.

Species 137. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FIBULA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, lenticulari, solidâ, acutè carinatâ, obliquè striatulâ, lutescente-albâ, utrinque fasciâ unicâ latiusculâ griseo-nigricante, à carinâ remotâ, lineâque suturali castaneâ ornatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè breviter deflexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, angulato-ellipticâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus remotis, supero vix expanso, basali reflexo, appresso.*

THE BUTTON HELIX. Shell imperforated, lenticular, solid, sharply keeled, obliquely finely striated, yellowish-white, with a single rather broad grey-black band on each side remote from the keel, and ornamented with a chestnut sutural line; spire but little raised; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last shortly deflected in front; aperture nearly horizontal, angularly elliptical; lip simple, margins distant, upper margin a little expanded, lower reflected, appressed.

PFEIFFER, Mon. Helic. viv. vol. i. p. 300.

Carocolla fibula, Broderip.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

There is little or no variation in this species. Of the many specimens collected in the above-named locality by Mr. Cuming, all are of the same uniform size and colouring.

Species 138. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GMELINIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidulâ, irregulariter rugoso-malleatâ, carinatâ, nitidâ, pallidè viridi, ad suturam et infra carinam albo-cingulatâ; spirâ subelevatâ, apice obtusâ, albidâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo non descendente, basi planiusculo; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate subincrassato, margine supero breviter expanso, antrorsum arcuato, basali reflexo, columellari declivi, dilatato, albo-calloso.*

GMELIN'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, rather solid, irregularly rugosely indented, keeled, shining, pale green, encircled with white at the suture and beneath the keel; spire slightly raised, obtuse and whitish at the apex; whorls four to five, rather convex, increasing gradually, the last not descending, rather flattened at the base; aperture angularly lunar; lip rather thickened, upper edge shortly expanded, arched anteriorly, basal edge reflected, columellar edge slanting, dilated, callous-white.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 43.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A delicate and very characteristic species, of which the surface is irregularly indented throughout. It is of a peculiar light sea-green colour, encircled by a narrow opake-white band of epidermis beneath the spiral keel.

139.

140. a.

140. b.

141.

142. a.

142. b.

143.

144. a

144. b.

145.

Sowerby, del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXXIII.

Species 139. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CYATHUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conicâ, supernè arcuatim costulato-striatâ, unicolore, fuscâ; spirâ elevatâ, obtusè conicâ; suturâ distinctâ, crenulato-marginatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo carinato, basi sublævigato, planiusculo; umbilico magno, profundo, cyathiformi; aperturâ subverticali, angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, margine supero recto, basali arcuato, reflexiusculo, columellari breviter descendente.*

THE CUP HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly conical, sculptured over the upper part with arched rib-like striæ, uniform brown colour; spire raised, obtusely conical; suture distinct, crenulately margined; whorls six to seven, slightly convex, the last keeled, rather smooth and flattened at the base; umbilicus large, deep, cup-shaped; aperture rather vertical, angularly lunar; lip simple, upper edge straight, basal edge arched, a little reflected, columellar edge shortly descending.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 123.

Hab. St. Juan, Province of Cagayan, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A thin horny sharp-angled species, having the form of *Solarium*.

Species 140. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ACUTIMARGO. *Hel. testâ depressâ, supra planiusculâ, basi convexâ, tenui, pellucidâ, pallidè corneâ, acutè carinatâ, supra carinam striis nonnullis spiralibus confertis notatâ; anfractibus sex, lentè accrescentibus; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE SHARP-EDGED HELIX. Shell depressed, rather flat at the upper part, convex at the base, thin, transparent, light horny, sharply keeled, marked above the keel with a few close-set spiral lines; whorls six, increasing slowly; umbilicus middling, open; aperture angularly lunar; lip simple, acute.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 40.

Hab. Island of Negros, Philippines; Cuming.

This has very much the form of *H. planorbis*, but it is of a different substance, pale horny and transparent. The keel forms a kind of thread around the spire, and is seen throughout in the place of the suture.

Species 141. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RADULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, sublenticulari, solidiusculâ, pallidè corneâ, carinatâ, striis incrementi confertis et lineis acutè prominentibus spiralibus exasperatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo basi inflato, confertim et radiatim costulato-striato; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate simplici, vix incrassato, marginibus callo lineari junctis.*

THE GRATER HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, sublenticular, rather solid, light horny, keeled, roughened with close-set striæ of growth and sharply prominent spiral lines; whorls six, rather convex, increasing slowly, last whorl inflated and sculptured at the base with close-set rayed rib-like striæ; umbilicus middling, open; aperture lunar-elliptical; lip simple, but little thickened, margins joined by a linear callosity.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 40.

Hab. Province of Ilocos, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The chief peculiarity of this species consists in the delicate raised lines which encircle the spire.

Species 142. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX QUIETUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, fulvescente-corneâ, diaphanâ, sub lente undique minutissimè granoso-punctatâ; spirâ depressâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexis, ultimo ventricoso; umbilico mediocri, profundo, pervio; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, verticali; peristomate carneo-albicante, subexpanso, arcuatim descendente.*

THE UNDISTURBED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subdiscoid, fulvous horny, diaphanous, beneath the lens everywhere minutely granosely punctured; spire depressed; whorls five, convex, last whorl ventricose; umbilicus middling, deep, open; aperture lunately rounded, vertical; lip flesh-white, a little expanded, arcuately descending.

Hab. Province of Misamis, Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

This approaches very nearly in form to *H. discordialis*, Férussac, but it will be found to be distinct on comparison.

Species 143. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MIGHELSIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globosâ,*

subpellucidâ, valdè et confertim plicatâ, in interstitiis minutè spiraliter striatâ, rufâ vel lutescente-fuscâ; spirâ conoideo-semiglobosâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo ventricoso, anticè vix descendente, circa umbilicum angustum compresso; aperturâ subverticali, rotundato-lunari; peristomate vix expanso, albo, margine columellari dilatato-patente.

MIGHELS' HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globose, subpellucid, strongly and closely plicated, minutely spirally striated in the interstices, reddish or yellowish-brown; spire conoidal-semiglobose; whorls five, convex, the last ventricose, scarcely descending in front, compressed around a narrow umbilicus; aperture nearly vertical, rotundately lunar; lip scarcely expanded, white, columellar edge dilately open.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 110.

Hab. Surigao, Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

Characterized throughout by an irregular closely plicated concentric sculpture.

Species 144. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BREVIDENS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenuiusculâ, minutè granulatâ, pallidè fuscâ, lineâ fuscâ supernè circumdatâ; spirâ subplanulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo basi inflato; umbilico angusto, semitecto; aperturâ lunari, intus albâ; peristomate simplici, reflexo, margine columellari expanso, basali unidentato.*

THE SHORT-TOOTH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather thin, minutely granulated, pale brown, encircled at the upper part by a brown line; spire rather flattened; whorls four, rather flat, the last inflated at the base; umbilicus narrow, half-covered; aperture lunar, interior white; lip simple, reflected, columellar edge expanded, basal edge one-toothed.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1841, p. 25.

Hab. Puerto Galero, Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

The granules by which this species is characterized appear to belong to the epidermis.

Species 145. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BECKIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, tenui, obliquè striatâ, fuscâ, vix nitidulâ; spirâ parum elatâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo deflexo, basi planiusculo, ad peripheriam angulato; angulo ad aperturam obsoleto; umbilico majusculo, pervio; aperturâ ferè horizontali, subtrapezoidali; peristomate calloso, margine columellari brevi, basali reflexo, quasi in tuberculum incrassato.*

BECK'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, obliquely striated, brown, scarcely shining; spire but little raised; suture linear; whorls six, rather flattened, the last deflected, rather flattened at the base and angled at the periphery; angle obsolete next the aperture; umbilicus rather large, open; aperture nearly horizontal, subtrapezoid; lip callous, columellar edge short, basal edge reflected as though it were thickened into a tubercle.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 87.

Eadem var. *Helix Kierulfii*, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The callous thickening of the lip is a peculiarity to be observed in this species. The variety noticed above is of lighter substance, with the whorls more spread.

146.

147. a.

147. b.

148. a.

149. a.

149. b.

148. b.

150.

151.

152.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXXIV.

Species 146. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SARCODES. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, tenuissimâ, lævi, fragili, stramineo-corneâ, pellucidâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, suturâ marginatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planoconvexis, ultimo multo majore, inflato; aperturâ latissimè lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari tenuiter reflexo.*

THE FLESH-TINTED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, very thin, smooth, fragile, straw-coloured horny, transparent; spire but little raised, suture margined; whorls four, flatly convex, last whorl much larger, inflated; aperture very broadly lunar; lip simple, columellar edge thinly reflected.

PFEIFFER, MSS. Mus. Cuming.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

This species has more the form of *Vitrina* than *H. Vitrinoides*, by reason of the broader and more inflated growth of the last whorl.

The shell represented at Fig. 147 *a*, *b*, named in Mr. Cuming's cabinet *H. subcentralis*, Beck, proves to be a variety of Sp. 150, *H. ceratodes*.

Species 148. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPECTABILIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, turbinato-depressâ, solidâ, nitidissimâ, corneo-luteâ, fasciâ unicâ rufâ vel nigricante percurrente interdum ornatâ; spirâ magis minusve elevatâ, apice sæpe rubicundâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo infra fasciam angulato; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari subreflexo, umbilicum tegente.*

THE REMARKABLE HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, turbinately depressed, solid, very shining, horny yellow, sometimes encircled by a red or blackish band; spire more or less raised, often reddish at the apex; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last angled below the band; aperture broadly lunar; lip simple, acute, columellar edge a little reflected, covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 41.

Hab. Islands of Samar and Leyte, Philippines; Cuming.

A rather solid, shining, horny species, mostly encircled with a conspicuous band. The shell can hardly be said to be umbilicated.

Species 149. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SIMILARIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subdepresso-globosâ, minutè striatâ, diaphanâ, corneâ, interdum rufi-zonatâ; spirâ magis minusve elatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate albo, reflexo, margine columellari subdilatato.*

THE SIMILAR HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, somewhat depressly globose, minutely striated, diaphanous, pale horny, sometimes encircled by a red zone; spire more or less raised; whorls five in number, rather convex; aperture rotundately lunar; lip white, reflected, columellar margin slightly dilated.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 25 *B.* f. 1, 4, and pl. 27 *A.* f. 3.
Helix translucens, King.
Helix Woodiana, Lea.
Helix cestus, Benson.
Eadem var. *Helix addita*, Férussac.

Hab. Brazil, Bourbon and Cuba, Java, Seychelles, Mauritius, Bengal, China, Philippine Islands.

Whilst most *Helices* are extremely local in their habitation, this obtains a singularly wide range. It is found with little variation in all the localities above recorded.

Species 150. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CERATODES. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, minutè striatulâ, nitidulâ, pellucidâ, corneâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, subplanulatis, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo subdepresso; aperturâ amplâ, obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari breviter reflexiusculo, umbilicum fere occultante.*

THE WAX-LIKE HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, minutely striated, shining, transparent, horny; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather flattened, increasing rapidly, last whorl slightly depressed; aperture large, obliquely lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin shortly moderately reflected, almost concealing the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 128.

Hab. Islands of Luzon and Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

A simple horny shell, distinguished from its allied species by a row of short arched striæ next the suture.

Species 151. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VITRINOIDES. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, lævigatâ, fragili, pallidè corneâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; suturâ marginatâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo lato, basi convexiore; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, acuto, margine columellari vix reflexiusculo.*

THE VITRINA-LIKE HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressed, thin, smooth, fragile, pale horny; spire but little raised; suture margined; whorls six, slightly convex, the last broad, more convex at the base; aperture broadly lunar; lip simple, straight, sharp, columellar edge very little reflected.

DESHAYES, Guerin's Mag. de Zool. 1831, pl. 26.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Very similar to the preceding species, but smaller, more compressed, and of a lighter horny substance.

Species 152. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EXCENTRICA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, supernè planiusculâ, basi inflatâ, tenui, cereâ, nitidâ, striis excentricis subcostulatâ, acutè carinatâ; anfractibus quatuor, supra planis, rapidè accrescentibus; aperturâ securiformi; peristomate simplici, acuto, ad perforationem angustissimam dilatato-reflexo.*

THE EXCENTRIC HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, rather flat at the upper part, inflated at the base, thin, wax-like, shiny, faintly ribbed with fine excentric striæ, sharply keeled; whorls four, flat above, increasing rapidly; aperture wedge-shaped; lip simple, sharp, dilately reflected over the very narrow umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 41.

Hab. Island of Siquijor, Philippines; Cuming.

Of the true *Carocolla* type, with all the appearance of being an immature shell.

153.a.

154.a.

154.b.

155.b.

155.a.

155.b.

156.a.

157.a.

157.b.

156.b.

Sowerby, del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXXV.

The shells figured in the central column of this Plate at Fig. 153 *a*, *b*, and 156 *a*, *b*, prove, upon a careful examination and comparison of many specimens, to be identical with *H. Metcalfei*, Pfeiffer, described and figured by me at Plate XXX. as a new species, in error, with the name *H. Solarioides*. The shell figured in the accompanying plate at 153 *a*, *b*, is *H. albocincta*, Pfeiffer, but all these now appear to be so many different varieties of *H. planorbis*, Lesson, Voy. de la Coquille, p. 312. pl. 13. f. 4. I propose, therefore, to regard *H. Metcalfei*, *Solarioides*, and *albocincta*, as synonymes of *H. planorbis*, Sp. 127.

Species 154. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BOHOLENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, lenticulari, acutè carinatâ, tenui, corneo-albidâ; spirâ convexiusculâ; anfractibus septem, planulatis, regulariter confertim striatis, supra carinam lineis duabus acutè elevatis approximatis cinctis, ultimo basi convexiusculo, striatulo, medio vix impresso, anticè non descendente; aperturâ verticali, depressissimâ, angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine supero brevissimo.*

THE BOHOL HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, lenticular, sharply keeled, thin, horny white; spire rather convex; whorls seven, flattened, regularly closely striated, encircled above the keel with two sharply elevated approximating lines, last whorl rather convex at the base, finely striated, scarcely impressed in the middle, not descending anteriorly; aperture vertical, very depressed, angularly lunar; lip simple, sharp, upper edge very short.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 123.

Hab. Island of Bohol, Philippines; Cuming.

There is a great deal of character in the upper surface of this shell, each whorl being closely striated in delicate concentric folds, and encircled next the keel by two fine linear ridges.

Species 155. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANCEPS. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, lenticulari, pallidè corneâ, acutè carinatâ, supra striatâ, subtus nitidâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo basi convexiore, lævigato, infra carinam compresso breviter prominente lineis nonnullis impressis concentricis notato; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, tenui, margine columellari vix reflexiusculo.*

THE TWO-FACED HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, lenticular, pale horny, sharply keeled, striated above, shining below; whorls six, scarcely convex, last whorl more convex, smooth, marked with a few impressed lines beneath the keel, which is rather prominent; aperture angularly lunar; lip simple, thin, columellar edge but little reflected.

Carocolla anceps, Gould, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. p. 454. p. 24. f. 4.

Hab. Tavoy, Burmah.

The striæ which characterize the upper surface of this species are very thickly and irregularly sculptured, and have the appearance of concentric folds.

For Species 156 see Pl. XXXIX.

Species 157. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

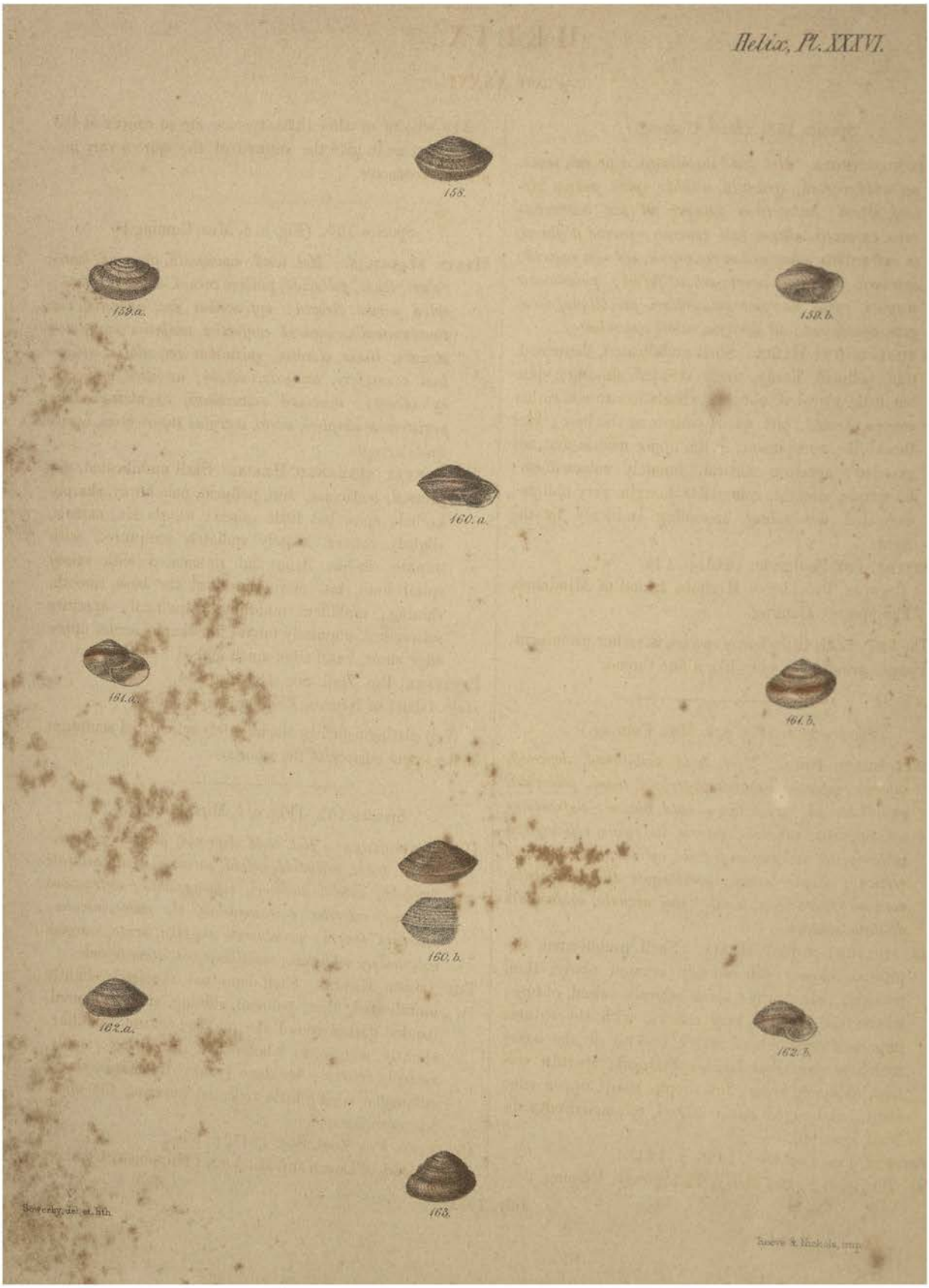
HELIX BIANGULATA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, convexo-orbiculari, tenui, corneo-rubellâ, leviter striatâ, nitidiusculâ; anfractibus septem, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo bicarinato, carinâ inferiore filari ad peripheriam, superiore per omnes anfractus ascendente; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, umbilicum angustissimum fere occultante.*

THE TWO-ANGLED HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, convexly orbicular, thin, horny, ruddy, closely striated, rather shining; whorls seven, increasing slowly, last whorl two-keeled, lower keel thread-like around the periphery, upper keel ascending throughout the spire; aperture lunar-oval; lip simple, sharp, almost concealing the very narrow umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 40.

Hab. Province of Cagayan, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The upper and lower keels are both seen throughout the spire, the latter having a more distinct thread-like form.



Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXXVI.

Species 158. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FILOCINCTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, pellucidâ, corneâ, striatulâ, nitidâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, carinatis, ultimo basi convexo; carinâ filiformi, in anfractibus superioribus conspicuâ, sed non exsertâ; aperturâ verticali, lunato-subauriformi; peristomate simplici, recto, margine columellari perobliquo, elongato, descendente, ad dextrum subitò ascendente.*

THE THREAD-GIRT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, pellucid, horny, finely striated, shining; spire but little elevated, obtuse; whorls five to six, rather convex, keeled, last whorl convex at the base; keel thread-like, conspicuous in the upper whorls, but not exserted; aperture vertical, lunately subauriform; lip simple, straight, columellar margin very oblique, elongated, descending, ascending suddenly to the right.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 124.

Hab. Cagayan, Province of Misamis, Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

The keel of this little horny species is rather prominent, and passes around the spire like a fine thread.

Species 159. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ORTHOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, supernè confertim subarcuato-striatâ, tenui, pellucidâ, pallidè corneâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex, angustis, convexis, suturis impressis, ultimo basi sublævigato; umbilico majusculo, cylindraceo; aperturâ verticali, obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine supero brevi, basali valdè arcuato, columellari dilatato, sinuato.*

THE STRAIGHT-MOUTH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, closely subarcuately striated above, thin, pellucid, pale horny; spire scarcely raised, obtuse; whorls six, narrow, very convex, with the sutures impressed, last whorl rather smooth at the base; umbilicus somewhat large, cylindrical; aperture vertical, obliquely lunar; lip simple, sharp, upper edge short, basal edged much arched, columellar edge dilated, sinuated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 124.

Hab. Dingle, Island of Panay, Philippines; Cuming.

The whorls of this little species are so convex at the upper part as to give the sutures of the spire a very impressed character.

Species 160. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STRIGILIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, lenticulari, tenui, pellucidâ, pallidè corneâ, acutè carinatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus sex, angustis, vix convexiusculis, supernè confertim radiatim costulato-striatis, lineis elevatis, spiralibus reticulatis, ultimo basi convexiore, lævigato, nitido; umbilico mediocri, cylindraceo; aperturâ subverticali, angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine supero brevi, basali valdè arcuato.*

THE FINELY STREAKED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, lenticular, thin, pellucid, pale horny, sharply keeled; spire but little raised; whorls six, narrow, slightly convex, closely radiately sculptured with minute rib-like striæ and reticulated with raised spiral lines, last more convex at the base, smooth, shining; umbilicus middling, cylindrical; aperture subvertical, angularly lunar; lip simple, acute, upper edge short, basal edge much arched.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 124.

Hab. Island of Negros, Philippines; Cuming.

Well distinguished by the minutely reticulated sculpture of the upper surface of the whorls.

Species 161. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUCCINEA. *Hel. testâ depressâ, obsoletè subumbilicatâ, tenui, pellucidâ, nitidâ, succineâ, medio saturatè fasciatâ; suturâ mediocri, submarginatâ; anfractibus quinque, celeriter accrescentibus, vix convexiusculis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari subreflexo, umbilicum obsoletum tegente.*

THE AMBER HELIX. Shell depressed, obsoletely slightly umbilicated, thin, pellucid, shining, amber-coloured, banded darker round the middle; suture middling, slightly margined; whorls five, increasing rapidly, scarcely convex; aperture lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar edge a little reflected, covering the obsolete umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 39.

Hab. Island of Luzon and Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

This little species may be recognized by its bright transparent amber-colour, forming a darker band around the periphery.

Species 162. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX WINTERIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, supernè convexiusculâ, pallidè corneâ, nitidulâ, obsoletè carinatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo descendente; umbilico lato, pervio; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate tenui, simplici, margine basali subreflexo.*

WINTER'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, slightly convex above, pale horny, but little shining, obsoletely keeled; whorls five to six, rather flattened, the last descending; umbilicus broad, open; aperture nearly circular; lip thin, simple, basal margin slightly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 41.

Hab. Java; Winter. Island of Guimaras, Philippines; Cuming.

This little species has a rather dull silky appearance, and the keel is more prominent in some specimens than in others.

Species 163. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GOULDI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conicâ, tenuiusculâ, subtiliter striatulâ, vix nitidulâ, unicolore fuscâ; spirâ elevatâ, conoideâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo carinato, anticè subrotundato, basi planiore; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, marginibus subconniventibus, dextro recto, columellari subdilatato, patente, basali reflexiusculo.*

GOULD'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly conical, rather thin, very finely striated, uniform bright brown; spire raised, conoid; whorls six, slightly convex, the last keeled, subrounded anteriorly, flatter at the base; umbilicus middling, open; aperture lunately circular; lip simple, with the margins inclined to approximate, right edge straight, columellar edge subdilated, patent, basal edge a little reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 124.

Hab. Islands of Luzon and Negros, Philippines; Cuming.

A light semitransparent golden-brown shell, of which the whorls are convoluted more into the form of a cone.

164.

165.a.

165.b.

166.

167.a.

167.b.

168.

169.a.

169.b.

170.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXXVII.

Species 164. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUCIDELLA. *Hel. testâ minutâ, umbilicatâ, depressâ, striatulâ, nitidissimâ, rufescente-brunneâ; spirâ subplanulatâ; suturâ albo-marginatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planis, ultimo basi vix convexiore, medio impresso, angustissimè umbilicato; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, obtuso, margine columellari declivi, vix incrassato.*

THE GLITTERING HELIX. Shell minute, umbilicated, depressed, finely striated, glittering, red-brown; spire rather flattened; suture white-edged; whorls four, flat, the last more convex at the base, impressed in the middle, very narrowly umbilicated; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple, obtuse, columellar edge slanting, scarcely thickened.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 41.

Hab. Cagayan, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

An extremely small shining horny shell of reddish hue, in which the suture shows like a fine white thread.

Species 165. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRADATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, striatulâ, tenui, hyalinâ; spirâ turbinatâ, apice acutâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, gradatis, ultimo medio acutè carinato, basi convexo, sub lente minutissimè concentricè striato; aperturâ subtetragono-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari breviter et verticaliter descendente.*

THE STEP-BUILT HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely turbinated, finely striated, thin, hyaline; spire turbinated, sharp at the apex; whorls six, rather convex, arranged like steps, the least whorl sharply keeled round the middle, convex at the base, beneath the lens very minutely concentrically striated; aperture somewhat quadrangularly lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar edge shortly vertically descending.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 110.

Hab. Island of Leyte, Philippines; Cuming.

A small glassy shell turbinated somewhat pyramidally in the form of a *Trochus*.

Species 166. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TONGANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-conicâ, striatulâ, fragili, pellucidâ, carinatâ, corneo-albicante; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo basi subimpresso; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari brevissimè reflexo.*

THE TONGA HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly conical, finely striated, fragile, pellucid, keeled, horny-whitish; whorls six, rather convex, the last somewhat impressed at the base; aperture angularly lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar edge very shortly reflected.

QUOY and GAIMARD, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, vol. ii. p. 130. p. 11. f. 19–23.

Hab. Island of Tonga Tabou; Quoy. Island of Negros, Philippines; Cuming.

This is of a less pyramidal form than the preceding species, and broader and more impressed at the base.

Species 167. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TURBINIFORMIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, Trochiformi, obliquè striatulâ, corneo-albidâ; spirâ elevatâ, apice acutâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, parum exsertis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE TOP-SHAPED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, Trochus-shaped, obliquely finely striated, horny-white; spire raised, sharp at the apex; whorls five, convex, but little exserted; aperture lunar; lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Wiegman's Archives, 1839, p. 350.

Helix pyramidatoides, D'Orbigny.

Helix subpyramidalis, Adams.

Eadem var. *Helix depressa*, Adams.

Hab. Islands of Cuba and Jamaica; Adams.

This little glassy species differs from the preceding species in being umbilicated and not keeled.

Species 168. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GEMMA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, conoideo-orbiculatâ, tenui, lævigatâ, nitidâ, pellucidâ, virenti-hyalinâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ; suturâ submarginatâ; anfractibus quatuor, vix convexiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo non descendente; aperturâ parum obliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, margine columellari brevi, arcuato, supernè reflexiusculo.*

THE GEM HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, conoidal

orbiculated, thin, smooth, shining, transparent, greenish-hyaline; spire depressly conoid; suture slightly marginated; whorls four, scarcely convex, increasing gradually, last whorl not descending; aperture but little oblique, rotundately lunar; lip simple, straight, columellar edge short, arched, a little reflected at the upper part.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1848, p. 109.

Hab. Islands of Camiguing and Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A small delicate species having somewhat the form of *Vitrina*, and referred to that genus in manuscript by Dr. Beck, under the name *V. suturalis*.

Species 169. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARCUATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, tenui, pellucidâ, pallidè corneâ, confertim et regulariter arcuato-plicatâ; spirâ latè conoideâ, apice obtusiusculâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, carinâ acutâ serrulatâ marginatis, ultimo circà umbilicum magnum fere cylindraceum subcompresso; aperturâ angulato-lunari, latâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari brevi, verticali.*

THE ARCUATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, thin, pellucid, pale horny, closely and regularly arcuately plicated; spire broadly conoidal, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls six, but little convex, edged with a sharp serrulated keel, last whorl compressed around the umbilicus, which is large and almost cylindrical; aperture angularly lunar, broad; lip simple, sharp, with the columellar edge short and vertical.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 110.

Hab. Cagayan, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

The whorls of this species are convoluted round a broad perspective umbilicus, and are delicately sculptured on the upper surface by close-set plicated striæ.

Species 170. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CYATHELLUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conicâ, obliquè plicato-striatâ, costatâ, tenuiculâ, corneâ; spirâ pyramidatâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus novem, angustissimis, carinâ filiformi cinctis, ultimo basi planiusculo, sublævigato; umbilico majusculo, pervio; aperturâ depressâ, angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, margine supero brevi, recto, basali leviter arcuato, brevissimè reflexo.*

THE LITTLE-CUP HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conical, obliquely plicately striated, very thin, horny; spire pyramidal, rather sharp; whorls nine, very narrow, encircled by a thread-like keel, last whorl rather flat and smooth at the base; umbilicus large, open; aperture depressed, angularly lunar; lip simple, upper edge short, straight, basal edge slightly arched, very shortly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 41.

Hab. Dingle, Island of Panay, Philippines; Cuming.

Very similar in form to the preceding species, but larger, with more whorls.

171.

172.a.

172. b.

173.

174.a.

174.b.

175.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXXVIII.

Species 171. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LANX. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, obtusè carinatâ, obliquè striatâ et rugoso-malleatâ, fuscâ, infra carinam saturatiore, circa umbilicum olivaceo-luteâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè subdeflexo; umbilico peramplo, pervio; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ, intus subiridescente; peristomate reflexo, intus cærulescente-albo, marginibus approximatis, callo tenui junctis, dextro sinuoso.*

THE DISH HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, obtusely keeled, obliquely striated and rugosely indented, brown, darker beneath the keel, olivaceous-yellow around the umbilicus; whorls five, rather flat, the last a little deflected in front; umbilicus very large, open; aperture lunately elliptical, rather iridescent within; lip reflected, inner edge bluish-white, margins approximated, joined by a thin callosity, right edge sinuated.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 65. f. 7.

Eadem. *Helix Radama*, Lesson.

Hab. Madagascar.

A very characteristic species allied in form to *H. sepulchralis* and *Cunninghami*.

Species 172. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OVIFORMIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, ovatâ, tenuiusculâ, minutissimè striato-granulatâ, rugis obliquis obsoletè sculptâ, rufescente-fuscâ, castaneo bifasciatâ; spirâ brevi, subconoideâ, apice retusâ; anfractibus quatuor, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo multo inflato; columellâ albâ, subintortâ; aperturâ amplâ, lunato-ovali, intus lividâ; peristomate simplici, latè expanso, breviter reflexo, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis, columellari dilatato, appresso.*

THE EGG-SHAPED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, ovate, rather thin, very minutely striately granuled, and obsoletely sculptured with oblique wrinkles, reddish-brown, marked with two chestnut bands; spire short, subconoid, blunt at the apex; whorls four, increasing rapidly, the last much inflated; columella white, rather twisted; aperture large, lunar-oval, livid within; lip simple, broadly expanded, shortly reflected, margin joined by a very thin callosity, columellar margin dilated, appressed.

GRATELOUP, Act. Soc. Linn. de Bordeaux, vol. xi. p. 396. pl. 2. f. 2.

An eadem? *Helix amphibulima*, Férussac.

Hab. Madagascar.

The columella has a very characteristic twist in this species, giving an elegant curvature to the aperture, which serves to distinguish it, among other peculiarities, from the larger *H. Goudotiana*.

Species 173. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CORNU-GIGANTEUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-ovatâ, auriformi, tenuiculâ, minutè et regulariter obliquè sculptâ, rugulosâ, sub epidermide castaneâ vel olivaceâ, deciduâ, pallidè rufescente; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor, rapidissimè accrescentibus, ultimo peramplo, ad peripheriam costis nonnullis obsoletis cincto, subtus concavo; aperturâ perobliquâ, ovali; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, marginibus callo crasso angulatim junctis, columellari dilatato, umbilicum fere tegente.*

THE GIANT'S HORN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly ovate, ear-shaped, rather thin, minutely and regularly obliquely sculptured, rugulose, pale reddish beneath a deciduous chestnut or olive epidermis; spire scarcely raised; whorls four, increasing very rapidly, the last very large, encircled at the periphery by a few obsolete ribs, concave beneath; aperture very oblique, oval; lip thickened, reflected, margins angularly joined by a thick callosity, columellar edge dilated, almost covering the umbilicus.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. p. 247. pl. 208. f. 2051–2. *Helix vesicalis*, Lamarck.

Leiostoma vesicalis, Swainson.

Hab. Madagascar.

Among the peculiarities of this species may be chiefly noticed the concavely impressed growth of the last whorl in the vicinity of the umbilicus.

Species 174. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GOUDOTIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-ovatâ, tenuiculâ, undique minutè granulatâ, rufo-castaneâ, nigricante bifasciatâ; spirâ parvulâ, semiglobosâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, rapidissimè accrescentibus, ultimo inflato; aperturâ*

obliquâ, lunato-oblongâ, intus subiridescente; peristomate albo, subincrassato, breviter expanso, marginibus callo tenui junctis, dextro subarcuato, columellari supernè valdè dilatato, appresso.

GOUDOT'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly ovate, rather thin, minutely granulated throughout, reddish-chestnut, with two blackish bands; spire rather small, semiglobose; whorls four to five, rather convex, increasing very rapidly, the last inflated; aperture oblique, lunately oblong, slightly iridescent within; lip white, rather thickened, shortly expanded, margins joined by a thick callus, right edge somewhat arched, columellar edge much dilated at the upper part and appressed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Mol. pl. 10 *A.* f. 4–6.

Hab. Madagascar.

This and *H. oviformis* represent a form precisely intermediate between *Helix* and *Bulimus*, which might be referred to either genus with equal propriety.

Species 175. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MAGNIFICA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, obliquè ovatâ, tenui, granulato-striatâ, fulvâ, fasciis plurimis nigricante-castaneis, nunc latis nunc angustis ornatâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, rapidissimè accrescentibus, ultimo inflato; aperturâ perobliquâ, amplâ, elongato-ovali, intus subiridescente, fasciis perlucidis; columellâ brevi, subrectâ; peristomate tenui, vix reflexo, fusco, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari dilatato, appresso.*

THE MAGNIFICENT HELIX. Shell imperforated, obliquely ovate, thin, granulately striated, fulvous, ornamented with numerous blackish-chestnut bands, now broad, now narrow; whorls three to four, increasing very rapidly, the last inflated; aperture very oblique, large, elongately oval, slightly iridescent within, with the bands transparent; columella short, nearly straight; lip thin, scarcely reflected, brown, margins joined by a thin callosity, columellar edge dilated, appressed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 10. f. 4.

Helix polyzonalis, Lamarck.

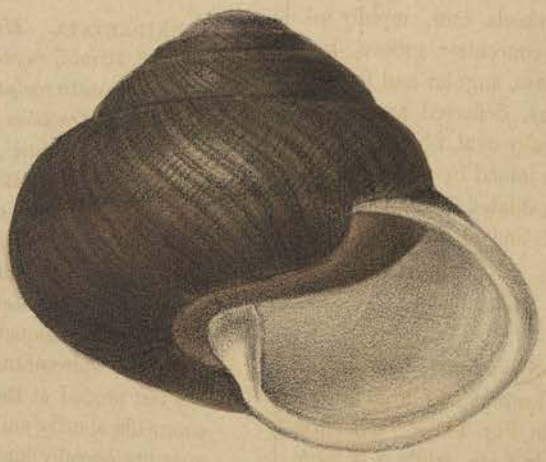
Hab. Madagascar.

This shell, it may be observed, is composed of only three to four whorls, convoluted, with the last prolonged very obliquely into an inflated oblong oval.

147. a.

147. b.

147. c.



153.

156. a.

156. b.

176.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nicholls, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XXXIX.

Species 147. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEPULCHRALIS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, lævigatâ, variè obliquè plicatâ, castaneâ, albo-zonatâ vel pallidè fulvescente; spirâ brevissimâ, vix emersâ; anfractibus quatuor, rapidè accrescentibus, sulco concentrico impressis, ultimo basi convexiusculo, circa umbilicum infundibuliformem angulato, anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, elliptico-ovali, intus cærulescente; peristomate latè reflexo, marginibus callo tenui junctis, dextro medio angulatim dilatato.*

THE SEPULCHRAL HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, thin, smooth, variously obliquely plicated, chestnut, zoned with white or pale yellow; spire very short, but slightly raised; whorls four, rapidly increasing, impressed with a concentric groove, last whorl rather convex at the base, angular and funnel-shaped around the umbilicus, deflected anteriorly; aperture very oblique, elliptically oval, bluish within; lip broadly reflected, margins joined by a thin callous layer, right margin angularly dilated in the middle.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 75. f. 1. and pl. 75 *C.* f. 1–12.
Helix labrella, Lamarck.
Helix trivittata, Born.

Hab. Madagascar.

This elegantly-formed species is variously banded, the umbilicus being sometimes dark chestnut within, as in Fig. 147 *b*, and sometimes yellow, as in Fig. 147 *c*. The first of these varieties differs slightly in form, while it is more compressly flattened around the umbilicus, of more solid structure, and the dark purple-chestnut colouring of the bands runs into the blue-white of the lip.

Species 153. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STUDERIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, saturatè brunneâ vel olivaceo-fuscâ, obliquè striatâ et transversim minutissimè rugulosâ; spirâ semiglobosâ; anfractibus sex, summis planulatis, eleganter granulatis, ultimo inflato, obsoletè angulato vel sulco impresso ad peripheriam notato; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus margaritaceâ; columellâ subcontortâ, callosâ; peristomate reflexo, intus albo.*

STUDER'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, thin, dark brown or olive-brown, obliquely striated, and transversely very minutely wrinkled; spire semi-globose; whorls six, upper ones rather flattened, elegantly granulated, the last inflated, obsoletely angled, or marked at the periphery with an impressed groove; aperture rotundately lunar, pearly within; columella slightly twisted, callous; lip reflected, white within.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 103. f. 6.

Hab. Seychelle Islands.

Of a peculiar semiglobose inflated form, with an inclination in the columella to become twisted.

Species 156. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UNIDENTATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, striatâ, rugulis concentricis lineisque minutis obliquè decussatis sculptâ, saturatè castaneâ; spirâ obtusè conoideâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo ad peripheriam angulato, basi convexo; columellâ breviter et validè truncato-dentatâ, contortâ; aperturâ latè lunari, intus margaritaceâ; peristomate supernè expanso, basi reflexo, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis.*

THE ONE-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly conoid, striated, sculptured with concentric wrinkles and obliquely decussated minute lines, dark chestnut; spire obtusely conoid; whorls six, convex, the last angled at the periphery, convex at the base; columella shortly and strongly one-toothed, twisted; aperture broadly lunar, pearly within; lip expanded at the upper part, reflected at the base, margins joined by a very thin callous layer.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. p. 273. pl. 208. f. 2049-50.
Helix microdonta, Deshayes.
Helix ventricosa, Jan.

Hab. Seychelle Islands.

This species is from the same locality as the preceding and belongs to the same exact type. The twisted toothed columella indicated in *H. Studeriana* is here fully developed. The dark chestnut colouring is mostly relieved by a faint band running around the periphery of each whorl.

Species 176. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PYROSTOMA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, utrinque convexâ, striatulâ, nitidâ, fulvescente-albâ,*

acutè carinatâ, carinâ subflexuosâ et utrinque malleatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo infra carinam inflato, anticè deflexo; aperturâ irregulariter ellipticâ; peristomate subincrassato, latè expanso, igneo, marginibus callo junctis, columellari dilatato, plano, obsoletè dentato, basali reflexo.

THE RED-MOUTH HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, convex on both sides, finely striated, shining, fulvous white, sharply keeled, keel subflexuous and indented on each side; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last inflated beneath the keel, deflected anteriorly; aperture irregularly elliptical; lip rather thickened, broadly expanded, fiery red, margins joined by a callous layer, columellar margin dilated, flat, obsoletely toothed, basal margin reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 15. f. 3, 4.

Hab. ——?

This species is one of extreme rarity, unknown, so far as I am aware, in fine condition with epidermis.

177. a

177. b.

178.

179.

180. a.

180. b.

181.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XL.

Species 177. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INVERSICOLOR. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculari, utrinque convexâ, acutè carinatâ, supernè rufâ, striatâ, basi nigricante, striatâ et lineis concentricis distantibus decussatâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus septem, planulatis; columellâ brevi, obliquâ, callosâ; aperturâ subquadrangulari; peristomate subincrassato, marginibus callo tenui junctis, supero arcuato.*

THE INVERSE-COLOURED HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicular, convex on each side, sharply keeled, reddish and striated above, blackish beneath, striated and decussated with concentric lines; spire short; whorls seven, rather flattened; columella short, oblique, callous; aperture somewhat square; lip slightly thickened, margins joined by a thin callous layer, upper margin arched.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 58 *A*. f. 7–12.

Carocolla bicolor, Lamarck.

Carocolla Mauritiana, Lamarck.

Eadem var. *Helix puerocunæ*, Péron.

Hab. Mauritius.

This species in fine condition is covered about the upper surface with a delicate net-work of epidermis, as in the specimen Fig. 177 *b*.

Species 178. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DUVALII. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, conico-depressâ, castaneâ, transversim longitudinaliterque striatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, depresso-convexiusculis, suturâ impressâ separatis et fasciâ brunneâ marginatis, ultimo medio zonâ lutescente circumdato, subtus lutescente, ad umbilicum mediocrem percium compresso; aperturâ amplâ, ovali; peristomate simplici, tenui, marginibus conniventibus, dextro vix expanso, basali breviter reflexo.*

DUVAL'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, conically depressed, chestnut, transversely and longitudinally striated; whorls four to five, somewhat depressly convex, separated by an impressed suture and edged with a brown band, last whorl encircled round the middle with a yellowish band, yellowish beneath, compressed about the open umbilicus; aperture large, oval; lip simple, thin, margins approximating, right margin a little expanded, basal margin shortly reflected.

PETIT, Mag. de Zool. 1844, pl. 93.

Hab. Madagascar.

The striæ with which this species is transversely and longitudinally sculptured have a granular character.

Species 179. (Mus. Hanley.)

HELIX CAFFRA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, inflatâ, subdepresso-globosâ, tenui, fragili, costulato-striatâ, viridulâ, fusco-viridi irregulariter strigatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo subdepresso; aperturâ magnâ, lunato-ovali, intus margaritaceâ; peristomate tenui, acuto, simplici, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari reflexo, perforationem semioccultante.*

THE CAFFRE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, inflated, subdepressly globose, thin, fragile, marked with rib-like striæ, greenish, irregularly streaked with brownish-green; spire short, obtuse; whorls four, rather convex, the last rather depressed; aperture large, lunar-oval, pearly within; lip thin, sharp, simple, margins joined by a thin callous layer, columellar margin reflected, half-concealing the umbilicus.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

An elegantly convoluted shell of delicate texture, concentrically corded, covered with a green epidermis, and peculiarly iridescent in the interior.

Species 180. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COGNATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, solidâ, transversè ovatâ, obliquè striatâ, obsoletè granulosâ, nitidâ, spadiceo-griseâ, punctis rufis irregulariter aspersâ; spirâ brevissimâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo interdum medio pallidè cingulato, basi albo, inflato, anticè breviter deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, transversè ovali, intus nitidâ, lividâ; peristomate albo, crasso, breviter reflexo, margine columellari dilatato, appresso, excavato.*

THE ALLIED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, solid, transversely ovate, obliquely striated, obsoletely granuled, shining, fawn-grey, irregularly sprinkled with reddish dots; spire very short; whorls four, rather flattened, the last sometimes faintly banded round the middle, base white, inflated, anteriorly shortly deflected; aperture very oblique, transversely oval, shining and livid within; lip white, thickened,

shortly reflected, columellar margin dilated, appressed, excavated.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 44. f. 4.

Hab. West Indies?

An extremely characteristic species of exactly the same typical form as *H. aspera*. It is of a shining fawn-grey colour, marked in the spiral direction with oblong linear dots, somewhat after the manner of *H. sagittifera*. The body-whorl is stained interiorly with glazed chestnut, as in *H. aspera*, and the aperture is of the same oblong form, but toothless.

Species 181. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CARMELITA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, suborbiculari, granulato-striatâ, carinatâ, obliquè striatâ, nitidè castaneâ, fasciâ unicâ pallidiore supra carinam ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo basi inflato, anticè vix descendente; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-elliptică; peristomate reflexo, intus albo, marginibus callo lato junctis, columellari dilatato, introrsum obsoletè unidentato.*

THE CARMELITE HELIX. Shell imperforated, suborbicular, granulately striated, keeled, obliquely striated, shining chestnut, ornamented with a lighter band above the keel; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last inflated at the base, slightly descending in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-elliptical; lip reflected, white within, margins joined by a broad callosity, columellar margin dilated, obsoletely one-toothed inwardly.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 32. f. 4.

Helix mora, Gray.

Hab. ——?

A well-defined species of obliquely depressed solid growth, characterized by a broadly flattened callous deposit in the place of the umbilicus.

183. a.

182.

183. b.

184.

185. a.

185. b.

186. a.

187. a.

187. b.

186. b.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XLI.

Species 182. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VIRIDIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, turbinato-globosâ, tenui, lævigatâ, sub epidermide viridi albâ, fasciis variis nigricante-rufis ornatâ; spirâ conoideâ, apice obtusiusculâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; columellâ obliquè strictiusculâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate breviter incrassato, subreflexo, margine columellari dilatato.*

THE GREEN HELIX. Shell imperforated, turbinately globose, thin, smooth, white beneath a green epidermis, encircled with various blackish-red bands; spire conoid, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, rather convex; columella oblique, rather drawn out; aperture lunar-oval; lip shortly thickened, slightly reflected, columellar margin dilated.

DESHAYES, Anim. sans vert. (2nd edit.) vol. viii. p. 102.

Hab. Madagascar.

M. Deshayes takes this species to be the *Trochus hortensis* of Chemnitz (Conch. Cab. vol. ix. pl. 122. f. 1055–6). It is possible, but doubtful, the figure being a very obscure one.

Species 183. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CÆLATURA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidiusculâ, striis incrementi distinctis lineisque spiralibus puncturatis irregulariter distantibus excavatâ, fulvido-fuscâ, apicem versus purpurascente; spirâ brevi, latè conoideâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo basi juxta columellam compresso; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate recto, subincrassato, margine dextro sinuoso, columellari calloso.*

THE EMBOSSED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, rather solid, engraved with distinct striæ of growth and irregularly distant punctured spiral lines, yellowish-brown, purplish towards the apex; spire short, broadly conoid; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last compressed at the base next the columella; aperture lunar-oval; peristome straight, rather thickened, right margin sinuous, columellar margin callous.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 28. f. 3, 4.

Helix exarata, Wiegman.

Hab. Island of Bourbon.

A broad Trochiform shell engraved with spiral punctured lines, and rather impressed around the seat of the columella.

Species 184. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OMPHALODES. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, solidâ, leviter striatulâ, nigricante-castaneâ; spirâ vix convexâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo subcarinato, anticè vix descendente, basi paulo convexiore, circa umbilicum magnum spiralem subcompresso; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate breviter reflexo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE SHIELD-LIKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, solid, finely striated, blackish-chestnut; spire but little convex; whorls five, rather flattened, last whorl slightly keeled, scarcely descending in front, base a little more convex, rather compressed around the umbilicus, which is large and spiral; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip shortly reflected, brown, with the margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 64.

Hab. —— ?

Characterized by a peculiarly compressed growth about the base of the last whorl, surrounding a broad perspective umbilicus.

Species 185. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX XYSTERA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, depressâ, acutissimè carinatâ, tenui, diaphanâ, olivaceo-fuscâ; suturâ lævissimâ; anfractibus quatuor, planis, ultimo supra superficialiter ruguloso et malleato, basi convexo, circa umbilicum infundibuliformem subangulato; aperturâ perobliquâ, depressâ, irregulari; peristomate reflexo, margine supero dilatato, columellari brevi, cum basali angulum obtusum formante.*

THE SHORN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, depressed, very sharply keeled, thin, diaphanous, olive-brown; suture very smooth; whorls four, flattened, the last superficially wrinkled and indented on the upper surface, convex at the base, rather angulated around the umbilicus, which is funnel-shaped; aperture very oblique, depressed, irregular; lip reflected, upper margin dilated, columellar margin short, forming an obtuse angle with the basal margin.

VALENCIENNES, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. i. p. 41.

Hab. Madagascar.

Resembling the preceding species in form, but more lenticularly compressed and very sharply keeled.

Species 186. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GLOBULUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-conoideâ, irregulariter costulato-striatâ et malleatâ, sordidè albâ, violascente-cinereo nebulosâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo magno, inflato, rotundato; umbilico angusto, semiobtecto; columellâ lævi, subarcuato; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus nitidè violaceo-purpureâ; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, rubicundo, marginibus distantibus, callo diffuso violaceo-purpureo junctis, columellari dilatato, reflexo.*

THE GLOBULAR HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely conoid, irregularly rib-like striated and indented, dirty white, clouded with violet-ash; whorls five, convex, the last large, inflated, rounded; umbilicus narrow, half-covered; columella smooth, slightly arched; aperture lunar-oval, shining violet-purple within; lip thickened, reflected, ruddy, margins distant, joined by a diffused violet-purple layer of enamel, columellar margin dilated, reflected.

MULLER, Verm. terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 68.

Helix lucana, Lamarck (not of Muller).

Eadem var. *Helix rosacea*, Muller.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

The species varies considerably in size, as may be remarked in the specimens figured, but is always characterized by the same rich violet-purple colouring about the aperture. Externally it is of a dirty fawn or ash-white, without marking.

Species 187. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUCANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, subpellucidâ, nitidâ, supernè fulvescente-rubrâ, subtus et in suturis albâ; anfractibus quinque, supremis lentè accrescentibus, planulatis, convexis; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate crasso, reflexo, marginibus conniventibus, callo junctis.*

THE LIGHT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, subpellucid, shining, fulvous-red over the upper part, white beneath and in the sutures; whorls five, the uppermost ones increasing slowly, flattened, convex; aperture lunar-rounded; lip thickened, reflected, margins approximating, joined by a callous layer.

MULLER, Verm. terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 75.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope?

This is quite a distinct species from the preceding. It is of a thin semitransparent texture, peculiarly white-edged in the suture, is more discoidly convoluted, with the umbilicus freely open, and has no indication of purple colouring in the aperture.

188.

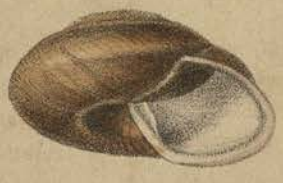
189. a.

189. b.

190.

191. a.

191. b.



192.

193. a.

193. b.

194.

Bowerbank del et lith.

Reeve & Nicholls imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XLII.

Species 188. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BARCLAYANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, confertim obliquè tenuissimè costatâ, albâ, epidermide fusco-olivaceâ indutâ; spirâ conoideâ, apice obtusâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo medio carinato, interdum obsoletè bicarinato, basi convexiusculo; umbilico mediocri, fere cylindraceo; aperturâ subverticali, quadrangulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari verticaliter descendente, cum basali angulum formante.*

BARCLAY'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly turbinated, closely obliquely very finely ribbed, white, covered with a brown-olive epidermis; spire conoid, obtuse at the apex; suture deep; whorls five to six, convex, the last keeled round the middle, sometimes obsoletely two-keeled, rather convex at the base; umbilicus middling, almost cylindrical; aperture nearly vertical, quadrangular; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin descending vertically, forming an angle with the basal margin.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 110.

Hab. Mauritius.

Sculptured throughout with very fine close-set ribs. The aperture is of a peculiar vertical quadrangular form, with the lip unreflected. The species is named in honour of Sir David Barclay, an assiduous collector of shells, residing near the locality in which it occurs.

Species 189. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MAURITIANA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, orbiculari, depresso-conoideâ, tenuiculâ, supra obliquè costulatâ, infra lævigatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, carinâ acutâ ad peripheriam funiculatis; aperturâ subverticali, labro simplici.*

THE MAURITIUS HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, orbicular, depressly conoid, rather thin, obliquely finely ribbed above, smooth beneath, olive-brown; whorls six to seven, corded round the periphery with a sharp keel; aperture somewhat vertical, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Mauritius.

The fine ribs upon the upper surface of this species are slightly obliquely arched, and more distant than in the preceding.

Species 190. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UNICOLOR. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, acutissimè carinatâ, tenui, rufo-fuscâ, supernè subtiliter striatâ, subtus striatâ et malleatâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo anticè non descendente, basi convexo, ad umbilicum angustum abruptè angulato; aperturâ rhomboideâ; peristomate purpureo-fusco, marginibus supero dilatato, expanso, basali ascendente, stricto, columellari brevi, dilatato, umbilicum semioccultante, cum basali angulatim juncto.*

THE ONE-COLOURED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, very sharply keeled, thin, red-brown, finely striated on the upper surface, striated and indented on the lower; spire depressly conoid; whorls five, rather flat, enlarging gradually, the last not descending anteriorly, convex at the base, abruptly angulated around the umbilicus, which is rather narrow; aperture rhomboid; lip purple-brown, upper margin dilated, expanded, basal margin ascending, drawn out, columellar margin short, dilated, half-concealing the umbilicus, angularly joined with the basal margin.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 64.

Hab. ——?

The form and upper surface of this species is much the same as in *H. xystera*. It differs principally in being composed of five instead of four whorls, and in having a more confined umbilicus.

Species 191. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STYLODON. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressiusculâ, solidulâ, luteo-corneâ, subtiliter striatâ, interdum decussatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexis, ultimo obtusè angulato; aperturâ lunari; columellâ dente obliquo, valido, albo instructâ; peristomate simplici.*

THE HARD-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell imperforated, rather depressed, rather solid, yellowish-horny, finely striated, sometimes decussated; spire slightly raised; whorls six to seven, convex, the last obtusely angled; aperture lunar; columella furnished with a strong oblique white tooth; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 40.

Hab. Mauritius.

289. a.

289. b.

289. c.

289. d.

290. a.

290. b.

291.

292. a.

292. b.

292. c.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LIX.

Species 289. (Fig. *a* to *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TROSCHELI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, confertim costulato-striatâ, coloribus pervariabili; spirâ subelevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo vix descendente; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-subcirculari; peristomate acuto, intus calloso, expanso, marginibus subconniventibus, columellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum semioccultante.*

TROSCHEL'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, closely rib-like striated, extremely variable in colour; spire somewhat raised, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last scarcely descending; aperture oblique, lunately subcircular; lip sharp, callous within, expanded, with the margins approximating, columellar margin dilated, reflected, half-covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 76.

Hab. Cuba, Bermuda.

Four specimens represented in the accompanying plate illustrate the principal varieties of colour and marking in this species.

Species 290. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PHÆOGRAMMA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, glabriusculâ, nitidâ, lineis lætè castaneis supernè radiatâ, basi castaneo-unifasciatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, basi planiusculo; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate intus castaneo-labiato, marginibus conniventibus, supero parum expanso, basali dilatato, reflexo, appresso.*

THE DUSKY-MARKED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, orbicularly convex, rather smooth, shining, rayed about the upper part with light chestnut lines, encircled with a chestnut band at the base; whorls four to five, slightly convex, the last obsoletely angled, rather flat at the base; aperture very oblique, rotundately lunar; lip chestnut-edged within, margins approximating, upper margin but little expanded, basal margin dilated, reflected, appressed.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 72.

Hab. —— ?

This approaches very closely to the preceding species, and may prove to be only a variety.

Species 291. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LINDENI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, semiglobosâ, tenui, irregulariter striatulâ, supernè opacâ, albidâ, punctis castaneis conspersâ et lineâ nigricante-castaneâ ad suturam ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo basi planulato, pellucido, corneo-virente, anticè breviter deflexo; columellâ intrante, declivi, subarcuatâ, dilatatâ, introrsum acutâ; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate simplici, recto.*

LINDEN'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, semiglobose, thin, irregularly finely striated, opake at the upper part, whitish, spinkled with chestnut dots and ornamented at the suture with a blackish-chestnut line; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last flat, transparent at the base, horny-greenish, shortly deflected in front; columella entering, slanting, slightly arched, dilated, sharp inwardly; aperture lunar-elliptical; lip simple, straight.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846.

Hab. Cuba.

A very characteristic species, partly opake and partly transparent greenish-white sprinkled with black dots, and with a deep black line in the place of the suture.

Species 292. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GILVA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, striis obliquis corrugatâ, carneo-albidâ, fasciis angustis nigricantibus vel fuscis cingulatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, interdum obtusissimâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus; aperturâ rotundato-lunatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine dextro patulo, columellari latè reflexo, roseo, intus nigro-purpurascente.*

THE FLESH-COLOURED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, wrinkled with close oblique striæ, flesh-white, encircled with narrow brown and blackish bands; spire but little raised, sometimes very obtuse; whorls four to five, rather flat, increasing quickly; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, sharp, right edge effused, columellar edge broadly reflected, pinkish, blackish-purple within.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 21 *B.* f. 1.

Helix corrugata, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Cuba.

This species varies in colour and marking after the manner of *H. Troscheli*, from which it differs constantly in form.

The horny coating of this species is of a yellowish-olive colour beneath, and dull brown above. The columella is distinguished by a callous tooth-like thickening in the place of the umbilicus.

Species 192. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GALACTOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, convexo-orbiculari, solidâ, striatâ, sub lente granulatâ, fulvâ; spirâ brevi, fornicatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, penultimo angulato, ultimo aperturam versus rotundato, anticè deflexo, basi in umbilicum subamplum subangulatim descendente; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunari-ovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate subincrassato, fusculo-limbato, marginibus conniventibus, callo junctis, dextro brevissimè expanso, basali reflexo, columellari albo, supra umbilicum dilatato-reflexo.*

THE MILKY-MOUTH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, convexly orbicular, solid, striated, granulated beneath the lens, fulvous; spire short, arched over, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather convex, enlarging gradually, last whorl but one angled, the last rounded towards the aperture, deflected in front, descending subangularly at the base into a rather large umbilicus; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, milk-white within; lip slightly thickened, edged with pale brown, margins approximating, joined by a callosity, right margin very shortly expanded, basal reflected, columellar margin white, dilately reflected over against the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 131.

Hab. Madagascar.

An extremely characteristic species, with a rather more depressed form than might be gathered from the foreshortened position of the shell in the accompanying figure.

Species 193. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RUFA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressiusculâ, tenui, confertim striatâ, lineis concentricis obsoletis subdecussatâ, rufo-olivaceâ, corneâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo dilatato, basi convexiore, supra medium angulato, angulo anticè evanescente; aperturâ subverticali, lineari; peristomate simplici, obtuso, margine columellari brevissimè dilatato.*

THE RED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather depressed, thin, closely striated, slightly decussated with obsolete concentric lines, reddish-olive, horny; spire but little raised; whorls six, rather convex, the last dilated, more convex at the base, angled above the middle, angle more obscure towards the aperture; aperture subvertical, lunar; lip simple, obtuse, columellar margin very shortly dilated.

LESSON, Voyage de la Coquille, p. 305. pl. 13. f. 2.

Hab. Mauritius; Guerin. New Ireland; Lesson.

Distinguished by its neat sculpture of spiral and oblique striæ, the latter of which are the stronger, and by its angular, sometimes faintly biangular, growth above the centre of the last whorl.

Species 194. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LANCULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, depressâ, obliquè striatâ, lineis confertissimis spiralibus sub lente decussatâ, nitidè fulvâ, olivaceâ, carinatâ, carinâ anticè subobsoletâ; spirâ parum elatâ, pallidâ; anfractibus quatuor, planatis, ultimo basi planiusculo, circa umbilicum mediocrem, non pervium, subangulato; aperturâ perobliquâ, transversè lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate subincrassato, breviter reflexo, marginibus callo introrsum diffuso junctis, dextro dilatato, depresso, basali strictiusculo, cum columellari obliquo angulum obtusissimum formante.*

THE SCALE-BASIN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, depressed, obliquely striated, decussated beneath the lens with very close-set spiral lines, shining fulvous-olive, keeled, keel somewhat obsolete anteriorly; spire but little raised, pale; whorls four, flattened, the last rather flat at the base, rather angulated around the umbilicus, which is confined; aperture very oblique, transversely lunar-elliptical; lip rather thickened, shortly reflected, margins joined by a callous layer, which is diffused internally, right margin dilated, depressed, basal margin rather drawn out, forming a very obtuse angle with the oblique columellar margin.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 65. f. 4–6.

Hab. Madagascar.

Of a peculiar lenticular form, very depressed towards the periphery, with the umbilicus very much contracted.

195.

196. a.

196. b.

197.

198. a.

198. b

199.

200.

201.

202.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XLIII.

(Figures moderately enlarged.)

Species 195. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LOVENI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, supernè planiusculâ, basi inflatâ, tenui, pellucidâ, corneâ, obliquè vix costellatâ; spirâ planulatâ, apice acutiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, supra planiusculis, ultimo supra peripheriam obtusè carinato, costellis pilosis; aperturâ subangulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari dilatato-reflexo, umbilicum partim tegente.*

LOVEN'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather flattened at the upper part, inflated at the base, thin, horny, obliquely scarcely ribbed; spire rather flattened, rather sharp at the apex; whorls five, rather flattened above, last whorl obtusely keeled above the periphery, with the ribs hairy; aperture somewhat angularly lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin dilately reflected, partially covering the umbilicus.

KRAUSS, Sudafrikanischen Moll. p. 76. pl. 4. f. 21.

Hab. Natal, South Africa.

This transparent horny species, which is characterized by a peculiar depression of the upper surface, is scarcely ribbed in sculpture, but obtains that appearance from being overlaid with very delicate oblique strips of hairy epidermis.

Species 196. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DOLIOLUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, turbinatâ, confertissimè et minutè costulato-striatâ, pellucidâ, non nitente, corneâ; spirâ turbinatâ, apice obtusiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, ultimo basi subplanato; aperturâ depressâ, latè lunari; peristomate simplicissimo, recto.*

THE LITTLE BARREL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, turbinated, very closely minutely rib-like striated, pellucid, not shining, horny; spire turbinated, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls five, rounded, the last rather flattened at the base; aperture depressed, broadly lunar; lip very simple, straight.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 41.

Hab. Sibonga, Island of Zebu, Philippines; Cuming.

A minute turbinated horny species, with rounded whorls, more proportionably enlarged in the accompanying plate than the rest of the figures.

Species 197. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MUCRONATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideâ, tenuissimâ, corneâ, acutè carinatâ, concentricè costellato-striatâ, striis spiralibus minutis confertis incisis sub lente decussatâ, apice mucronatâ, olivaceo-viridi, pellucidâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis, ultimo obliquè inflato, ad peripheriam acutissimè angulato; aperturâ amplâ, subhorizontali; peristomate simplici.*

THE POINTED HELIX. Shell imperforated, conoid, very thin, horny, sharply keeled, concentrically rib-like striated, and decussated beneath the lens with close-set, minute, spiral engraved striæ, sharp at the apex, olive-green, pellucid; whorls four, flatly convex, last whorl obliquely inflated, very sharply angulated at the periphery; aperture large, nearly horizontal; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Mauritius.

I doubt very much if this shell belong to a *Helix*. It is of a peculiar thin horny substance, without any indication of an internal calcareous lining.

Species 198. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VERNICOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, tenuissimâ, pellucidâ, flavido-corneâ, supernè obliquè costulato-striatâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo basi convexo, sublævi, quasi vernicoso; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ obliquâ, suborbiculari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine dextro arcuato.*

THE VARNISHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather depressed, very thin, pellucid, yellowish-horny, obliquely rib-like striated at the upper part; spire rather flattened; whorls four, rather convex, last whorl convex at the base, rather smooth, as though varnished; umbilicus middling, open; aperture oblique, nearly orbicular; lip simple, sharp, right margin arched.

KRAUSS, Sudafrikanischen Moll. p. 76. pl. 4. f. 23.

Hab. Natal, South Africa.

A Cyclostoma-like horny shell, with a peculiar bright shining epidermis.

Species 199. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RAWSONIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, corneâ, pellucidâ; anfractibus sex, supernè convexis, creberrimè concentricè costulato-striatis, anfractu ultimo ad peripheriam acutè carinato, basi rotundato et costulato-striato; labro simplici, margine columellari brevissimè reflexo, umbilicum partim tegente.*

RAWSON'S HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, depressly conoid, horny, transparent; whorls six, convex at the upper part, and very closely concentrically rib-like striated, last whorl sharply keeled at the periphery, rounded and rib-like striated at the base; lip simple, columellar margin very shortly reflected, partially covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Mauritius.

This species is unusually rounded at the base, and concentrically rib-like striated throughout, both above and below.

Species 200. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PINGUIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, corneâ, nitente; spirâ depressâ; suturis distinctis; anfractibus quinque, convexis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ parvâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari brevissimè reflexo, umbilicum partim tegente.*

THE GREASY HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, orbicular, somewhat discoid, horny, shining; spire depressed; sutures distinct; whorls five, convex, slowly enlarging, the last rounded; aperture small, lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin very shortly reflected, partially covering the umbilicus.

KRAUSS, Sudafrikanischen Moll. p. 75. pl. 4. f. 19.

A small shining horny species, of regular discoid growth, approaching the form of *Planorbis*.

Species 201. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX APRICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, tenui, corneâ, concentricè undique confertissimè costulato-striatâ; spirâ depressiusculâ; suturis distinctis; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, subrotundatis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari brevissimè reflexo, umbilicum partim tegente.*

THE SUN-BURNT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, thin, horny, very closely concentrically rib-like striated throughout; spire rather depressed; sutures distinct; whorls four to five, rather rounded; aperture lunar; lip simple, columellar margin very shortly reflected, partially covering the umbilicus.

KRAUSS, Sudafrikanischen Moll. p. 77. pl. 4. f. 26.

Hab. Natal.

The shell here described and figured does not answer correctly to Krauss's description and figure of *H. aprica* in the work above referred to, but it has been received by Mr. Cuming with other authentic specimens of Natal shells so named, and is characterized by a peculiar bronze glow, just such as might have suggested the appellation of 'sun-burnt.'

Species 202. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CAPENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, opacâ, nitidulâ, albâ, apice carneâ, punctis nigricantibus aspersâ, obsoletè fusco-radiatâ et fasciatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis; umbilico angustissimo; aperturâ subamplâ, lunari, intus fulvescente; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE CAPE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, opake, rather shining, white, flesh-tinged at the apex, sprinkled with black dots, obsoletely brown-rayed and banded; whorls four to five, convex; umbilicus very narrow; aperture rather large, lunar, fulvous within; lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. i. p. 40.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

Closely allied to a well-known European form.

203. a.

203. b.

204.

205.

206. a.

206. b

207.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XLIV.

Species 203. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SAGEMON. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, crassâ, striatâ, luteâ vel rufescente, fasciis latis nigricantibus variè ornatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planulatis, ultimo carinato, basi planiusculo, anticè gibbo, deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, subtriangulari; peristomate incrassato, reflexiusculo, albo vel violascente-fusco, marginibus callo lato junctis.*

THE MILITARY CLOAK HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, orbicularly convex, thick, striated, yellow or reddish, variously ornamented with broad blackish bands; spire obtuse; whorls five to six, flattened, the last keeled, rather flattened at the base, gibbous and deflected anteriorly; aperture very oblique, somewhat triangular; lip thickened, a little reflected, white or violet-brown, margins joined by a callous layer.

Carocolla sagemon, Beck, Index, p. 31.
Helix marginata, var., Férussac.
Helix marginatoides, D'Orbigny.
Hab. Cuba.

This species has been frequently confounded with the following, from which it differs in having the spire less flatly depressed, and the umbilicus wholly or partially covered with the callous extension of the margins of the aperture.

Species 204. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BORNII. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, solidâ, obliquè rugoso-striatâ, acutè carinatâ, sub epidermide lutescente deciduâ albâ, fasciis duabus latis nigro-castaneis ornatâ; spirâ obtusâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè subgibbo, paululum deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-elliptică; peristomate incrassato, albo, reflexo, marginibus callo junctis, columellari dilatato, umbilicum amplum partim tegente.*

BORN'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, solid, obliquely roughly striated, sharply keeled, white beneath a yellow deciduous epidermis, ornamented with two broad blackish-chestnut bands; spire obtuse; suture linear; whorls five, rather flat, the last rather gibbous and a little deflected anteriorly; aperture very oblique, lunar-elliptic; lip thickened, white, reflected, margins joined by a callous layer, columellar margin dilated, partially covering a large open umbilicus.

Helix Bornii, Chemnitz, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. p. 80. pl. 125. f. 1097.
Helix marginata, Born.
Helix marginella, Gmelin.
Helix fasciata, Blainville.
Carocolla marginata, Lamarck.
Carocolla unifasciata, Schumacher.
Carocolla Lamarckii, Sowerby.
Carocolla indiscreta, Beck.
Hab. Porto Rico.

Chiefly distinguished from the preceding species by its more depressed lenticular form, and open spiral umbilicus.

Species 205. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAMPAS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, sublenticulari, tenuiusculâ, rufo-castaneâ, subtiliter striatâ, malleatâ, acutè carinatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè breviter deflexo, basi convexiore, lineis elevatis obsoletè cincto; aperturâ transversâ, subtriangulari, intus nitidè lividâ vel lutescente; peristomate simplici, vix incrassato, rufo-aurantio, margine dextro expanso, basali reflexo, appresso, columellari in callo lato dilatato.*

THE LAMP HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat lens-shaped, rather thin, reddish-chestnut, finely striated, indented, sharply keeled; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather flattened, the last shortly deflected in front, more convex at the base, obsoletely encircled with raised lines; aperture transverse, somewhat triangular, shining livid or yellowish within; lip simple, slightly thickened, red-orange, right margin expanded, basal reflected, appressed, columellar margin dilated into a broad callosity.

Helix lampas, Verm. terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 12.
Helix carocolla, Chemnitz.
Helix carina, Wood.
Carocolla magna, Schumacher.
Discodoma gigas, Swainson.
Hab. Island of Hayti?

This fine species is remarkable for its broad lenticular form and smooth arched spire, the entire surface being

marked with superficial indentations. The lip is of a deep vermilion-orange.

Species 206. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANGISTOMA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, utrinque convexâ, solidâ, subtiliter striatâ, fulvo-rufâ, fasciis saturatioribus ornatâ, suturis lividis; anfractibus sex ad septem, planis, quatuor ultimis subæqualibus, ultimo acutè carinato; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate incrassato, calloso, marginibus callo connexis, basali reflexo, perforationem prorsus tegente.*

THE NARROW-MOUTH HELIX. Shell with the umbilicus covered, orbicular, convex on both sides, solid, finely striated, fulvous-red, ornamented with darker bands; sutures livid; whorls six to seven, flat, the last four nearly equal, the last one sharply keeled; aperture angularly lunar; lip thickened, callous, margins connected by a callosity, basal margin reflected, entirely covering the umbilicus.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 60. f. 1.

Carocolla angistoma, Lamarck.

Hab. West Indies.

A perfect lens-shaped form, of a foxy-red colour, with the sutures of a peculiar livid aspect.

Species 207. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ASPERA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, transversè pyriformi, solidâ, undique confertim et irregulariter granosâ, albâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ, strigis nonnullis rufis fulguratâ; anfractibus quatuor, planulatis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo obsoletè angulato, turgido, a latere subcompresso, anticè deflexo; aperturâ angustâ, transversè ovali, intus nitidâ, fauce castaneâ; peristomate valdè incrassato, reflexo, marginibus callo junctis, supero repando, basali dilatato, prope columellam variè dentato, ætate calloso, bisinuoso.*

THE ROUGH HELIX. Shell imperforated, transversely pear-shaped, solid, closely and irregularly grained throughout, white; spire short, obtuse, coloured with a few reddish streaks; whorls four, flattened, rapidly enlarging, the last obsoletely angled, swollen, a little compressed at the side, deflected anteriorly; aperture narrow, transversely oval, shining within, interior chestnut; lip much thickened, reflected, margins joined by a callosity, upper margin spread, basal margin dilated, variously toothed near the columella, callous and bisinuous with age.

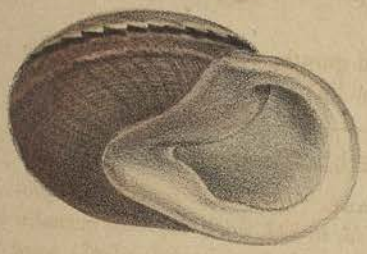
FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 44. f. 1–3.

Helix granosa, Wood.

Hab. Jamaica.

The dentation of this singular and well-known species is extremely variable; in the specimen before me the lip is five-toothed.

208.



209. *a*

209. *b*.

210.

211. *a*.

211. *b*.

212.

Sowerby, del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XLV.

Species 208. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MACMURRAYI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, tumidiusculâ, lineis incrementi undique creberrimè striatâ, lineis spiralibus impressis obsoletè decussatâ, albâ, epidermide fulvâ corneâ deciduâ indutâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, supernè subconcavis, suturis tenuè marginatis; aperturâ suborbiculari; columellâ callosâ, subcontortâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

M'MURRAY'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely turbinated, rather swollen, very closely striated throughout with lines of growth, obsoletely decussated with impressed spiral lines, white, covered with a fulvous, deciduous, horny epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls five, rounded, rather concave round the upper part, sutures finely margined; aperture nearly orbicular; columella callous, rather twisted; lip simple, sharp.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 32.

Hab. Jamaica.

Allied to *H. tumida*, from which it differs mainly in being larger and of more solid growth. It is a subtransparent blue-white shell, covered with a fulvous-olive horny epidermis, inclined readily to peel off in places.

Species 209. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CRASSILABRIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, crassâ, ponderosâ, irregulariter striatâ et undique granulatâ, albidâ, lineis spiralibus, undulatis, fuscis, fasciâque unicâ castaneâ ad peripheriam ornatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, distinctè granulatâ, apice nudâ, albâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo minutissimè granulato, medio subcarinato, anticè vix descendente; aperturâ obliquâ, semiellipticâ, intus albâ; peristomate undique incrassato-reflexo, margine dextro subsinuoso, columellari intus obsoletè plicato.*

THE THICK-LIP HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, thick, ponderous, irregularly striated and granulated throughout, whitish, ornamented with brown waved spiral lines and a single chestnut band round the periphery; spire but little raised, distinctly granulated, naked and white at the apex; whorls four to five, rather flat, enlarging gradually, last whorl very minutely granulated, faintly keeled in the middle, descending a little anteriorly; aperture oblique, semielliptical, white within; lip thickly reflected throughout, right margin rather sinuous, columellar margin obsoletely plaited within.

Hab. Cuba.

A shell of heavy solid growth, well characterized by the callous thickening of the lip.

Species 210. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CORNU-MILITARE. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidâ, striatâ, sulcis impressis nonnullis cingulatâ, albâ, epidermide fuscâ deciduâ indutâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo basi inflato; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, patulâ, intus nitidè albâ; peristomate simplici, reflexo, margine supero arcuato, columellari calloso, valdè dilatato.*

THE MILITARY HORN HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, solid, striated, encircled with a few impressed grooves, white, covered with a brown deciduous epidermis; spire short, obtuse; whorls five, rather flat, the last inflated at the base; aperture rotundately lunar, wide open, shining white within; lip simple, reflected, upper margin arched, columellar margin callous, much dilated.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. 12th edit. p. 1243.

Helix malum terræ, Chemnitz.

Helix gigantea, Lamarck.

Hab. ——?

This fine species, though known to Linnæus, is still of very rare occurrence. The surface of the last whorl, in addition to the characters above recited, is sculptured with long oblique indentations, which are worthy of notice.

Species 211. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AUDEBARDI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosoturbinatâ, undique obliquè concentricè striatâ, apice obtusâ, albâ, epidermide castaneâ, obliquè promiscuè nigricante strigatâ, indutâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ad suturas subimpressis; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari; peristomate subincrassato, reflexo, cærulescente-albo.*

AUDEBARD'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat globosely turbinated, obliquely concentrically striated throughout, obtuse at the apex, white, covered with

a chestnut epidermis, promiscuously obliquely marked with blackish streaks; whorls five to six, convex, rather impressed at the sutures; aperture somewhat squarely lunar; lip rather thickened, reflected, bluish-white.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850.

Hab. —— ?

There is no spiral pattern upon this shell, the dark oblique streaks noted above follow the direction of the lines of growth.

Species 212. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UNDULATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, solidiusculâ, striatâ, lutescente, lineis fimbriatis confertis inæqualibus fuscis cinctâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, supremis albis, minutissimè granulatis, ultimo permagno; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus cærulescente-albâ; peristomate candido, breviter reflexo, margine columellari dilatato, appresso.*

THE WAVED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, rather solid, striated, yellowish, encircled with unequal close-set fimbriated brown lines; whorls four to five, rather convex, the uppermost white, and very minutely granulated, the last very large; aperture rotundately lunar, bluish-white within; lip white, shortly reflected, columellar margin dilated, appressed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 16. f. 3–6.

Helix lineolata, Lamarck.

Hab. Island of Hayti.

The waved pattern of the lines with which this species is encircled, is produced by the intrusion of the striæ of growth. The colouring matter is moved up and down by the successive uneven additions of calcareous matter, giving to the surface somewhat the appearance of an imperfectly joined piece of weaving.

213.

214. a.

214. b.

215. a.

216. a.

216. b.

215. b.

214. c.

214. d.

217.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XLVI.

Species 213. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DILATATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, obliquè subovatâ, granulato-striatâ, pallidè luteâ, lineis confertissimis brunneis interruptis supra et infra fasciam concolorem medii anfractûs ultimi pictâ, apice albidâ; spirâ parvâ, obtusiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo amplissimo; columellâ albo-callosâ, strictâ; aperturâ maximâ, obliquè ovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate recto, subincrassato, margine dextro antrorsum arcuato.*

THE DILATED HELIX. Shell imperforated, obliquely subovate, granulately striated, pale yellow, marked with very close-set interrupted brown lines above and below a band round the middle of the last whorl, whitish at the apex; spire small, rather obtuse; whorls four, rapidly enlarging, the last very large; columella white, callous, drawn out; aperture very large, obliquely oval, bluish-white within; lip straight, rather thickened, right margin arched anteriorly.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 42.

Hab. —— ?

Of a peculiar obliquely inflated form, and the interrupted marking with which its surface is covered are fine hair lines, with a somewhat granular aspect.

Species 214. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LIMA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-subconoideâ, solidâ, griseo-fuscâ, granulis albis confertissimis exasperatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo obsoletè carinato, anticè gibbo, subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, angustâ, irregulariter lunari; peristomate incrassato, marginibus callo tenui junctis, supero reflexo, basali latè calloso, introrsum dilatato.*

THE FILE HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly subconoid, solid, greyish-brown, roughened with very close-set white granules; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last obsoletely keeled, gibbous anteriorly, suddenly deflected; aperture very oblique, narrow, irregularly lunar; lip thickened, margins joined by a thin callous layer, upper margin reflected, basal margin broadly reflected, dilated interiorly.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 46. f. 1, 2, and pl. 46 *A*. f. 4, 5. *Helix punctifera*, Lamarck.

Eadem var. *Helix incerta*, Férussac.

Hab. Jamaica.

Though always more or less granulated, this species is extremely variable even in form. The variety represented at Fig. 214 *c*, *d*, may be regarded as the type of the species. In that at 214 *a*, *b*, representing *H. incerta*, Férussac, the aperture is less obliquely prolonged, and the callous thickening of the columellar margin is proportionably abrupt and irregular.

Species 215. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DOMINICENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subobliquè globosâ, tenuiculâ, concentricè et spiraliter obsoletè striatâ, undique, præcipuè versus apicem, minutè rugulosо-malleatâ, opaco-albâ, epidermide tenui fulvo-æreâ fasciatâ deciduâ indutâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari; peristomate reflexo, margine columellari latè appresso, calloso.*

THE DOMINGO HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat obliquely globose, rather thin, concentrically and spirally obsoletely striated, minutely wrinkled and indented throughout, more particularly towards the apex, opake white, covered with a thin deciduous fulvous-bronze epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls four, flatly convex; aperture somewhat squarely lunar; lip reflected, columellar margin broadly appressed, callous.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 71.

Hab. Island of St. Domingo.

An extremely interesting opake white shell, covered with a bright fulvous epidermis, encircled throughout with delicate bronze bands, and a single narrow chestnut zone at the periphery. The epidermis is peculiarly deciduous, and peels off mostly in bands, as in the specimen represented at Fig. 215 *a*.

Species 216. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANGUSTATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-depressâ, carinatâ, flavescente-cinereâ, lineis spiralibus fuscis undatis ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo a latere compresso, anticè gibbo, subdeflexo; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate reflexo, albido, marginibus remotis, supero antrorsum arcuato, basali calloso, dilatato-appresso.*

THE PINCHED HELIX. Shell imperforated, ovately depressed, keeled, yellowish-ash, ornamented with brown waved spiral lines; whorls four, rather flattened, the last compressed at the side, gibbous and a little deflected anteriorly; aperture lunar-elliptical; lip reflected, white, margins distant, upper margin arched anteriorly, basal callous and dilately appressed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 61. f. 1.

Hab. Jamaica; Adams.

The waved pattern of the numerous brown lines with which this shell is spirally painted, is occasioned by the intrusion, on the surface, of the lines of growth. The species is allied to *H. lima*, but is characterized by the same peculiar lateral compression as in *H. Thersites* of the Philippine Islands.

Species 217. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CRISPATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, tenuiusculâ, substriatâ, nitidâ, fusco-lutescente, lineis brunneis confertis spiralibus undulato-crispis elegantissimè circumdatâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo inflato; columellâ arcuatâ, dilatatâ, albâ; aperturâ lunato-circulari, intus lacteâ; peristomate simplici, recto.*

THE CURLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, rather thin, slightly striated, shining, brownish-yellow, very elegantly marked with close-set waved curly brown lines; spire short; whorls four to five, convex, the last inflated; columella arched, dilated, white; aperture lunar-circular, milk-white within; lip simple, straight.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 23. f. 7, 8.

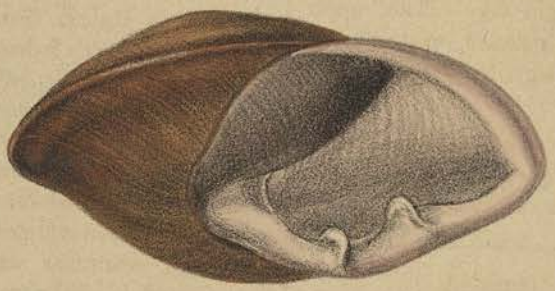
Hab. Island of Hayti.

The marking of this species is extremely characteristic, the entire surface being marked with very delicate short wavy brown lines.

218.

219.

220.



221. a.

221. b.

222. a.

222. b.

Sowerby. del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XLVII.

Species 218. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX PATINA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, lævigatâ vel obsoletè granulatâ, acutè carinatâ; spirâ fornicatâ, apice obtusâ, olivaceo-rufâ, subtus virescente; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo supra concavo, infra plano-convexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, purpureo-carneâ, marginibus callo junctis, columellari valdè calloso, supero simplici, basali reflexo, unidentato.*

THE PAN HELIX. Shell imperforated, smooth or obsoletely granulated, sharply keeled; spire arched, obtuse at the apex, olive-red, greenish beneath; whorls five, rather flattened, last whorl concave above, flatly convex beneath; aperture nearly horizontal, purple-flesh colour, margins joined by a callous layer, columellar margin very callous, upper margin simple, basal margin reflected, one-toothed.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 29.

Hab. Jamaica.

This is an authentic representation of Professor Adams's *H. patina*, and it may prove to be a variety of *H. ingens*, and not, as the author suggests, a variety of *H. acuta*.

Species 219. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ACUTA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, utrinque convexâ, solidâ, fulvâ, minutim granulosâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo convexo, carinato; aperturâ fere horizontali, latè lunari; peristomate simplici, marginibus callo junctis, supero parum expanso, basali subrecto, latè reflexo, bidentato.*

THE SHARP HELIX. Shell with a partially covered umbilicus, discoid, convex on both sides, solid, fulvous, minutely granulated; whorls five to six, rather flattened, the last convex, keeled; aperture nearly horizontal, broadly lunar; lip simple, margins joined by a thin callous layer, upper margin but little expanded, basal margin nearly straight, broadly reflected, two-toothed.

LAMARCK, Encyclopédie Méthodique, pl. 462. f. 1.

Helix Lamarckii, Férussac.

Carocolla Lamarckii, Villa.

Eadem var. *Helix acutissima*, Deshayes.

Carocolla acutissima, Lamarck.

Helix heteroclites, Lamarck.

Hab. Jamaica.

This is usually regarded to be the original *H. acuta*, although any one of the species figured in the accompanying plate may have been referred to that type at the time it was founded.

Species 220. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX CHEMNITZIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, supernè radiatim plicato-malleatâ, undique granulosâ, sub epidermide olivaceâ rufâ, acutè carinatâ; spirâ subelevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planis, ultimo basi convexo; aperturâ subtriangulari, intus nitidâ, carneâ; peristomate carneo, margine supero subexpanso, basali reflexo, dente valido munito, columellari stricto, dilatato, appresso, inæqualiter pluridentato.*

CHEMNITZ'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, radiately plicately indented round the upper part, granuled throughout, red beneath an olive epidermis, sharply keeled; spire scarcely elevated, obtuse; whorls five, flat, last whorl convex at the base; aperture nearly triangular, shining within, flesh-colour; lip flesh-colour, upper margin rather expanded, basal reflected and furnished with one strong tooth, columellar margin drawn out, dilated, appressed, unequally many-toothed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 43.

Helix fluctuata, Adams.

Hab. Jamaica.

This species is chiefly characterized by a number of obliquely plicated indentations, ranging spirally on the upper surface next the periphery.

Species 221. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INGENS. *Hel. testâ plerumque umbilicatâ, discoideâ, acutè carinatâ, juxta carinam concavâ, plus minus granulosâ, rufâ vel fulvo-olivaceâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, subtus convexis; aperturâ subtriangulari, carneâ aut fulvescente-albâ, marginibus callo junctis, supero plano-expanso, basali reflexo, dentibus duobus, interdum unico, munito.*

THE LARGE HELIX. Shell generally umbilicated, discoid, sharply keeled, concave next the keel, more or less granulated, red or fulvous-olive; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls five, convex beneath; aperture nearly

triangular, flesh-colour or fulvous-white, margins joined by a callous layer, upper margin flatly expanded, basal reflected, furnished with two teeth, sometimes only one.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 5. p. 76.

Hab. Jamaica.

This is the largest of this form of *Helix*, and, excepting *H. Chemnitziana*, the most sharply keeled. The umbilicus is sometimes entirely, sometimes only partially covered, and the dentition of the aperture varies. In the specimen represented at Fig. 221 *a*, there are two strong teeth and a slight indication of a third; in that at Fig. 221 *b*, which is equally an adult shell, there is but a single tooth, and that a small one.

Species 222. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Adams; and Fig. *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BAINBRIDGEI. *Hel. testâ plerumque umbilicatâ, depressâ, discoideâ, solidâ, undique granulatâ, cinnamomeâ vel violacescente, basi fulvâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planis, ultimo rotundato, ad peripheriam sæpe albo-zonato, basi convexiusculo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-triangulari, carneâ; peristomate subincrassato, fusco-carneo, marginibus callo junctis, supero latè expanso, basali reflexo, subappresso, dente unico valido instructo, columellari perdilatato, umbilicum partim vel omnino obtegente.*

BAINBRIDGE'S HELIX. Shell generally umbilicated, depressed, discoid, solid, granulated throughout, cinnamon or violet-red, fulvous at the base; spire scarcely elevated, obtuse; whorls five to six, flat, the last rounded, often white-zoned at the periphery, rather convex at the base; aperture very oblique, lunately triangular, flesh-tinged; lip rather thickened, brown-flesh, margins joined by a callous layer, upper margin broadly expanded, basal reflected, slightly appressed, furnished with a single strong tooth, columellar margin much dilated, covering wholly or partially the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 44.

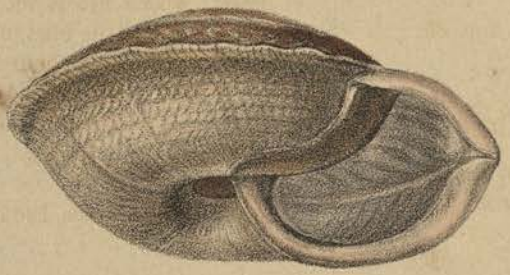
Hab. Jamaica. Demerara.

This species is mainly distinguished by the keelless rounded growth of the periphery. As in the preceding species, the umbilicus is sometimes partially, sometimes wholly covered.

223.

224.

225.



226.

227.

228.

229.

Sowerby del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XLVIII.

Species 223. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CARA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, lenticulari, acutissimè carinatâ, lævigatâ aut minutissimè granulatâ, fusco-olivaceâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planis; aperturâ subtriangulari, marginibus callo tenui junctis; peristomate incrassato, depresso-reflexo, margine basali intus quadridentato, dentibus angustis, erectis, duobus anticis approximatis, basi callosis et elevatis.*

THE PRECIOUS HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, lens-shaped, very sharply keeled, smooth or very minutely granulated, brown-olive; spire obtuse; whorls five, flat; aperture subtriangular, margins joined by a thin callous layer; lip thickened, depressly reflected, basal margin four-toothed within, teeth narrow, erect, the two front teeth contiguous, callous and raised at their base.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 29.

Hab. Jamaica.

An extremely interesting species, allied to the following, but readily distinguished on comparison. It is uniformly of smaller size, not so much flattened out at the periphery, and covered by a more horny kind of epidermis.

Species 224. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PERACUTISSIMA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressissimo-planâ, lenticulari, tenuiculâ, fuscâ, exilè granulatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planis, ultimo in carinam lamelliformem acutissimam ad peripheriam expanso; aperturâ perdepresso-triangulari; peristomate reflexo, margine basali intus quadridentato, dentibus angustis, erectis, duobus anticis basi elevatis.*

THE VERY SHARP HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, very depressly flattened, lens-shaped, rather thin, brown, finely granuled; spire obtuse; whorls five, flat, expanded at the periphery into a very sharp lamelliform keel; aperture very depressly triangular; lip reflected, basal edge four-toothed within, teeth narrow, erect, the two front ones raised at the base.

ADAMS, Pro. Boston Nat. Hist. Soc. 1845, p. 15.

Hab. Jamaica.

Remarkably characterized by its depressed growth, the last whorl being pinched and flattened round the periphery into a thin plate.

Species 225. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OKENIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculari, utrinque convexâ, obtusè carinatâ, undique regulariter granulatâ, supernè fuscâ, basi pallidâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, rotundato-planatis, ultimo anticè deflexo, basi profundè bi-scrobiculato; aperturâ subhorizontali, ellipticâ, coarctatâ; peristomate carneo-fusco, incrassato, marginibus callo junctis, supero expanso, basali reflexo, tridentato, dentibus æquidistantibus, antico supernè sulcato.*

OKEN'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicular, convex on both sides, obtusely keeled, regularly granuled throughout, brown on the upper surface, pale on the lower; whorls five to six, rotundately flattened, last whorl deflected in front, deeply two-furrowed at the base; aperture nearly horizontal, elliptical, contracted; lip flesh-brown, thickened, margins joined by a callosity, upper margin expanded, basal reflected, three-toothed, teeth equidistant, front tooth grooved at the upper part.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 63.

Hab. Jamaica.

Distinguished by a somewhat depressly globose form, with a light brown band beneath the periphery.

Species 226. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LINNÆANA. *Hel. umbilicatâ, depressâ, supra convexâ, infra rotundatâ, acutè carinatâ, pallidè fulvâ, supra rugoso-malleatâ, infra minutè et obliquè rugulosâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, lentè accrescentibus, planulatis, ultimo basi subinflato, anticè vix descendente; umbilico majusculo, cylindrico; aperturâ angulato-lunari, ad carinam canaliculatâ; peristomate incrassato, carneo, marginibus callo junctis, supero brevi, expanso, basali arcuato, reflexo, columellari breviter descendente, subdilatato.*

THE LINNÆAN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, convex above, rounded beneath, sharply keeled, pale fulvous, rugosely indented above, minutely obliquely wrinkled beneath; whorls five to six, enlarging slowly, flattened, the last rather inflated at the base,

scarcely descending anteriorly; umbilicus rather large, cylindrical; aperture angularly lunar, channelled at the keel; lip thickened, flesh-tinged, margins joined by a callous layer, upper margin short, expanded, basal arched, reflected, columellar margin shortly descending, rather dilated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 43.

Hab. —— ?

The habitat of this characteristic species, which is at present unique, in the collection of Mr. Cuming, is unknown, but it is here arranged with the large Jamaica *Helices*, because it partakes in some degree of the typical form of *H. ingens* and its congeners.

Species 227. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CARACOLLA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, solidâ, conoideo-depressâ, striatâ, sub epidermide olivaceo-fuscâ vel nigricante-rufâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo acutè carinato, basi convexiusculo; aperturâ subtriangulari, intus albâ aut livido-cærulescente; peristomate incrassato, albo aut livido-cærulescente marginibus callo junctis, basali dilatato, umbilicum obtegente.*

THE CAP HELIX. Shell imperforated, solid, conoidly depressed, striated, red, beneath an olive-brown or blackish epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last sharply keeled, rather convex at the base; aperture somewhat triangular, interior white or livid-blue; lip thickened, white or livid-blue, margins joined by a callous layer, basal margin dilated, covering the place of the umbilicus.

Helix carocolla, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1243.
Helix tornata, Born.
Caracolla albilabris, Lamarck.

Hab. West India Islands.

The lip and aperture of this ancient species are more frequently white, than of the dark livid-blue colour represented in the accompanying figure.

Species 228. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPENGLERIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, depressâ, solidâ, striatâ, nitidâ, pallidè castaneâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, supremis planis, minutissimè granulatis, ultimis duobus convexis, ultimo medio obtusè carinato, basi convexiusculo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunari, intus fusculâ; peristomate latè expanso, breviter reflexo, marginibus callo nitido junctis, basali sinuoso, reflexo, subappresso, columellari perdilatato, adnato, umbilicum prorsus tegente.*

SPENGLER'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat globosely depressed, solid, striated, shining, pale chestnut; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls five to six, the uppermost flattened and minutely granulated, the last two convex, the last obtusely keeled in the middle, slightly convex at the base; aperture very oblique, lunar, brownish within; lip broadly expanded, shortly reflected, margins joined by a callous layer, basal margin sinuous, reflected, rather appressed, columellar margin much dilated, adnate, covering the seat of the umbilicus.

Hab. Jamaica.

Scarcely distinguished from *H. Bainbridgei*, except in being of a more globosely convoluted form.

Species 229. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUCERNA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculari, glabriusculâ, supra convexo-planâ, rufescente-castaneâ, subtus inflatâ, olivaceo-fulvâ, minutè granulatâ; spirâ brevissimâ, suturâ lineari, marginatâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo convexo, obtusè carinato, anticè vix descendente; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate simplici, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis, supero expanso, subincrassato, columellari brevi, dilatato, umbilicum tegente, basali reflexo, calloso, bidentato, dentibus fere æqualibus, compressis.*

THE LAMP HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicular, rather smooth, convexly flattened above and reddish chestnut, inflated beneath, olive-fulvous, minutely granulated; spire very short, suture linear, margined; whorls five, rather flattened, the last convex, obtusely keeled, scarcely descending anteriorly; aperture broadly lunar; lip simple, margins joined by a very thin callous layer, upper margin expanded, rather thickened, columellar margin short, dilated, covering the seat of the umbilicus, basal reflected, callous, two-toothed, teeth almost equal, compressed.

MULLER, Verm. terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 13.
Caracolla lucerna, Lamarck.
Eadem var. *Caracolla Julia*, Gray.

Hab. Jamaica.

This species approximates to the *H. acuta* type, and partakes of the same granulated sculpture and tone of colouring.

230.

231. a.

231. b.

232.

233. a.

233. b.

234.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XLIX.

Species 230. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANGULATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, supernè planiusculâ, ad peripheriam valdè turgidâ, acutè carinatâ, obliquè striatâ, undique albidâ; anfractibus quatuor, planulatis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo perinflato, juxta columellam declivem strictiusculam subcompresso; aperturâ subrhombeâ; peristomate subincrassato, breviter reflexo.*

THE ANGLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, rather flattened at the upper part, very much swollen and sharply keeled at the periphery, obliquely striated, white throughout; whorls four, flattened, enlarging rapidly, last whorl much inflated, slanting towards the columella, which is drawn out and a little compressed; aperture subrhomboid; lip rather thickened, slightly reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 61. f. 2.

Helix inflata, Deshayes.

Caracolla inflata, Lamarck.

Caracolla angulata, Gray.

Hab. Porto Rico.

Of a peculiar parachute-like form, the angled periphery of the last whorl being nearly on a plane with the spire, from the circumference of which the shell is attenuated gradually to the base of the columella.

Species 231. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBLITERATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculatâ, carinatâ, supra subconicâ, subtus valdè turgidâ, granulosâ, sub epidermide fuscescente albicante; anfractibus quatuor, subplanulatis; columellâ albâ, leviter arcuatâ; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate subincrassato, breviter reflexo, margine dilatato, calloso.*

THE WORN HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicular, keeled, slightly conical at the upper part, much swollen beneath, granular, whitish beneath a light brown epidermis; whorls four, rather flattened; columella white, slightly arched; aperture angularly lunar; lip rather thickened, shortly reflected, margin dilated, callous.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 61. f. 3.

Hab. Porto Rico.

The name given to this species by Férussac can only apply to a specimen in bad condition. The shell here represented, from Mr. Cuming's collection, is covered with a fine fresh obliquely streaked epidermis.

Species 232. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JAMAICENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, striis incrementi obsoletis lineisque impressis obliquis confertissimis subreticulatâ, rufo-castaneâ, albo-zonatâ; spirâ parvulâ, brevi, obtusâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, summis planis, ultimo permagno, inflato; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate incrassato, expanso, marginibus callo tenui junctis.*

THE JAMAICA HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, faintly reticulated with obsolete striæ of growth and very close-set oblique impressed lines, reddish chestnut, zoned with white; spire rather small, short, obtuse; suture linear; whorls three to four, the uppermost flat, the last very large, inflated; aperture lunately oval; lip thickened, expanded, margins joined by a thin callosity.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. p. 115. pl. 129. f. 1140–1.

Hab. Jamaica.

This well-known species stands out very conspicuously among the *Helices* of Jamaica, as being the only representative of a type, remarkable in its locality for form and size.

Species 233. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CEPA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, obliquè irregulariter rugoso-striatâ, rufâ, pallidè fasciatâ; spirâ brevi; suturâ lævi; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo subcarinato, juxta aperturam a latere compresso, sulcoque elongato, intus plicam validam formante, instructo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate expanso, marginibus callo junctis, basali latè calloso, unidentato.*

THE ONION HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, obliquely irregularly rugosely striated, red, faintly banded; spire short; suture smooth; whorls four to five, slightly convex, the last faintly keeled, compressed at the side next the aperture, furnished with an elongated groove forming a strong fold internally; aperture lunar; lip expanded, margins joined by a callosity, basal margin broadly callous, one-toothed.

MULLER, Verm. terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 94.
Helix impressa, De Blainville.
Hab. Island of Hayti.

Remarkably distinguished by a deeply impressed furrow behind the lip in the last whorl.

Species 234. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PALLASIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, compresso-orbiculari, discoideâ, supernè obliquè arcuatim rugoso-striatâ, infra rotundatâ, albidâ, ad peripheriam fusco-zonatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo carinato, carinâ versus aperturam obsoletâ; aperturâ lunari-rotundatâ, labro reflexo, marginibus approximatis; umbilico amplo, profundo, pervio.*

PALLAS'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, compressly orbicular, discoid, obliquely arcuately rugosely striated at the upper part, rounded beneath, whitish, encircled with a brown zone at the periphery; spire obtuse; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last keeled, keel obsolete towards the aperture; aperture lunar-rounded; lip reflected, margins approximated; umbilicus large, deep, open.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 67.
Hab. Bermuda.

The whorls of this species are characterized by a more than usually discoid tubular form of convolution, around a deep perspective umbilicus.

235.

236. a.

236. b.

237.

238. a.

238. b.

239. a.

240. a.

240. b.

239. b.

Sowerby. del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE L.

Species 235. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PICTURATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-orbiculari, ad peripheriam rotundatâ, undique creberrimè granulosâ, rufo-castaneâ, epidermide tenui hydrophanâ albidâ undato-radiatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, ultimo infra labrum quadri-scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, angustè lunari; labro reflexo, basali calloso, quadridentato.*

THE SPECKLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly orbicular, rounded at the periphery, very closely granuled throughout, red-chestnut, rayed in a zigzag manner with a light hydrophanous whitish epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls five to six, the last four-furrowed beneath the lip; aperture horizontal, narrowly lunar; lip reflected, basal lip callous, four-toothed.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 30.

Hab. Jamaica.

Readily distinguished by a conspicuous zigzag pattern, derived from an overlying light hydrophanous epidermis.

Species 236. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SCHROETERIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-orbiculari, ad peripheriam obtusè carinatâ, solidâ, obsoletè granulatâ, olivaceo-castaneâ, zonâ luteolâ cingulatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo anticè deflexo, infra labrum scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, oblongo-lunari; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, marginibus callo tenui junctis, basali expanso, appresso, intus quadridentato, dentibus duobus anticis basi approximatis et callosis.*

SCHROETER'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly orbicular, obtusely keeled at the periphery, solid, obsoletely granuled, olive-chestnut, encircled with a yellow zone; spire convex; whorls five, last whorl deflected in front, furrowed beneath the lip; aperture horizontal, oblong-lunar; lip thickened, reflected, margins joined by a thin callous layer, basal margin expanded, appressed, four-toothed within, the two front teeth approximated and callous at their base.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 44.

Hab. Jamaica.

A solid olivaceous-tinted shell, with the lip strongly coloured with a swarthy flesh-colour.

Species 237. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TUMIDA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, rugoso-striatâ, nitidiusculâ, albâ, epidermide fulvo-olivaceâ indutâ; spirâ parvulâ, elevatâ, apice nudâ; anfractibus quinque, tumidis, ultimo permagno; columellâ subverticali, elongatâ, allo-callosâ, basi subtortâ; aperturâ amplâ, lunato-rotundatâ, intus cærulescente; peristomate simplici, recto, margine dextro arcuato, basali cum columellâ angulum formante.*

THE SWOLLEN HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, rugosely striated, rather shining, white, covered with a fulvous-olive epidermis; spire rather small, raised, apex deprived of epidermis; whorls five, swollen, the last very large; columella subvertical, elongated, white-callous, slightly twisted at the base; aperture large, lunar-rounded, bluish within; lip simple, straight, right edge arched, basal edge forming an angle with the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 130.

Hab. West Indies?

A light inflated shell, with a peculiarly contorted appressed columella.

Species 238. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SOROR. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, lenticulari, acutè carinatâ, obliquè striatâ, granulatâ, violaceo-fuscâ, medio latè albido-cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo anticè deflexo, basi vix convexo, anticè scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, ellipticâ; peristomate subincrassato, marginibus callo junctis, supero sinuoso, expanso, basali reflexo, umbilicum mediocrem semitegente, dentibus æqualiter distantibus, lamelliformibus, intrantibus arcuato.*

THE SISTER HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, lenticular, sharply keeled, obliquely striated, granulated, violet-brown, broadly encircled with white round the middle; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last deflected in front, but little convex at the base, furrowed anteriorly; aperture horizontal, elliptic; lip rather thickened, margins joined by a callous layer, upper margin sinuous, expanded, basal reflected, half-covering a middling umbilicus, armed with four entering teeth, which are lamelliform and equidistant.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 54. f. 4.

Carocolla soror, Wood.
Carocolla quadridentata, Menke.
Hab. Jamaica.

Remarkable for its compressed lens-shaped form, flatted out at the periphery into a very thin sharp keel.

Species 239. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AURICOMA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidâ, supernè plicis obliquis confertis sculptâ, basi nitidâ, striatâ, citrinâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; suturâ mediocri; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ irregulari, coarctatâ, intus albâ; peristomate incrassato, margine dextrò arcuato, columellari dilatato, stricto, peculiariter appresso, subexcavato.*

THE GOLDEN HAIR HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, solid, sculptured at the upper part with close-set, oblique folds, striated and shining at the base, citron-colour; spire short, obtuse; suture middling; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last inflated; aperture irregular, contracted, interior white; lip thickened, right margin arched, columellar margin dilated, long drawn out, peculiarly appressed, slightly excavated.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 46. f. 7–9.
Helix Bonplandi, Valenciennes (not of Lamarck).
Eadem minor. *Helix microstoma*, Lamarck.
Helix noscibilis, Férussac.
Hab. Cuba.

The small variety, Fig. 239 *b*, described by Férussac and Lamarck as a distinct species, is of rather more solid growth: The species is mainly characterized by its contracted aperture, and by the hollow appressed growth of its basal margin.

Species 240. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHITTYANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-orbiculari, lenticulari, fusco-rufâ, ad peripheriam acutè carinatam albicante, epidermide tenui hydrophanâ in strigis tenuibus, acutè undatis, supra et infra profusè radiatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis; aperturâ horizontali, oblongo-lunari; peristomate reflexo, fusco-carneo, marginibus callo tenui junctis, basali incrassato, intus quadridentato.*

CHITTY'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly orbicular, lens-shaped, brown-red, whitish at the sharply keeled periphery, profusely rayed with a thin hydrophanous epidermis, deposited in thin sharply zigzag streaks; spire obtuse; whorls four to five, flattened; aperture horizontal, oblong-lunar; lip reflected, brown-flesh, margins joined by a thin callous layer, basal margin thickened, four-toothed within.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 30.
Hab. Jamaica.

This very characteristic new species is named by Professor Adams in honour of the Hon. E. Chitty, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Jamaica, an assiduous conchologist, by whom he was greatly assisted during his researches in that island.

241.

242. a.

242. b.

243.

244. a.

244. b.

245.

246. a.

246. b.

247.

Sowerby del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LI.

Species 241. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BRONNI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, semiglobosâ, tenuistriatâ, punctatâ, nitidulâ, castaneâ, ad apicem obtusum pallidâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo obsoletè carinato, basi planulato, granuloso, et cærulescente-albido, fasciâ castaneâ unicâ infra carinam, anticè deflexo, profundè scrobiculato; aperturâ subhorizontali, elliptico-oblongâ; peristomate latè incrassato, marginibus callo tenui junctis, basali dilatato, reflexo, fusco-maculato, intus quadridentato.*

BRONN'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, semiglobose, finely striated, punctured, shining, chestnut, pale at the apex which is obtuse; whorls five, convex, the last obsoletely keeled, rather flattened, granulated and bluish-white at the base, ornamented with a single chestnut band beneath the keel, deflected anteriorly, deeply furrowed; aperture nearly horizontal, elliptically oblong; lip broadly thickened, margins joined by a thin callous layer, basal margin dilated, reflected, brown-blotched, four-toothed within.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 131.

Helix sinuata, var., Férussac.

Hab. Jamaica.

Distinguished by its compact globose form and absence of chestnut colouring at the base.

Species 242. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INVALIDA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, undique minutè granulatâ et punctatâ, ad peripheriam carinâ tenui cingulatâ, rufo-castaneâ, zonulâ albâ medio ornatâ; spirâ elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, ultimo anticè deflexo, tri-scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, oblongo-lunari, marginibus approximatis, basali reflexo, appresso, intus quadridentato.*

THE WEAK HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, minutely granulated and punctured throughout, encircled round the periphery with a fine keel, reddish chestnut, ornamented with a narrow white zone round the middle; spire raised, obtuse; whorls five, rounded, the last deflected in front, three-furrowed; aperture horizontal, oblong-lunar, margins approximated, basal margin reflected, appressed, four-toothed within.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 5. p. 79.

Eadem var. *H. candescens*, Adams.

Hab. Jamaica.

This, and one or two other allied species, are characterized by a fine thread-like keel which encircles the last whorl in the centre of a narrow white band.

Species 243. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SINUATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidâ, undique minutè granulatâ, saturatè castaneâ, fasciâ pallidâ cingulatâ, basi violascente; spirâ semiglobosâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo carinato, basi convexo, anticè deflexo, valdè stricto, scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, angustè lunari; peristomate subincrassato, marginibus callo tenui junctis, supero expanso, basali appresso, quadridentato, dentibus compressis, intrantibus.*

THE SINUATED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, solid, minutely granulated throughout, dark chestnut, encircled with a faint band, violet-tinged at the base; spire semiglobose; whorls five, convex, the last keeled, convex at the base, deflected anteriorly, much drawn out, and furrowed; aperture horizontal, narrowly lunar; lip somewhat thickened, margins joined by a thin callous layer, upper margin expanded, basal margin appressed, four-toothed, teeth compressed, entering.

MULLER, Verm. terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 18.

Hab. Jamaica.

This may be regarded as the original type of the characteristic group of Jamaica *Helices*, of which others are represented in the accompanying plate.

Species 244. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STRANGULATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, solidâ, undique minutè granulatâ et punctatâ, rufo-castaneâ, basi pallidâ, virescente; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo anticè deflexo, latè scrobiculato; aperturâ oblongo-lunari, contractâ; peristomate dilatato, marginibus approximatis, basali latè reflexo, appresso, intus tridentato, dentibus lamellaribus intrantibus.*

THE STRANGLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, solid, minutely granulated and punctured throughout, reddish-chestnut, pale and greenish at the base; spire obtuse; whorls five, the last deflected anteriorly and

broadly furrowed; aperture oblong-lunar, contracted; lip dilated, margins approximated, basal margin broadly reflected, appressed, three-toothed within, teeth lamellar, entering.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 30.
Hab. Jamaica.

This species is of a peculiarly globose form, with the aperture contracted and the peristome unusually broadly dilated.

Species 245. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VALIDA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, basi planulatâ, ad peripheriam tenuicarinatâ, undique minutè granulatâ et punctatâ, rufo-castaneâ, zonulâ pallidâ cingulatâ, basi pallidâ, virescente; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, ultimo anticè deflexo et scrobiculato; aperturâ oblongo-lunari, valdè dilatatâ, marginibus approximatis, callo tenui junctis, supero dilatato, basali calloso, latè reflexo, intus quadridentato.*

THE STRONG HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, flattened at the base, finely keeled at the periphery, minutely granulated and punctured throughout, reddish-chestnut, encircled with a pale zone, pale and greenish at the base; spire obtuse; whorls five to six, the last deflected anteriorly and furrowed; aperture oblong-lunar, much dilated, margins approximated, joined by a thin callous layer, upper margin dilated, basal margin callous, broadly reflected, four-toothed within.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 5. p. 77.
Hab. Jamaica.

A large robust species, chiefly distinguished by the prolonged dilated growth of the aperture.

Species 246. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Adams.)

HELIX ANOMALA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, undique minutè granulosâ et punctatâ, purpureo-castaneâ, carinâ tenui albicante ad peripheriam cingulatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo basi rotundato, anticè reflexo, quadri-scrobiculato; umbilico profundo, pervio; aperturâ horizontali, trigono-oblongâ, margine integro, incrassato, calloso, carneo-fusco, peculiariter elevato, intus quadridentato, dentibus intrantibus, suboccultis.*

THE ANOMALOUS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, minutely granulated and punctured throughout, purple-chestnut, encircled at the periphery with a thin whitish keel; spire obtuse; whorls five, convex, the last rounded at the base, deflected in front, four-furrowed; umbilicus deep, open; aperture horizontal, triangularly oblong, margin entire, thickened, callous, flesh-brown, peculiarly raised, four-toothed within, teeth entering, nearly hidden.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 9. p. 171.
Hab. Jamaica.

This species belongs to the same natural type as the others of this plate, but is distinguished by a remarkable peculiarity in the aperture. Instead of the margin being divided and spread in a callous layer over the axis of the whorls, it is entire and thickly elevated after the manner of *H. labyrinthus*, leaving an open axial umbilicus.

Species 247. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONSANGUINEA. *Hel. testâ nunc imperforatâ, nunc umbilicatâ, orbiculari, solidâ, subdepressâ, undique granulosâ et punctatâ, ad peripheriam carinâ tenui filiformi cinctâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo, quadri-scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, subdilatatâ, marginibus callo tenui junctis, supero parum reflexo, basali reflexo, appresso, intus quadridentato, dentibus lamellaribus, erectis.*

THE ALLIED HELIX. Shell sometimes imperforated, sometimes umbilicated, orbicular, solid, somewhat depressed, granulated and punctured throughout, encircled at the periphery with a thin thread-like keel; spire obtuse; whorls five, convex, the last deflected in front, four-furrowed; aperture horizontal, somewhat dilated, margins joined by a thin callous layer, upper margin but little reflected, basal margin reflected, appressed, four-toothed within, teeth lamellar, erect.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 9. p. 170.
Hab. Jamaica.

This is rather a doubtful species, intermediate between *H. valida* and *sinuata*.

248

249.

250.

251.

252. a

252. b.

253.

254. a.

254. b.

255.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Co. Imp. Lith.

HELIX.

PLATE LII.

Species 248. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LYCHNUCHUS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, solidâ, fuscâ, undique granulatâ; spirâ conoideâ, obtusâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quinque, subplanulatis, ultimo acutè carinato, anticè subitò deflexo, infra carinam scrobiculato; aperturâ subrhombeâ; peristomate fusco, incrassato, marginibus callo crasso junctis, supero vix expanso, basali dilatato, reflexo, intus bidentato, dentibus intrantibus, antico multo validiore.*

THE CANDLESTICK HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly conoid, solid, brown, granulated throughout; spire conoid, obtuse; suture linear; whorls five, rather flattened, the last sharply keeled, suddenly deflected in front, furrowed beneath the keel; aperture subrhomboid; lip brown, thickened, margins joined by a thick callous layer, upper margin expanded, basal dilated, reflected, two-toothed within, teeth entering, front tooth much the stronger.

MULLER, Verm. terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 81.

Hab. Martinique, Guadaloupe.

A compact trochiform shell, sharply keeled at the periphery, beneath which part the shell is concave and then rounded.

Species 249. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ISABELLA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculari, subglobosâ, lævigatâ aut minutè obliquè striatâ, suturâ lineari, fusco-olivaceâ, ad peripheriam pallidè fasciatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ ovato-lunari, coarctatâ; peristomate incrassato, lividofusco, marginibus callo junctis, supero introrsum dilatato, basali subobscurè unidentato.*

THE ISABELLA HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicular, subglobose, smooth or minutely obliquely striated, suture linear, brown-olive, faintly banded at the periphery; spire obtuse; whorls five, convex; aperture ovately lunar, contracted; lip thickened, livid-brown, margins joined by a callous layer, upper margin dilated inwardly, basal margin rather obscurely one-toothed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 47. f. 2.

Hab. Barbadoes.

This is very closely allied to the following species, and should probably be referred to it as a variety.

Species 250. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DENTIENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, solidâ, obliquè striatâ, nigrescente-fuscâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo subangulato, anticè gibbo; aperturâ subhorizontali, coarctatâ, transversè oblongâ; peristomate latè incrassato, marginibus callo junctis, supero introrsum dilatato, basali irregulariter denticulato.*

THE TEETHING HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, solid, obliquely striated, blackish-brown; suture linear; whorls five, rather flattened, the last subangular, gibbous anteriorly; aperture subhorizontal, contracted, transversely oblong; lip broadly thickened, margins joined by a callous layer, upper margin dilated inwardly, basal irregularly toothed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 48. f. 2, and pl. 48 *A*. f. 1.

Hab. Martinique, Guadaloupe.

Of a more solid robust form than the preceding, but participating in the same characters, one of which worth noting is that the upper margin of the aperture is curved inwardly.

Species 251. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ORBICULATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subsemiglobosâ, solidâ, striatâ, virente-fuscâ; spirâ convexâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, ad peripheriam zonis angustis nigricante-rufis circumdato, basi planiusculo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, fusco-violaceo, marginibus callo junctis, basali obscurè latè transversè dentato.*

THE ORBICULAR HELIX. Shell imperforated, subsemiglobose, solid, striated, greenish-brown; spire convex, obtuse; whorls five to six, rather flattened, the last obsoletely angled, encircled with two narrow blackish-red zones at the periphery, rather flat at the base; aperture very oblique, lunar-elliptical; lip thickened, reflected, brownish-violet, margins joined by a callous layer, basal margin obscurely broadly transversely toothed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 47. f. 4.

Hab. Guyana, Cayenne.

The lower of the two characteristic bands which encircle this shell, falls below the suture, so that it is concealed in all but the last whorl.

Species 252. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRANIFERA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculari, depresso-conicâ, solidâ, pallidè brunneâ, granis parvis albis aspersâ; spirâ convexâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo acutè carinato, anticè deflexo, subgibbo, basi plano, vix scrobiculato; aperturâ subhorizontali, transversè triangulari-ovali; peristomate albo, incrassato, marginibus callo albo junctis, supero expanso, reflexiusculo, basali latè reflexo, strictiusculo, dentibus non intrantibus, antico multo validiore.*

THE GRAINED HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicular, depressly conical, solid, pale brown, sprinkled with small white grains; spire convex, obtuse; whorls five, rather convex, the last sharply keeled, deflected in front, rather gibbous, flat at the base, scarcely furrowed; aperture nearly horizontal, transversely triangularly oval; lip white, thickened, margins joined by a callous layer, upper margin expanded, a little reflected, basal margin broadly reflected, furnished with two teeth not entering.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 68.

Hab. Trinidad, Granada; Beck.

Very closely resembling *H. lima*, from which it differs in being more conspicuously grained, and in having two teeth within the aperture.

Species 253. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DISCOLOR. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, striatâ, obsoletè granulatâ, rufo-castaneâ; spirâ semiglobosâ; anfractibus quatuor, summis planiusculis, ultimo inflato, angulato, supra angulum fasciâ pallidâ ornato, subtus saturatiore, anticè gibbo, subitò deflexo; aperturâ irregulariter ovali; peristomate latè incrassato, reflexo, marginibus callo junctis, supero dilatato, basali dente oblongo calloso munito.*

THE DISCOLOURED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, striated, obsoletely granulated, red-chestnut; spire semiglobose; whorls four, the uppermost rather flattened, the last inflated, angled, ornamented with a light band above the angle, darker beneath, gibbous in front and suddenly deflected; aperture irregularly oval; lip broadly thickened, reflected, margins joined by a callous layer, upper margin dilated, basal margin furnished with an oblong callous tooth.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 46. f. 3–6.

Hab. Trinidad, Martinique.

This well-known species is found not unfrequently of larger dimensions than the specimen here figured.

Species 254. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FORMOSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, semiglobosâ, castaneâ, fasciis fulvis et strigis obliquis promiscuis stramineis vel albidis ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo, basi granuloso; aperturâ subhorizontali, angustâ, ovali, intus fulvâ; peristomate infundibuliformi, marginibus acutis, continuis, columellari introrsum dilatato, incrassato, latè dentato.*

THE BEAUTIFUL HELIX. Shell imperforated, semiglobose, chestnut, ornamented with fulvous bands and oblique promiscuous white and straw-coloured streaks; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last suddenly deflected anteriorly, granular at the base; aperture nearly horizontal, narrow, oval, fulvous within; lip funnel-like, with the margins sharp and continuous, columellar margin inwardly dilated, thickened, broadly toothed.

Hab. West Indies?

Remarkably characterized by its oval continuous aperture, and pretty white streaked pattern.

Species 255. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PUNCTATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideo-globosâ, solidâ, obliquè antrorsum plicatulo-striatâ, castaneâ, zonâ pallidâ circumdatâ; spirâ obtusè conoideâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, ultimo basi inflato, anticè subitò deflexo, supernè gibbo et constricto; aperturâ obliquâ, lunari; peristomate fusco-aurantio, crasso, marginibus callo lato, dente oblongo magno obliquo armato, junctis, supero brevi, stricto, dextro bidentato, basali dentem majorem et minores nonnullos gerente.*

THE PUNCTURED HELIX. Shell imperforated, conoidly globose, solid, obliquely plicately striated in the anterior direction, dark chestnut, encircled with a faint thin zone; spire obtusely conoid; whorls five to six, the last inflated at the base, suddenly deflected in front, gibbous, and drawn out at the upper part; aperture oblique, lunar; lip brown-orange, thick, margins joined by a broad callosity armed with a large oblique oblong tooth, upper margin short, drawn out, right margin two-toothed, basal margin bearing a large tooth and other smaller ones.

BORN, Test. Mus. Cæs. Vindobonensis, p. 372. pl. 14. f. 17, 18.

Helix nux denticulata, Chemnitz.

Helix hippocastanum, Lamarck.

Hab. Martinique.

The plicated sculpture of this species is peculiar in running in the anterior direction, the reverse of that which marks the growth of a shell. Its great columellar tooth is also remarkable.

256. a.

256. b.

256. c.

256. d.

256. e.

256. f.

256. g.

256. h.

256. i.

256. k.

Sowerby del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LIII.

Species 256. (Fig. *a* to *k*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PICTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, sub-Neritæformi, solidulâ, glabrâ, variè coloratâ, fasciis variis et interdum strigis remotis varicosis ornatâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo inflato; columellâ arcuatâ, callosâ; aperturâ subamplâ, lunato-ovali, fauce lacteâ aut violaceâ; peristomate simplici, intus subincrassato, purpureo-nigro vel coccineo limbato.*

THE PAINTED HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat Nerite-shaped, rather solid, smooth, variously coloured, ornamented with variously coloured bands and sometimes with remote varicose stripes; spire short; whorls four, convex, the last inflated; columella arched, callous; aperture rather large, lunar-oval, interior milk-white or violet; lip simple, rather thickened within, and edged with purple-black or scarlet-red.

BORN, Test. Mus. Cæs. Vindobonensis, p. 386. pl. 15. f. 17, 18.

Helix picta, Gmelin.

Cortex mali citrei, Chemnitz.

Hab. Cuba.

This is, perhaps, the most varicoloured of all the land snails. The following varieties, selected from Mr. Cuming's cabinet, represent the principal features. Fig. 256 *a*, a plain unbanded bright yellow, bordered with a line of deep scarlet-red. Fig. 256 *b*, a bright chestnut, with a sutural and a central white band. Fig. 256 *c*, similar to the preceding, except that the chestnut instead of being uniform is broken up into irregular bands and dotted lines upon a straw-coloured ground. Fig. 256 *d*, a rich orange-vermilion, with a contiguous black and white central band. Fig. 256 *e*, painted with numerous irregular blue-black and chestnut bands upon a white ground. Species 256 *f*, dark blackish-violet, with a central white fine thread-like band. Fig. 256 *g*, olive-green with a sutural and a central white band, lip and suture edged with black. Fig. 256 *h*, bright yellow, with a sutural and a central black band, lip edged with black. Fig. 256 *i*, a delicate salmon-colour, with a sutural and a contiguous black and white central band, the latter having a white band beneath it, lip edged with black. Fig. 256 *k*, a bright yellow, with a central white thread-like band, a sutural black band, and a black varicose band, lip edged with black.

257. a.

257. b.

257. c.

257. d.

258. a.

258. b.

259.

260. a.

260. c.

260. b.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nicholls, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LIV.

Species 257. (Fig. *a* to *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALAUDA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidiusculâ, nitidâ, albido-griseâ, fulvo-cærulescente et castaneo zonatâ et marmoratâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo, basi circa columellam excavato; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, intus livido-fulvâ; peristomate simplici, plerumque roseo, margine supero expanso, columellari dilatato, obliquè interdum dentato.*

THE LARK HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, rather solid, shining, light grey, zoned and marbled with fulvous-blue and chestnut; whorls five, convex, the last suddenly deflected in front, excavated at the base around the columella; aperture lunar-subcircular, livid-fulvous within; lip simple, frequently tinged with rose, upper margin expanded, columellar dilated, sometimes obliquely toothed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 103. f. 2, 3.

Helix purpuragula, Lea.

Hab. Cuba.

The four specimens represented in the accompanying plate are selected to show how extremely variable this species is in colouring, yet it is very constant in form and may be readily distinguished with care.

Species 258. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VERSICOLOR. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, glabriusculâ, albâ, lineis fuscis citrinis et roseis elegantissimè circumdatâ; spirâ prominente; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo inflato; columellâ subdilatâ, roseâ; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, fauce roseâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE MANY-COLOURED HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, rather smooth, white, elegantly encircled with brown, citron, and rose lines; spire prominent; whorls four, convex, the last inflated; columella subdilated, pink; aperture lunately subcircular, pink in the interior; lip simple, sharp.

BORN, Test. Mus. Cæs. Vindobonensis, p. 386. pl. 16. f. 9, 10.

Hab. Cuba.

A light subporcelain shell, very prettily painted with dark and coloured lines and bands upon a white ground, the aperture and vicinity of the columella being stained with deep pink.

Species 259. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BONPLANDII. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, fulvescente-fuscâ, nigro obsoletè bicingulatâ, striis incrementi et spiralibus tenuissimis decussatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ transversè ovali, intus fusco-violaceâ; peristomate simplici, margine dextro dilatato, basali subincrassato, ad columellam reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente.*

BONPLAND'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, fulvous-brown, faintly marked with two blackish bands, decussated with very fine spiral striæ and striæ of growth; whorls four to five, rather convex; aperture transversely oval, brownish-violet within; lip simple, right margin dilated, slightly thickened at the base, reflected at the columella, almost covering the umbilicus.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. viii. p. 40.

Hab. Cuba.

The margins of the aperture are not united by a callous layer in this species, but they are more than usually approximated.

Species 260. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MUSCARUM. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, solidâ, lævigatâ, nitidâ, luteâ vel albâ, fasciis variis ornatâ, punctisque griseis irregulariter conspersâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis; columellâ subrectâ, dilatatâ, albâ vel roseâ, areâ columellari roseâ; aperturâ subverticali, rotundato-lunari, fauce interdum roseâ; peristomate simplici, obtuso, intus sublabiato, marginibus callo tenui junctis.*

THE FLY-SPOTTED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, solid, smooth, shining, yellow or white, ornamented with various bands and irregularly sprinkled with grey dots; whorls four to five, convex; columella rather straight, dilated, white or pink, area of the columella pink; aperture subvertical, rotundately lunar, interior sometimes pink; lip simple, obtuse, thickened inwardly, margins joined by a thin callous layer.

LEA, Observations, vol. i. p. 163. pl. 19. f. 59.

Helix carnicolor, D'Orbigny.

Hab. Cuba.

This characteristic promiscuously dotted species is of the same porcelain-like type as *H. versicolor*, and is coloured with the same delicate pink about the area of the columella.

261.

262. *a.*

262. *b.*

263.

264. *a*

264. *b.*

265.

266. *a.*

266. *b.*

267.

Sowerby, Del. et lith.

Reeve & Midhills, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LV.

Species 261. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AVELLANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideo-globosâ, crassâ, ponderosâ, sublævigatâ, castaneâ, interdum albo irregulariter radiatâ et variegatâ; spirâ conoideâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ad suturam profundam plerumque plicatulis et albo-fasciatis, ultimo ventricoso, anticè vix descendente; aperturâ obliquâ, parvulâ, subsemicirculari; peristomate subrecto, intus incrassato, marginibus callo junctis, columellari lato, reflexo, appresso.*

THE FILBERT HELIX. Shell imperforated, conoidly globose, thick, ponderous, rather smooth, chestnut, sometimes irregularly rayed and variegated with white; spire conoid, obtuse; whorls five, convex, white-banded and generally finely plaited at the suture, which is deep, last whorl ventricose, scarcely descending in front; aperture oblique, rather small, somewhat semicircular; lip rather straight, thickened within, margins joined by a callosity, columellar margin broad, reflected, appressed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 103. f. 4, 5.

Hab. —— ?

A thin solid shell, marked obliquely with fine chestnut lines.

Fig. 262. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here represented proves to be a variety of *H. Gossei.*

Species 263. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PARRAIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conicâ, crassâ, spiraliter sulcatâ, fulvo-rubrâ, zonâ albidâ et fuscâ cinctâ; spirâ elevatâ, conicâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo subangulato, anticè gibbo, ad aperturam constricto; aperturâ parvâ, obtusè triangulari; peristomate incrassato, breviter reflexo, margine dextro sinuoso, columellari strictiusculo, medio introrsum calloso.*

PARRA'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely conical, thick, spirally grooved, fulvous-red, encircled with a whitish or brown zone; spire raised, conical; whorls six to seven, rather convex, the last slightly angled, gibbous anteriorly, drawn out at the aperture; aperture small, obtusely triangular; lip thickened, shortly reflected, right margin sinuous, columellar margin rather drawn out, inwardly callous about the middle.

D'ORBIGNY, Hist. Moll. Cuba, vol. i. p. 146. pl. 7. f. 7–9.

Hab. Cuba.

This species is chiefly characterized by its spiral grooving.

Species 264. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUPERTEXTA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, solidiusculâ, striis incrementi et lineis impressis concentricis subdecussatâ, rufescente-fulvâ, medio pallidè unifasciatâ, epidermide hydrophanâ radiatim indutâ; suturâ profundâ, crenulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus fuscâ; peristomate albo, margine supero expanso, basali incrassato, reflexo, umbilicum angustum semitegente.*

THE COVERED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, rather solid, slightly decussated with striæ of growth and impressed concentric lines, reddish-fulvous, with a faint band round the middle, radiately covered with a hydrophanous epidermis; suture deep, crenulated; whorls five, convex; aperture lunar-oval, brown within; lip whitish, upper margin expanded, basal thickened, reflected, half-covering a narrow umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 153.

Hab. Cuba.

This species approximates in some measure to the horny North American type of *Helix.*

Species 265. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SAGRAIANA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, sub-Trochiformi, liris permultis spiralibus acutè elevatis interstitiis malleatis cinctâ, solidiusculâ, albidâ; spirâ conoideâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, vix convexiusculis, ultimo subcarinato, basi convexiusculo, circa umbilicum subcompresso; aperturâ obliquâ, lunari; peristomate breviter reflexo, margine columellari dilatato, tuberculato-sinuato.*

THE SAGRAI HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, somewhat Trochus-shaped, encircled with numerous sharply raised spiral lines, indented in the interstices, rather solid, whitish; spire conoidal; whorls six to seven, rather convex, the last slightly keeled, rather convex at the base, slightly compressed around the umbi-

licus; aperture oblique, lunar; lip shortly reflected, columellar margin dilated, tubercularly sinuous.

D'ORBIGNY, Hist. Moll. Cuba, vol. i. p. 145. pl. 7. f. 4–6.

Hab. Cuba.

Though very distinct specifically, there is a strong affinity between this species and *H. Parraiana*.

Species 266. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX MULTISTRIATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, fragili, translucidâ, corneâ, lineis regularibus spiralibus creberrimis notatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam obsoletè angulato et bicincto, cingulis angustis, contiguis, supero rufo, infero albido; aperturâ lunari; peristomate intus sublabiato, margine supero expanso, basali dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum semitegente, prope columellam subdentato.*

THE MANY-STRIATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, fragile, transparent, horny, marked with very close regular spiral lines; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last obsoletely angled and two-banded at the periphery, bands narrow, contiguous, upper one red, lower one white; aperture lunar; lip slightly thickened inwardly, upper margin expanded, basal dilated, reflected, half-covering the umbilicus, slightly toothed near the columella.

DESHAYES, Encyclopédie Méthodique, vol. ii. p. 248.

Helix circumtexta, Férussac.

Helix bicincta, Menke.

Helix vesica, Lea.

Hab. Cuba.

The form and sculpture of this shell are much the same as in *H. Sagraiana*, but the substance is thin and horny.

Species 267. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POEYI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, tenui, confertim obliquè costulato-striatâ, badiâ, epidermide deciduâ, subvelutinâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo carinato, anticè deflexo; columellâ brevi, verticali; aperturâ subangulato-lunari; peristomate dilatato, purpurascente, margine supero expanso, basali reflexo, columellari valdè dilatato, umbilicum semioccultante.*

POEY'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, thin, closely obliquely rib-like striated, brown, covered with a deciduous slightly velvety epidermis; whorls five, rather flattened, the last keeled, deflected in front; columella short, vertical; aperture subangularly lunar; lip dilated, purplish, upper margin expanded, basal reflected, columellar margin much dilated, half-covering the umbilicus.

PETIT, Guerin's Mag. de Zool. 1836, pl. 74.

Hab. Cuba.

Beautifully sculptured throughout with fine close-set rib-like lines.

268.

269. a.

269. b.

270.

271. a.

271. b.

272.

273. a.

273. b.

274.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nicholls, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LVI.

Species 268. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LOXODON. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, aperturam versus subobliquè productâ, concentricè undique costulato-striatâ, subcorneâ, pellucidâ, pallidè unifasciatâ; suturâ subimpressâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis; aperturâ ovali; labro reflexo, albido, marginibus subapproximatis, basali dente obliquo calloso intus munito.*

THE OBLIQUELY TOOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, somewhat obliquely produced towards the aperture, concentrically rib-like striated throughout, somewhat horny, pellucid, faintly one-banded; suture rather impressed; whorls four, rather convex; aperture oval; lip reflected, whitish, margins somewhat approximated, basal margin furnished inwardly with an oblique callous tooth.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 73.

Hab. —— ?

A delicate semitransparent shell, sculptured throughout with close-set fine rib-like striæ.

Species 269. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TENERRIMA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenerâ, striatulâ, epidermide tenui corneo-lutescente indutâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo inflato; columellâ intrante, callosâ, dilatatâ, complanatâ, albâ; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE DELICATE HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, delicate, finely striated, covered with a thin yellowish-horny epidermis; whorls five to six, convex, the last inflated; columella entering, callous, dilated, smooth, white; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, sharp, with the margins inclining towards each other.

ADAMS, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., 1845, p. 16.

Hab. Jamaica.

The columella of this delicate transparent shell is of a peculiar callous white, and the lip does not present the slightest indication of being reflected.

Species 270. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PACHYGASTRA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, obliquè striatâ, saturatè fuscâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo ventricoso, obsoletè angulato, extus scrobiculato; aperturâ obliquâ, rhombeo-lunari, coarctatâ; peristomate incrassato, marginibus callo lato prominente junctis, basali bidentato; dente minore prope columellam, altero linguiformi, intrante, marginem non attingente.*

THE THICK HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, obliquely striated, very dark brown; whorls five, scarcely convex, the last ventricose, obsoletely angled, furrowed without; aperture oblique, rhomboid-lunar, contracted; lip thickened, joined by a broad prominent callosity, basal margin two-toothed; the lesser tooth next the columella, the other tongue-shaped, entering, not touching the margin.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 68.

Helix dolata, Férussac.

Hab. Guadaloupe.

A very dark chestnut-brown shell of solid growth, the lip having a dark livid hue.

Species 271. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Cuming; Fig. *b*, Mus. Adams.)

HELIX FUSCO-CINCTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, tenuiculâ, pyramidali-conicâ, concentricè creberrimè tenuè costulato-striatâ, albidâ aut lutescente, castaneo-fusco latifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo subangulato; aperturâ trigono-ovali, subverticali; labro tenui, simplici.*

THE BROWN-ENCIRCLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, rather thin, pyramidally conical, concentrically very closely finely rib-like striated, whitish or pale yellow, very broadly banded with chestnut-brown; whorls five to six, rather flattened, the last slightly angled; aperture triangularly oval, somewhat vertical; lip broad, simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 34.

Hab. Jamaica.

A very characteristic Trochus-shaped species of light structure broadly banded with chestnut-brown upon a pale yellowish ground.

Species 272. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JOSEPHINÆ. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-*

convexâ, subdepressâ, eleganter granuloso-striatâ, virescente-luteâ, fulvo-fasciatâ, maculis flavis ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, ellipticâ; peristomate albo, supernè simplici, expanso, marginibus callo tenui junctis, basali reflexo, calloso, inæqualiter bidentato, dente majore extus scrobiculum formante.

JOSEPHINE'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly convex, rather depressed, elegantly granularly striated, greenish-yellow, fulvous-banded, and ornamented with yellowish spots; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last suddenly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, elliptical; lip white, simple and expanded at the upper part, margins joined by a thin callosity, basal margin reflected, callous, unequally two-toothed, the larger tooth forming a furrow outwardly.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 56. f. 9, 10.

Carocolla scabrella, Menke.

Hab. Guadaloupe.

The yellowish spots above described are caused by a scattered deposition of a second hydrophanous epidermis.

Species 273. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NEMORALOIDES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, striatulâ, lævigatâ, nitidâ, albidâ vel pallidè stramineâ, fasciis tribus lineâ suturali et areâ columellari castaneis ornatâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; columellâ intrante, perobliquâ, supernè dilatatâ, complanatâ; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, breviter expanso.*

THE ROUGH-HEWN HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly turbinated, finely striated, smooth, shining, white or pale straw-colour, ornamented with three chestnut bands, a sutural band a and band round the area of the columella; whorls five, rather convex, the last but slightly descending in front; columella entering, very oblique, dilated and smooth at the upper part; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple, sharp, shortly expanded.

ADAMS, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., 1845, p. 15.

Hab. Jamaica.

Quite distinct from the European *H. nemoralis*, although in painting it resembles some varieties of that species.

Species 274. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BADIA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, semiglobosâ, fusco-nigrescente, striatâ, sub lente confertissimè punctatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo subcarinato, basi planiusculo, anticè gibbo, subitò deflexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, transversè oblongâ; peristomate albido vel atro-fusco, subincrassato, basi reflexo, marginibus callo funiculato junctis, basali bidentato; dentibus inæqualibus, in ipso margine positis.*

THE BROWN HELIX. Shell imperforated, semiglobose, brownish-black, striated, very closely punctured beneath the lens; whorls five, rather convex, the last slightly keeled, rather flattened at the base, gibbous anteriorly, suddenly deflected; aperture nearly horizontal, transversely oblong; lip whitish or dark brown, somewhat thickened, reflected at the base, margins joined by a ridged callosity, basal margin two-toothed; teeth unequal, placed upon the margin.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 56. f. 1–4.

Hab. Martinique, Guadaloupe, Cayenne.

A dark chestnut solid shell, with the surface slightly roughened.

275 a.

275. b.

276.

275. c.

277.

278.

279.

280.

281.

282.

HELIX.

PLATE LVII.

Species 275. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BERMUDENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideo-lenticulari, tenuiusculâ, carinatâ, leviter rugoloso-striatâ, fuscescente, fulvo-marmoratâ, cingulo castaneo supra et latiore infra carinam ornatâ; anfractibus septem, planiusculis, lentè accrescentibus; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ subtrapeziâ; peristomate simplici, recto, intus incrassato, albo, marginibus callo junctis, columellari verticali, brevi, reflexiusculo, cum basali angulum subrectum formante.*

THE BERMUDA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoidly lens-shaped, rather thin, keeled, slightly rugulosely striated, pale-brown, marbled with fulvous, and ornamented above and below the keel with a chestnut band, of which the lower is the broader; whorls seven, flattened, increasing slowly; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture subtrapeziform; lip simple, straight, thickened inwardly, white, margins joined by a callosity, columellar margin vertical, short, a little reflected, forming nearly a right angle with the basal margin.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 67.

Hab. Bermuda.

The form of this species is very much like that of the little marine genus *Rotella*.

Species 276. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BAHAMENSIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, corneâ, costulato-striatâ; spirâ brevi, convexiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, transversè ovali; peristomate simplici, tenui, marginibus approximatis, supero breviter expanso, basali reflexo, intus dente triangulari valido munito, columellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum angustum pervium semitegente.*

THE BAHAMA HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, thin, horny, rib-like striated; spire short, rather convex; whorls four to five, slightly convex, the last deflected in front; aperture nearly horizontal, transversely oval; lip simple, thin, with the margins approximated, upper margin shortly expanded, basal reflected, furnished with a strong triangular tooth within, columellar margin dilated, reflected, half-covering a narrow open umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 66.

Hab. Bahama.

A light horny shell, characterized internally by a peculiar oblong tooth.

Species 277. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NUCLEOLA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, solidâ, fusco-nigrescente, striatâ; spirâ semiglobosâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quinque, summis planis, ultimo tereti, anticè deflexo, basi constricto; aperturâ perobliquâ, latè lunari; peristomate incrassato, marginibus callo crasso, dentem triangularem emittente, junctis, dextro brevi, basali valdè dilatato, denticulato.*

THE LITTLE NUT HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, solid, brown-black, striated; spire semiglobose; suture linear; whorls five, the uppermost flat, the last rounded, deflected in front, drawn out at the base; aperture very oblique, broadly lunar; lip thickened, margins joined by a thick callosity, emitting a triangular tooth, right margin short, basal much dilated, toothed.

RANG, Guerin's Mag. de Zool. 1834, p. 37.

Hab. Martinique.

A smooth round solid shell, distinguished by the same kind of oblong callous tooth on the body-whorl which characterizes *H. punctata*.

Species 278. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PARILIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, nitidâ, striis minutissimis confertissimis longitudinalibus et obliquis reticulatâ, castaneâ, maculis et flammulis stramineis variè pictâ; spirâ obtusissimâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo prope aperturam rugoso, vix descendente; aperturâ perobliquâ, angustâ; peristomate incrassato, griseo-violacescente, marginibus callo junctis, dextro ad insertionem et in medio tuberculifero, basali obsoletè serrato-denticulato.*

THE LIKE HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, smooth, reticulated with very minute close-set longitudinal and oblique striæ, chestnut, variously painted with straw-coloured flames and blotches; spire very obtuse; whorls four, rather flattened, the last wrinkled near the aperture, descending but slightly; aperture very oblique, narrow; lip thickened, greyish-violet, margins joined by a callosity, right margin tubercled about the middle and at its insertion, basal margin serrately denticulated.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 49. f. 2.

Hab. Guadaloupe.

A solid dark chestnut shell, strikingly ornamented with yellow epidermis-like flames.

Species 279. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRIDENTINA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidâ, obliquè striatâ, albidâ, fulvo-nebulosâ, fasciis fuscis tribus vel quatuor cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo subangulato, anticè deflexo, basi subplano; aperturâ subhorizontali, lunari; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, marginibus junctis, dextro rotundato, columellari umbilicum semitegente, basali tridentato; dente uno solitario, duobus junctis, extus scrobiculum latum formantibus.*

THE THREE-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, solid, obliquely striated, whitish, fulvous-clouded, encircled with three or four brown bands; whorls four to five, flattened, increasing slowly, the last slightly angled, deflected in front, rather flat at the base; aperture nearly horizontal, lunar; lip thickened, reflected, with the margins joined, right margin rounded, columellar margin half-covering the umbilicus, basal margin three-toothed; one tooth solitary, two approximating, forming outwardly a broad furrow.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 54 *A.* f. 4–6.

Hab. Jamaica.

In most examples of this species there are two dark bands above the periphery of each whorl and one below it.

Species 280. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NIGRESCENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globulosâ, obliquè rugosâ, saturatè fuscâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo ventroso, obsoletè angustato, prope aperturam scrobiculato; aperturâ subverticali, lunari; peristomate subexpanso, incrassato, marginibus callo lato, juxta insertionem dentem validum, compressum, intrantem, emittente junctis, basali inæqualiter bidentato.*

THE BLACKISH HELIX. Shell imperforated, globular, obliquely wrinkled, very dark brown; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last ventricose, obsoletely angled, furrowed near the aperture; aperture subvertical, lunar; lip slightly expanded, thickened, margins joined by a callosity, which near its insertion emits a strong compressed entering tooth, basal margin unequally two-toothed.

WOOD, Index Test. supp. pl. 7. f. 32.

Helix fuliginea, Férussac.

Hab. Guadaloupe.

This little dark brown species is characterized by a strong oblong tooth upon the body-whorl, after the manner of the well-known *H. punctata.*

Species 281. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AURIDENS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, supra planiusculâ, basi convexâ, nigro-fuscâ, striatâ, pilis rigidis, brevibus, erectis, distantibus obsitâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo sensim descendente; aperturâ obliquâ, subangulosâ; peristomate fusco-purpureo, reflexo, margine supero arcuato, dextro rectiusculo, intus dente aureo munito, basali subrecto, dente altero minuto, sæpe deficiente, prope umbilicum instructo.*

THE GOLDEN TOOTH HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, rather flattened above, convex at the base, blackish-brown, striated, covered with distant short erect rigid hairs; whorls four to five, convex, rapidly increasing, the last gradually descending; aperture oblique, somewhat angular; lip brown-purple, reflected, upper margin arched, right margin rather straight, furnished with a gold-like tooth within, basal margin nearly straight, furnished near the umbilicus with another tooth which is often wanting.

RANG, Guerin's Magasin de Zoologie, 1834, pl. 49.

Hab. Martinique.

A dull dark purple-brown shell of light substance, covered with very short erect distant bristle-like hairs.

Species 282. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBESA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, solidâ, striatâ, supernè saturatè rufâ, subtus virente-luteâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato; aperturâ obliquâ, transversè lunari, coarctatâ; peristomate latè incrassato, marginibus callo crasso, ad insertionem marginis dextri tuberculum prominens formante, junctis, supero brevissimo, basali subbidentato.*

THE STOUT HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, solid, striated, dark red above, greenish-yellow beneath; whorls five to six, rather flattened, the last obsoletely angled; aperture oblique, transversely lunar, contracted; lip broadly thickened, margin joined by a thick callosity, which at its insertion with the right margin forms a prominent tubercle, upper margin very short, basal margin two-toothed.

BECK, Ind. Moll. p. 35.

Helix punctata, Férussac (not of Born).

Hab. Martinique.

The prominent tubercle on the body-whorl of this species does not take the form of an entering tooth as in *H. punctata* and *nigrescens*, but joins on to the upper margin. The shell is peculiarly flatly depressed at the base.

283. a.

283. b.

283. c.

284.

285. a.

285. b.

286.

287. a.

287. b.

288.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LVIII.

Species 283. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CARNICOLOR. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, conoideo-globosâ, colore variâ, nitidulâ, striis incrementi distinctis; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus roseâ; peristomate simplici, intus purpureo-labiato, margine dextro acuto, columellari arcuato, sulcato, subreflexo, perforationem subtegente.*

THE FLESH-COLOURED HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, conoidly globose, variously coloured, shining, with distinct lines of growth; whorls five, rather convex, the last inflated; aperture lunar-rounded, deep rose within; lip simple, purple-edged internally, right margin sharp, columellar margin arched, grooved, slightly reflected, almost covering the umbilicus.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, p. 293.

Helix varians, Menke.

Hab. Porto Rico.

The brilliant deep rose-colour with which this shell is stained appears most conspicuous on the part of the body-whorl within the aperture.

Species 284. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX SUBCONICA. *Hel. testâ tenui, latè subconicâ, imperforatâ, flavido-fuscâ, atro-fusco variè lineatâ; anfractibus quinque, haud multum convexis, exilè striatis, ultimo subangulato, subtus convexo; aperturâ subrectangulari, curviter depressâ; labro tenuissimo; columellâ rectâ, acutâ.*

THE SUBCONICAL HELIX. Shell thin, broadly subconical, imperforated, yellowish-brown, variously lineated with blackish-brown; whorls five, not very convex, finely striated, the last slightly angled, convex beneath; aperture subrectangular, curvedly depressed; lip very thin; columella straight, sharp.

ADAMS, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., 1845, p. 15.

Hab. Jamaica.

The lip of this species is peculiarly callously flattened as it approaches the columella.

Species 285. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Adams.)

HELIX GOSSEI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, tenui, irregulariter plicatulo-striatâ, fulvidâ, nigro-castaneo fasciatâ; spirâ breviter conoideâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente, basi subplanulato; columellâ declivi, angustâ, planâ, introrsum acutâ; aperturâ obliquâ, elliptico-lunari; peristomate simplici, tenui, recto.*

GOSSE'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly conoid, thin, irregularly plicately striated, fulvous, banded with blackish-chestnut; spire shortly conoid, obtuse; whorls five, rather flattened, the last scarcely descending in front, rather flat at the base; columella slanting, narrow, flat, sharp inwardly; aperture oblique, elliptically lunar; lip simple, thin, straight.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846.

Hab. Jamaica.

Encircled somewhat irregularly with very dark brown bands and lines upon a swarthy fulvous ground. It may prove to be a variety of *H. subconica*.

Species 286. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GASKOINI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepresso-orbiculari, opaco-albâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, obliquè irregulariter plicato-striatis, ultimo anticè descendente, ad peripheriam acutè angulato, carinato; umbilico profundo, pervio; aperturâ ovatâ, subhorizontali; labro eleganter reflexo, marginibus callo approximatis.*

GASKOIN'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather depressed, orbicular, opake-white; spire obtuse; whorls six, convex, obliquely irregularly plicately striated, the last descending in front, sharply angled at the periphery, keeled; umbilicus deep, open; aperture ovate, nearly horizontal; lip elegantly reflected, margins approximated by a callosity.

PFEIFFER, MSS. (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. St. Domingo; Sallé.

A shell of rather solid growth, not in very good condition, without any indication of colour or marking.

Species 287. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OVUM-REGULI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, lævigatâ, albidâ, punctis corneis aspersâ et fulvo-fasciatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, vix*

convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo, basi subplanulato; aperturâ subhorizontali, intus nitidâ, rubrofuscescente vel lividâ, transversè lunato-oblongâ; peristomate albo-labiato, expanso, marginibus subparallelis, callo junctis, basali dilatato, subexcavato.

THE WREN'S EGG HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, smooth, whitish, fulvous-banded and sprinkled with horny dots; spire but little raised; whorls five, scarcely convex, the last suddenly deflected in front, rather flat at the base; aperture subhorizontal, shining within, reddish-brown or livid, transversely lunar-oblong; lip white-edged, expanded, margins subparallel, joined by a callosity, basal margin dilated, subexcavated.

LEA, Observations, vol. i. p. 164. pl. 19. f. 61.

Hab. Cuba.

An extremely characteristic species, distinguished by the obliquely prolonged growth of the aperture, and dotted marking.

Fig. 288. (Mus. Adams.)

The shell here represented, received from Professor Adams as a type of his *H. pulchrior*, Ad. Contrib. No. 9. p. 172, appears to me to be a variety of *H. subconica*.

289. a.

289. b.

289. c.

289. d.

290. a.

290. b.

291.

292. a.

292. b

292. c.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nicholls, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LIX.

Species 289. (Fig. *a* to *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TROSCHELI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, confertim costulato-striatâ, coloribus pervariabili; spirâ subelevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo vix descendente; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-subcirculari; peristomate acuto, intus calloso, expanso, marginibus subconniventibus, columellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum semioccultante.*

TROSCHEL'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, closely rib-like striated, extremely variable in colour; spire somewhat raised, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last scarcely descending; aperture oblique, lunately subcircular; lip sharp, callous within, expanded, with the margins approximating, columellar margin dilated, reflected, half-covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 76.

Hab. Cuba, Bermuda.

Four specimens represented in the accompanying plate illustrate the principal varieties of colour and marking in this species.

Species 290. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PHÆOGRAMMA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, glabriusculâ, nitidâ, lineis lætè castaneis supernè radiatâ, basi castaneo-unifasciatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, basi planiusculo; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate intus castaneo-labiato, marginibus conniventibus, supero parum expanso, basali dilatato, reflexo, appresso.*

THE DUSKY-MARKED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, orbicularly convex, rather smooth, shining, rayed about the upper part with light chestnut lines, encircled with a chestnut band at the base; whorls four to five, slightly convex, the last obsoletely angled, rather flat at the base; aperture very oblique, rotundately lunar; lip chestnut-edged within, margins approximating, upper margin but little expanded, basal margin dilated, reflected, appressed.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 72.

Hab. —— ?

This approaches very closely to the preceding species, and may prove to be only a variety.

Species 291. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LINDENI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, semiglobosâ, tenui, irregulariter striatulâ, supernè opacâ, albidâ, punctis castaneis conspersâ et lineâ nigricante-castaneâ ad suturam ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo basi planulato, pellucido, corneo-virente, anticè breviter deflexo; columellâ intrante, declivi, subarcuatâ, dilatatâ, introrsum acutâ; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate simplici, recto.*

LINDEN'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, semiglobose, thin, irregularly finely striated, opake at the upper part, whitish, spinkled with chestnut dots and ornamented at the suture with a blackish-chestnut line; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last flat, transparent at the base, horny-greenish, shortly deflected in front; columella entering, slanting, slightly arched, dilated, sharp inwardly; aperture lunar-elliptical; lip simple, straight.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846.

Hab. Cuba.

A very characteristic species, partly opake and partly transparent greenish-white sprinkled with black dots, and with a deep black line in the place of the suture.

Species 292. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GILVA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, striis obliquis corrugatâ, carneo-albidâ, fasciis angustis nigricantibus vel fuscis cingulatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, interdum obtusissimâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus; aperturâ rotundato-lunatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine dextro patulo, columellari latè reflexo, roseo, intus nigro-purpurascente.*

THE FLESH-COLOURED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, wrinkled with close oblique striæ, flesh-white, encircled with narrow brown and blackish bands; spire but little raised, sometimes very obtuse; whorls four to five, rather flat, increasing quickly; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, sharp, right edge effused, columellar edge broadly reflected, pinkish, blackish-purple within.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 21 *B.* f. 1.

Helix corrugata, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Cuba.

This species varies in colour and marking after the manner of *H. Troscheli*, from which it differs constantly in form.

Helix, Pl. LX.

293.

294. a.

294. b.

295.

296.

297.

298.

299. a.

299. b

300.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LX.

Species 293. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NEMORALINA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, subdiaphanâ, albido-roseâ, tenuissimè striatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus qualuor, planulatis, ultimo lineâ fuscâ cincto, anticè deflexo; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate roseo, intus labiato, margine dextro subpatulo, columellari strictiusculo, dilatato, plano.*

THE LITTLE WOOD HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, subdiaphanous, pale rose, very finely striated; spire obtuse; whorls four, rather flattened, last whorl encircled with a brown line, deflected in front; aperture lunar-rounded; lip rose-coloured, thickened inwardly, right edge effused, columellar margin rather drawn out, dilated, flattened.

PETIT, Guerin's Mag. de Zoologie, 1836, pl. 80.

Hab. Island of St. Thomas, West Indies.

A pretty delicately rose-tinted species, encircled with a dark line, which in the upper whorls falls in the place of the suture.

Species 294. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MONODONTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressè ovatâ, opacâ, glabrâ, nitidâ, albidâ, fusco-bifasciatâ vel multilineatâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo obsoletè angulato, anticè subitò valdè deflexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, transversè lunato-ovali, intus sublabiatâ; peristomate simplici, expanso, margine basali reflexiusculo, columellari dilatato, excavato, introrsum unidentato.*

THE TOOTHED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly ovate, opake, smooth, shining, whitish, two-banded or many-lined with brown; spire short; whorls four, rather convex, increasing rapidly, the last obsoletely angled, suddenly much deflected in front; aperture subhorizontal, transversely lunar-oval, somewhat thickened inwardly; lip simple, expanded, basal edge slightly reflected, columellar edge dilated, excavated, inwardly one-toothed.

LEA, Observations, vol. i. p. 165. pl. 19. f. 62.

Hab. Haiti.

Characterized by a small tooth on a part of the lip nearer to the columella than usual.

Species 295. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PEMPHIGODES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, membranaceâ, obliquè plicatulâ, diaphanâ, lutescente-corneâ; spirâ brevi, papillatâ; anfractibus quatuor, vix convexis, ultimo magno, carinato, juxta suturam inflato, basi convexo, anticè vix descendente; columellâ simplici, acutâ, subverticali; aperturâ amplâ, ferè circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE BLADDER-LIKE HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, thin, membranaceous, obliquely plaited, diaphanous, yellowish-horny; spire short, papillary; whorls four, slightly convex, the last large, keeled, inflated next the suture, convex at the base, scarcely descending in front; columella simple, sharp, subvertical; aperture large, nearly circular; lip simple, sharp, with the margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 110.

Hab. Cuba.

A light inflated shell of delicate vesicular texture.

Species 296. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX BUDDIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, inflatâ, fulvescente, subdiaphanâ; spirâ brevissimâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quatuor, subobliquè creberrimè tenuistriatis; columellâ tenerrimâ, arcuatâ; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

BUDD'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, thin, inflated, light fulvous, subdiaphanous; spire very short; suture distinct; whorls four, somewhat obliquely very closely finely striated; columella very thin, arched; aperture lunately circular, lip simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 9. p. 185.

Hab. Jamaica.

A light delicate inflated shell of semitransparent texture, covered with a thin fulvous epidermis.

Species 297. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MUNDA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, pellucidâ, subinflatâ, epidermide fulvâ indutâ; spirâ brevi; suturâ subimpressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, subobliquè creberrimè striatis; columellâ subcallosâ, appressâ; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

THE NEAT HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, thin, pellucid, slightly inflated, covered with a fulvous epidermis; spire short; suture somewhat impressed; whorls five, convex, somewhat obliquely very closely striated; columella rather callous, appressed; aperture lunar, lip simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 32.

Hab. Jamaica.

Similar in texture and general aspect to the preceding species, but of a more depressly orbicular form.

Species 298. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COLUMELLATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, convexo-globosâ, cærulescente-albâ, epidermide olivaceo-luteâ indutâ; spirâ brevi, suturâ peculiariter impressâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, obliquè tenuistriatis; columellâ arcuatâ, callosâ, appressâ; aperturâ semilunari, labro simplici.*

THE COLUMELLATE HELIX. Shell imperforated, convexly globose, bluish-white, covered with an olive-yellow epidermis; spire short, with the suture peculiarly impressed; whorls five, rounded, obliquely finely striated; columella arched, callous, appressed; aperture semilunar, lip simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 5. p. 80.

Hab. Jamaica.

This has scarcely the appearance of a mature shell. It is of a semitransparent bluish-white substance, covered with a deciduous olive-yellow epidermis.

Species 299. (Fig. 299 and 300, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CUBENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globulosâ, nitidulâ, longitudinaliter tenerrimè striatâ, basi convexâ, albidâ, fuscescente fasciatâ aut punctatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo ventroso; columellâ brevi, subverticali, descendente, supernè vix dilatatâ; aperturâ magnâ, lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE CUBA HELIX. Shell imperforated, globular, shining, longitudinally very finely striated, convex at the base, whitish, banded and dotted with light brown; spire short, obtuse; whorls four, rather convex, the last ventricose; columella short, subvertical, descending, a little dilated at the upper part; aperture large, lunar-rounded; lip simple, acute.

PFEIFFER, Wiegman's Archiv. 1840, p. 250.

Helix Lanieriana, D'Orbigny.

Helix penicillata, Gould.

Hab. Cuba.

A very thin subtransparent shell, coloured with bands or pencils of light brown, and sometimes rose-tinted.

Species 300. (Fig. 301, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALBERSI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, tenui, orbiculari, aperturam versus subproductâ, carneo-olivaceâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, undique creberrimè nitidè costulato-striatis; aperturâ ovatâ, marginibus subreflexis, conniventibus, margine columellari latè dilatato, deinde dente oblongo munito.*

ALBERS' HELIX. Shell umbilicated, thin, orbicular, somewhat produced towards the aperture, flesh-tinted olive; spire short; whorls four, convex, very closely neatly rib-like striated throughout; aperture ovate, with the margins gently reflected and approximating, columellar margin broadly dilated, then furnished with an oblong tooth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850.

Hab. Haiti.

Delicately sculptured throughout with neat close-set rib-like striæ.

spire flat; whorls four to five, convex, the uppermost horizontal, the last descending gradually and rounded; aperture lunar-subcircular; lip simple, straight, right margin slightly expanded, columellar margin a little reflected.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. i. p. 40.

Hab. Cuba.

The finely granulated surface of this species has a roughness which is very peculiar.

Species 306. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Adams.)

HELIX GRAMINICOLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepresso-globosâ, olivaceo-fuscescente, pellucidâ, zonâ albidâ obscurâ, lineâ intensè fuscâ cingulatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque, minutè striatis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate tenuè reflexo, margine columellari latè dilatato.*

THE GRASS-INHABITING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat depressly globose, light olive-brown, transparent, encircled with an obscure whitish zone and deep brown line; spire convex; whorls five, minutely striated; aperture lunar; lip thinly reflected, columellar margin broadly dilated.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 32.

Hab. Jamaica.

An extremely characteristic species, encircled by a dark brown line, which falls in the place of the suture and has an obscure whitish zone beneath it.

Species 307. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AMMONIFORMIS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-concavâ, depressâ, tenui, diaphanâ, albido-griseâ, sublævigatâ; spirâ subimpressâ; anfractibus quinque, depressis, ultimo perdilatato; aperturâ obliquè lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus, supero antrorsum curvato.*

THE RAM'S HORN HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, orbicularly concave, depressed, thin, diaphanous, whitish-grey, rather smooth; spire rather impressed; whorls five, depressed, the last much dilated; aperture oblique, lunar-oval; lip simple, acute, margins approximating, upper margin curved in front.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. mérid. pl. 26. f. 10–13.

Hab. Province of Yungas, Bolivia.

This species is unknown to me in fine condition. M. D'Orbigny has figured a very characteristic specimen with the living animal.

308.

309. a.

309. b.

310.

311. a.

311. b.

312.

313. a.

313. b.

314.

HELIX.

PLATE LXII.

Species 308. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX COOKIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-conoideâ, leviter striatulâ, lævigatâ, sub epidermide corneâ albâ; spirâ conoideâ, obtusâ; anfractibus octo ad novem, convexis, ultimo vix angulato, basi profundè excavato; columellâ brevi, perobliquâ; aperturâ depressâ, lunari, fauce lamellâ basali interruptâ instructâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

COOK'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly conoid, faintly striated, smooth, whitish beneath a horny epidermis; spire conoid, obtuse; whorls eight to nine, convex, the last scarcely angled, deeply excavated at the base; columella short, very oblique; aperture depressed, lunar, interior furnished with an interrupted lamella; lip simple, acute.

GMELIN, Syst. Nat. p. 3642.

Helix epistylium, Müller (not of Férussac).

Epistylia conica, Swainson.

Hab. Jamaica.

The species represented in this plate, peculiar in form and texture, are characterized by a curious opake-white lamellar ridge within the aperture. They constitute a well-defined natural group, and have been elevated to the rank of a genus by Swainson, with the name *Epistylia*.

Species 309. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TORREFACTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideâ, sub epidermide tenuissimâ corneâ pellucido-albâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus octo ad novem, convexis, leviter arcuatim striatis, ultimo subangulato, basi excavato; columellâ callosâ, subcontortâ; aperturâ lunari, fauce lamellâ instructâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE SCORCHED HELIX. Shell imperforated, conoid, transparent-white beneath a very thin horny epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls eight to nine, convex, faintly striated in an arched manner, the last slightly angled, excavated at the base; columella callous, rather twisted; aperture lunar, furnished with a lamella in the interior; lip simple, acute.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 31.

Hab. Jamaica.

Of a much more elevated conical form than the preceding species, and uniformly smaller.

Species 310. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FOREMANIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, latè conoideâ, basi subobesâ, sub epidermide corneâ pellucido-albâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus octo, convexis, arcuatim striatis, ultimo tumidiusculo, vix angulato, basi profundè excavato; aperturâ lunari, fauce lamellâ hic illic interruptâ instructâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

FOREMAN'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, broadly conical, rather stout at the base, transparent white beneath a horny epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls eight, convex, striated in an arched manner, last whorl rather swollen, scarcely angled, deeply excavated at the base; aperture lunar, furnished in the interior with a lamella which is here and there interrupted; lip simple, acute.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 5. p. 80.

Hab. Jamaica.

Closely allied to *H. Cookiana*, but of a larger and more robust growth.

Species 311. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALLIGANS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, erecto-conoideâ, sub epidermide olivaceo-corneâ pellucido-albâ; spirâ ad apicem obtusè depressâ; anfractibus novem ad decem, planulatis, ultimo obtusè angulato, subtus latè depresso-excavato; aperturâ lunari, fauce lamellâ parvâ instructâ; peristomate tenui, acuto.*

THE TIED HELIX. Shell imperforated, erectly conical, transparent white beneath an olive horny epidermis; spire obtusely depressed; whorls nine to ten, flattened, the last obtusely angled, broadly depressly excavated beneath; aperture lunar, furnished in the interior with a small lamella; lip thin, sharp.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 7. p. 105.

Hab. Jamaica.

Chiefly distinguished by its erect sugar-loaf form and depressly hollowed base.

Species 312. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX CONNECTENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, latè conoideâ, valdè depressâ, sub epidermide corneâ albidâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus octo ad novem, plano-convexis, arcuatim striatis, ultimo subangulato, basi depresso-*

concavo; aperturâ lunari, subhorizontali, fauce lamellâ tenui instructâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.

THE CONNECTING HELIX. Shell imperforated, broadly conoid, much depressed, whitish beneath a horny epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls eight to nine, flatly convex, arcuately striated, last whorl slightly angled, depressly concave at the base; aperture lunar, rather horizontal, furnished with a thin lamella in the interior; lip simple, acute.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 7. p. 105.

Hab. Jamaica.

This species is distinguished from all others of the group by its broad depressed plan of convolution.

Species 313. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EPISTYLOIDES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, solidâ, globoso-conicâ, obliquè costulato-striatâ, sub epidermide corneo-lutescente albâ; spirâ elatâ, semiglobosâ; anfractibus novem, convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, reliquis vix latiore, basi impresso; columellâ brevi, perobliquâ, basi dilatatâ; aperturâ valdè depressâ, obliquè lunari, lamellâ intus munitâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE CHAPITER-LIKE HELIX. Shell imperforated, solid, globosely conical, obliquely rib-like striated, white beneath a yellowish-horny epidermis; spire raised, semiglobose; whorls nine, rather convex, the last obsoletely angled, scarcely broader than the rest, impressed at the base; columella short, very oblique, dilated at the base; aperture very depressed, obliquely lunar, furnished within with a lamella; lip simple, acute.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 51 *B.* f. 2.

Hab. Jamaica.

This species differs from *H. alligans* only in being erectly convoluted.

Species 314. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EPISTYLIUM. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, solidâ, semiglobosо-conoideâ, regulariter costulato-striatâ, sub epidermide fulvescente deciduâ albâ; spirâ elevatâ, obtusè conicâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, lentè accrescentibus, convexiusculis, ultimo dilatato, basi subplanulato, substriato; columellâ brevi, obliquâ, basi dilatatâ; aperturâ depressâ, lunari, intus lamellâ validâ acutâ munitâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE CHAPITER HELIX. Shell imperforated, solid, semiglobosely conoid, regularly rib-like striated, white beneath a light fulvous deciduous epidermis; spire raised, obtusely conical; whorls seven to eight, increasing slowly, rather convex, the last dilated, rather flattened and finely striated at the base; columella short, oblique, dilated at the base; aperture depressed, lunar, furnished within with a strong, sharp lamella; lip simple, acute.

MULLER, Verm. terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 57.

Hab. Jamaica.

Rather broader and more inflated at the base than the preceding species, with a lighter-coloured epidermis.

315.

316. a.

316. b.

317.

318. a.

318. b.

319.

320.

321.

322.

Bowerbank, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nicholls, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXIII.

Species 315. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OSCULANS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, tenui, vitreo-albidâ, depresso-orbiculari; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, obliquè tenuissimè et creberrimè costulato-striatis, ultimo carinato, basi excavato; aperturâ depresso-lunari, fauce lamellâ tenui opaco-albâ munitâ.*

THE INTERMEDIATE HELIX. Shell imperforated, thin, glassy white, depressly orbicular; spire obtuse; whorls five, obliquely very finely and closely rib-like striated, last whorl keeled, excavated at the base; aperture depressly lunar, furnished in the interior with a thin opake-white lamella.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 7. p. 107.
Hab. Jamaica.

This little glassy shell belongs to the same type as the group represented in the preceding plate. The whorls are convoluted nearly in a discoid plane, and the internal lamella shows distinctly through the base.

Species 316. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANTHONIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, pellucido-albâ; spirâ subelevatâ, suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, obliquè tenuissimè striatis; columellâ brevi, basi dilatatâ; aperturâ depressâ, lunari; peristomate tenui, acuto.*

ANTHONY'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, transparent white; spire slightly raised, suture distinct; whorls five, rounded, obliquely very finely striated; columella short, dilated at the base; aperture depressed, lunar; lip thin, sharp.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 35.
Hab. Jamaica.

A small glassy species, of a distinct type from the preceding which has an internal lamella.

Species 317. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SIMILIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, pellucido-corneâ; spirâ depressâ; anfractibus sex, rotundatis, obliquè striatis; umbilico profundo; aperturâ semilunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE SIMILAR HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, subdiscoid, transparent horny; spire depressed; whorls six, rounded, obliquely striated; umbilicus deep; aperture semilunar; lip simple, acute.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 34.
Hab. Jamaica.

A transparent horny subdiscoid shell closely allied to *H. arboreoides*.

Species 318. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAMELLIFERA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculari, subglobosâ, corneâ, granulis minutis elevatis sculptâ; spirâ convexâ, suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ semilunari, fauce lamellâ tenuissimâ instructâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE LAMELLIFEROUS HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicular, subglobose, horny, sculptured with minute raised granules; spire convex, suture distinct; whorls five, convex; aperture semilunar, furnished in the interior with a very thin lamella; lip simple, acute.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 31.
Hab. Jamaica.

The granular sculpture which characterizes this species is very unusual in a shell of horny substance.

Species 319. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX ARBOREOIDES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, striatulâ, tenui, nitidâ, hyalinâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusissimâ, suturâ marginatâ; anfractibus septem, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè non descendente, basi medio profundè excavato; aperturâ subverticali, obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari perobliquo, supernè brevissimè reflexo.*

THE TREE HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, finely striated, thin, shining, hyaline; spire but little raised, very obtuse, suture margined; whorls seven, slightly convex, the last not descending in front, deeply excavated in the middle at the base; aperture somewhat vertical, obliquely lunar; lip simple, acute, columellar margin very oblique, very shortly reflected above.

ADAMS, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., 1845.
Hab. Jamaica.

A light hyaline horny shell, convoluted in a manner nearly discoid.

Species 320. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX AMBIGUA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, corneâ; spirâ convexâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate tenui, acuto.*

THE DOUBTFUL HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, horny; spire convex, suture impressed; whorls six, convex, the last rounded; aperture lunar; lip thin, acute.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 35.
Hab. Jamaica.

This species appears to be of firmer growth than the preceding, while it is smaller, and has a more confined umbilicus.

Species 321. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX HOLLANDI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, corneâ; spirâ convexâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, striatis, ultimo depresso-excavato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

HOLLAND'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subdiscoid, horny; spire convex, suture impressed; whorls six, convex, striated, the last depressly excavated; aperture lunar; lip simple, sharp.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 34.
Hab. Jamaica.

Chiefly distinguished from the species nearest allied to it by the depressly excavated form of the base of the last whorl.

Species 322. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PILA. *Hel. testâ obtectè perforatâ, valdè globosâ, pellucido-albâ, vitreâ, nitente; spirâ elatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, rotundatis, obliquè subtilissimè striatis; columellâ tenui, dilatato-reflexâ; aperturâ lunari, fauce lamellâ erectâ prominente opaco-albâ instructâ; peristomate tenui, acuto.*

THE BALL HELIX. Shell with a small covered umbilicus, very globose, transparent white, glassy, shining; spire raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls six to seven, rounded, obliquely very finely striated; columella thin, dilately reflected; aperture lunar, furnished in the interior with an erect prominent opake-white lamella; lip thin, sharp.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 31.
Hab. Jamaica.

An extremely interesting variety of the form represented by the species in the preceding plate,—very globular and of a thin glassy substance.

323.

324.

325.

326.

327. *a.*

327. *b.*

328.

329. *a.*

329. *b.*

330.

Sowerby del. et lith.

Reeve & Nicholls, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXIV.

Species 323. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TURBINIFORMIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, obliquè rugoso-striatulâ; spirâ elevatâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus septem, convexis, ultimo basi angulato, infra subplanato; aperturâ ovali, subhorizontali, labro simplici, margine columellari reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente.*

THE TOP-SHAPED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, pyramidally conical, obliquely roughly striated; spire raised, suture impressed; whorls seven in number, convex, last whorl angled at the base, rather flattened beneath; aperture oval, nearly horizontal, lip simple, columellar edge reflected, almost covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, in Wiegman's Archives, 1839, p. 350.
Helix pyramidatoides, D'Orbigny.
Helix pyramidalis, Adams.

Var. perdepressa. *Helix depressa*, Adams.

Hab. Cuba.

A white semitransparent glassy shell, of a true pyramidal Trochus-like growth, more or less depressed in its manner of convolution.

Species 324. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FRAGILIS. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, obliquè corrugato-costatâ, nitidè corneâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ amplâ, subcirculari, labro tenui, margine columellari subreflexo.*

THE FRAGILE HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, depressly globose, obliquely ribbed in a wrinkled manner, shining horny; spire obtuse; whorls four, convex, the last rounded; aperture large, nearly circular, lip thin, columellar edge a little reflected.

PFEIFFER, in Wiegman's Archives, 1839, p. 350.

Hab. Cuba.

A dark bright brown pea-shaped shell, obliquely ribbed throughout in a peculiarly wrinkled manner.

Species 325. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PERAFFINIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, striatulâ, hyalinâ; spirâ brevissimâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo rotundato, basi planiusculo; umbilico mediocri; aperturâ subverticali, triangulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine dextro subverticali, columellari brevissimè reflexo, basali strictiusculo.*

THE CLOSELY ALLIED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, finely striated, hyaline; spire very short, obtuse; whorls six, convex, the last rounded, rather flat at the base; umbilicus middling; aperture nearly vertical, triangularly lunar; lip simple, acute, right margin subvertical, columellar margin very shortly reflected, basal margin rather drawn out.

ADAMS, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., 1845, p. 16.

Hab. Jamaica.

A species of simple form without any particularly characteristic feature.

Species 326. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PTYCHODES. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressissimâ, discoideâ, tenuissimâ, arcuato-plicatâ, sub epidermide tenui, fuscâ, deciduâ hyalinâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo basi vix convexo; umbilico mediocri; aperturâ perobliquâ, amplâ, angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE FOLD-LIKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, very depressed, discoid, very thin, arcuately plicated, hyaline beneath a thin brown deciduous epidermis; spire rather flattened; whorls four to five, flattened, the last but little convex at the base; umbilicus middling; aperture very oblique, large, angularly lunar; lip simple, acute.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 137.

Hab. Jamaica; Gosse.

A thin transparent horny Carocolla form, with the spire perfectly depressed on a broad plane, and plicately wrinkled.

Species 327. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRISEOLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, obliquè striatulâ, nitidulâ, griseâ, cingulis lineisque opaco-albis circumdatâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis; umbilico angustissimo;*

aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, albo, reflexiusculo, margine columellari subexpanso.

The greyish Helix. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, obliquely finely striated, shining, greyish, encircled with opake-white zones and lines; spire short; whorls four to five, slightly convex; umbilicus very narrow; aperture lunar; lip simple, white, a little reflected, columellar edge slightly expanded.

Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. i. p. 41.

Hab. Vera Cruz, Mexico.

A pretty white-zoned shell, with very much the form and general aspect of a *Helicina*.

Species 328. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix pubescens. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, tenui, semipellucidâ, punctis numerosis setosis undique sculptâ; spirâ planulatâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; umbilico angusto, profundo; aperturâ semilunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

The pubescent Helix. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, nearly discoid, thin, semitransparent, sculptured throughout with numerous bristly dots; spire flattened, suture impressed; whorls five, rounded; umbilicus narrow, deep; aperture semilunar; lip simple, acute.

Pfeiffer, MSS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. ——?

A light semitransparent straw-coloured shell, covered with small bristly dots.

Species 329. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

Helix paludosa. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, corneo-fuscâ, tenui, nitidâ, supernè obliquè rugosâ, subtus substriatâ; anfractibus quinque, supra planulatis, basi convexis, ultimo subangulato; umbilico infundibuliformi; aperturâ obliquâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, reflexo, intus sublabiato; pariete aperturali dente parvulo munito.*

The marshy Helix. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly slightly convex, horny brown, thin, shining, obliquely wrinkled above, finely striated beneath; whorls five, flattened above, convex at the base, last whorl slightly angular; umbilicus funnel-shaped; aperture oblique, lunar; lip simple, reflected, slightly thickened inwardly; wall of the aperture furnished with a small tooth.

Pfeiffer, in Wiegman's Archives, 1839, p. 350.

Helix lingulata, Deshayes.

Helix Ramonis, D'Orbigny.

Hab. Cuba.

A horny species of Planorbis-like form, with a small white callous tooth upon the body-whorl.

Species 330. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix leucoraphe. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, pellucido-corneâ, suturis peculiariter opaco-albo zonatis; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

The white-sutured Helix. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, transparent horny, with the sutures peculiarly zoned with opake-white; spire convex; whorls five, the last rounded; aperture lunar, lip simple.

Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850.

Hab. ——?

Distinguished by a characteristic white zone at the suture.

Helix, Pl. LXV.

331.

332. a.

332. b.

333.

334. a.

334. b.

335.

336. a.

336. b.

337.

HELIX.

PLATE LXV.

Species 331. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TICHOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, albidâ, nitente; spirâ depressâ; anfractibus quinque, striatis, ultimo rotundato, lamellâ acutâ intrante in aperturam instructo; umbilico amplo, latissimo, perspectivo; aperturâ subcirculari, labro simplici.*

THE LAMELLATED MOUTH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, somewhat discoid, whitish, shining; spire depressed; whorls five, striated, last whorl rounded, furnished with a sharp entering lamella; umbilicus large, very broad, perspective; aperture nearly circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, MSS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. ——?

In this little spirally umbilicated species the inner wall of the aperture is furnished with a sharp ridge similar to that which in several other species appears within the outer.

Species 332. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX SPRETA. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, tenui, globosâ, supra depressâ, pallidè stramineâ; spirâ planatâ; anfractibus tribus lævigatis, ultimo peculiariter tumido; aperturâ amplâ, sublunari.*

THE DESPISED HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, thin, globose, depressed at the upper part, light straw-colour; spire flattened; whorls three, smooth, the last peculiarly swollen; aperture large, sublunar.

ADAMS, Catalogue, p. 7.

Hab. Jamaica.

This singular little pea-like species has very much the appearance of an immature shell.

Species 333. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX BOOTHIANA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, conoideo-globosâ, hyalinâ, minutissimè striatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, subpatulo, ad umbilicum subreflexo.*

BOOTH'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, conoidly globose, hyaline, very minutely striated; whorls five, convex; aperture lunar-oval; lip simple, acute, subpatulate, slightly reflected at the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, in Wiegman's Archives, 1839, p. 351.

Hab. Cuba.

An extremely delicate white hyaline shell, somewhat globose in general form.

Species 334. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CASSIQUIENSIS. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, conoideâ, rufo-corneâ; spirâ elevatiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, tenuistriatis, ultimo subobsoletè angulato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari reflexo.*

THE CASSIQUI HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, conoid, red-horny; spire rather elevated; whorls five, finely striated, the last somewhat obsoletely angled; aperture lunar; lip simple, columellar edge reflected.

NEWCOMBE, MSS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Cassiqui, Cuba.

A little shining red-horny species, very minutely umbilicated.

Species 335. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALBICANS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, albicante-corneâ, nitente; spirâ plano-convexâ, suturâ subimpressâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, subrotundatis; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

THE WHITISH HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, whitish-horny, shining; spire flatly convex, with the suture rather impressed; whorls five to six, somewhat rounded; aperture lunar, lip simple.

Hab. ——?

Of a stout horny substance, but transparent and shining.

Species 336. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CLATHRATULA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, sordidè albâ, epidermide deciduâ indutâ, supra depressâ, spiraliter liratâ, interstitiis tenuè clathratis, infra rotundatâ, striatâ; anfractibus sex, ultimo angulato; umbilico amplo, perspectivo; aperturâ parvâ, lunari, supernè sinuatâ.*

THE LATTICED HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, dirty

white, covered with a deciduous epidermis, depressed and spirally ridged above, interstices finely latticed, rounded and striated beneath; whorls six, the last angled; umbilicus large, perspective; aperture small, lunar, sinuated at the upper part.

Hab. ——?

Singularly characterized by its strongly-marked latticed sculpture.

Species 337. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix vortex. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, convexo-discoideâ, hyalinâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, angustis, obsoletè striatis, ultimo subangulato, plerumque deorsum deviato; aperturâ latâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari reflexiusculo.*

The vortex Helix. Shell narrowly umbilicated, convexly discoid, hyaline; whorls five to six, rather convex, narrow, obsoletely striated, last whorl slightly angled, generally deviating downwards; aperture broad, lunar; lip simple, acute, columellar margin somewhat reflected.

Pfeiffer, in Wiegman's Archives, 1839, p. 351.

Hab. Cuba.

A flatly convoluted shell, with a somewhat narrow and deep umbilicus.

338.

339. a.

339. b.

340.

341. a.

341. b.

342.

343. a

343. b.

344.

HELIX.

PLATE LXVI.

Species 338. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BREVIOR. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, corneâ, suturis impressis; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, lævibus; umbilico subamplo, perspectivo; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE SHORTER HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, horny, sutures impressed; whorls five, rounded, smooth; umbilicus rather large, perspective; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple.

ADAMS, Catalogue, p. 7.

Hab. Jamaica.

A small flat horny species, with the whorls so rounded as to give an impressed suture to the spire; originally named *H. depressa* by Professor Adams.

Species 339. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX APEX. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, pallidè corneâ, suturis impressis; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, rotundatis, obliquè creberrimè subtilissimè costulato-striatis; umbilico subamplo, perspectivo; aperturâ subcirculari, labro simplici.*

THE APEX HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, subdiscoid, pale horny, sutures impressed; whorls four to five, rounded, obliquely very finely and closely rib-like striated; umbilicus rather large, perspective; aperture nearly circular, lip simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 36.

Hab. Jamaica.

Beautifully sculptured throughout with a number of very delicate striæ, which encircle the whorls like so many fine rings.

Species 340. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SINCERA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, confertim costulatâ, cereo-albidâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis; umbilico lato, perspectivo; aperturâ subverticali, lunato-circulari; peristomate simplicissimo.*

THE TRUE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, closely finely ribbed, waxen-white; spire flat; whorls four, rather convex; umbilicus broad, perspective; aperture nearly vertical, lunar-circular; lip very simple.

ADAMS, Pro. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., 1845, p. 16.

Hab. Jamaica.

This little horny species approximates very closely to *H. brevior* figured above it.

Species 341. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BREVIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, albidâ, nitente; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo infra planulato; umbilico angusto; aperturâ lunari.*

THE SHORT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, whitish, shining; spire obtuse; whorls four to five, convex, the last flattened beneath; umbilicus narrow; aperture lunar.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 35.

Hab. Jamaica.

Chiefly distinguished by a peculiar flattening of the base, and by its shining surface.

Species 342. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EPISTYLIULUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideâ, albâ, tenuissimè striatâ; spirâ convexâ, tumidiusculâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, ultimo subangulato; umbilico angusto, profundo; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

THE LITTLE CAPITAL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoid, white, very finely striated; spire convex, rather swollen, with the suture impressed; whorls six to seven, the last rather angular; umbilicus narrow, deep; aperture lunar, lip simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 31.

Hab. Jamaica.

This little species has some resemblance with the group represented in Plate 62, but no direct affinity. The internal lamella, which is the typical characteristic of *H. epistylium* and all its congeners, is wanting.

Species 343. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANGUSTISPIRA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepresso-globosâ, pallidè corneâ, tenuissimè striatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, subrotundatis, angustis, ultimo tumidiusculo; umbilico subprofundo; aperturâ transversè lunari, labro simplici.*

The narrow spire Helix. Shell umbilicated, somewhat depressly globose, pale horny, very finely striated; spire convex; whorls five to six, somewhat rounded, narrow, last whorl rather swollen; umbilicus rather deep; aperture transversely lunar, lip simple.

Adams, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 36.

Hab. Jamaica.

Chiefly distinguished from its congeners by the more rapid enlargement of the whorls, which gives the shell a more globose form.

Species 344. (Mus. Adams.)

Helix perdepressa. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, discoideâ, albido-corneâ; spirâ peculiariter concavo-depressâ; anfractibus quinque, superne obtuse angulatis, infra rotundatis; umbilico latissimo, amplo, perspectivo; aperturâ elliptico-lunari, labro simplici.*

The very depressed Helix. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, discoid, whitish-horny; spire peculiarly concavely depressed; whorls five, obtusely angled at the upper part, round beneath; umbilicus very broad and large, perspective; aperture elliptically lunar, lip simple.

Adams, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 36.

Hab. Jamaica.

Well characterized by its broad open umbilicus, and by the spire being pushed in, as it were, into a hollow plane.

HELIX.

PLATE LXVI.

Species 338. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BREVIOR. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, corneâ, suturis impressis; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, lævibus; umbilico subamplo, perspectivo; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE SHORTER HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, horny, sutures impressed; whorls five, rounded, smooth; umbilicus rather large, perspective; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple.

ADAMS, Catalogue, p. 7.

Hab. Jamaica.

A small flat horny species, with the whorls so rounded as to give an impressed suture to the spire; originally named *H. depressa* by Professor Adams.

Species 339. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX APEX. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, pallidè corneâ, suturis impressis; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, rotundatis, obliquè creberrimè subtilissimè costulato-striatis; umbilico subamplo, perspectivo; aperturâ subcirculari, labro simplici.*

THE APEX HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, subdiscoid, pale horny, sutures impressed; whorls four to five, rounded, obliquely very finely and closely rib-like striated; umbilicus rather large, perspective; aperture nearly circular, lip simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 36.

Hab. Jamaica.

Beautifully sculptured throughout with a number of very delicate striæ, which encircle the whorls like so many fine rings.

Species 340. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SINCERA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, confertim costulatâ, cereo-albidâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis; umbilico lato, perspectivo; aperturâ subverticali, lunato-circulari; peristomate simplicissimo.*

THE TRUE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, closely finely ribbed, waxen-white; spire flat; whorls four, rather convex; umbilicus broad, perspective; aperture nearly vertical, lunar-circular; lip very simple.

ADAMS, Pro. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., 1845, p. 16.

Hab. Jamaica.

This little horny species approximates very closely to *H. brevior* figured above it.

Species 341. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BREVIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, albidâ, nitente; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo infra planulato; umbilico angusto; aperturâ lunari.*

THE SHORT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, whitish, shining; spire obtuse; whorls four to five, convex, the last flattened beneath; umbilicus narrow; aperture lunar.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 35.

Hab. Jamaica.

Chiefly distinguished by a peculiar flattening of the base, and by its shining surface.

Species 342. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EPISTYLIULUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideâ, albâ, tenuissimè striatâ; spirâ convexâ, tumidiusculâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, ultimo subangulato; umbilico angusto, profundo; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

THE LITTLE CAPITAL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoid, white, very finely striated; spire convex, rather swollen, with the suture impressed; whorls six to seven, the last rather angular; umbilicus narrow, deep; aperture lunar, lip simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 2. p. 31.

Hab. Jamaica.

This little species has some resemblance with the group represented in Plate 62, but no direct affinity. The internal lamella, which is the typical characteristic of *H. epistylium* and all its congeners, is wanting.

Species 343. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANGUSTISPIRA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepresso-globosâ, pallidè corneâ, tenuissimè striatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, subrotundatis, angustis, ultimo tumidiusculo; umbilico subprofundo; aperturâ transversè lunari, labro simplici.*

345.

346.

347.

348.

349. a.

349. b.

350.

351. a.

351. b.

352.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXVII.

Species 345. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GUNDLACHI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, nitidâ, fulvâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo basi subplanulato, lineis subtilibus sub lente sculpto, circa umbilicum excavato; aperturâ depressâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, acuto.*

GUNDLACH'S HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, depressly turbinated, shining, fulvous; whorls five, rather convex, enlarging slowly, the last rather flattened at the base, sculptured, beneath the lens, with fine lines, hollow around the umbilicus; aperture depressed, lunar; lip simple, straight, sharp.

PFEIFFER, in Wiegman's Archives, 1840, p. 250.
Helix pusilla, Pfeiffer (not of Lowe).

Hab. Cuba.

A very small fulvous-horny species, somewhat depressly hollowed around the umbilicus.

Species 346. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX DIMINUTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, discoideâ, pallidè corneâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, suturis impressis; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, subrotundatis; umbilico amplo; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

THE DIMINISHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, discoid, pale horny; spire but little raised, sutures impressed; whorls four to five, somewhat rounded; umbilicus large; aperture lunar, lip simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 36.

Hab. Jamaica.

An extremely minute discoidal horny species, with a large umbilicus and small aperture.

Species 347. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DIOSCORICOLA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, tenui, subtilissimè striatâ, corneâ; spirâ elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, convexis, ultimo medio subimpresso; aperturâ lunari-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari subverticaliter descendente, brevissimè reflexo.*

THE STAKE-INHABITING HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, globosely turbinated, thin, very finely striated, horny; spire raised, obtuse; whorls three to four, convex, the last slightly impressed in the middle; aperture lunar-rounded; lip simple, acute, columellar margin descending somewhat vertically, very shortly reflected.

ADAMS, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., 1845, p. 16.

Hab. Jamaica.

A minute species, convoluted into a more oblong spiral than usual.

Species 348. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FUSCULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subconicâ, fusculâ; spirâ elevatiusculâ, apice subacutâ; anfractibus quatuor, rotundatis; aperturâ sublunari; peristomate tenui, acuto.*

THE BROWNISH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subconical, brownish; spire rather elevated, rather sharp at the apex; whorls four, rounded; aperture sublunar; lip thin, sharp.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 35.

Hab. Jamaica.

A conical species, characterized by a somewhat inflated growth.

Species 349. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MINUSCULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, pellucidâ, nitente, sub lente ruguloso-striatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo tereti, reliquis vix latiore; umbilico lato, pervio; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE LITTLE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, transparent, shining, rugosely striated beneath the lens; spire scarcely raised; whorls four, rather flat, last whorl drawn out, but little broader than the rest; umbilicus broad, open; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, acute.

BINNEY, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., vol. iii. p. 435. pl. 22. f. 4.

Hab. Vermont, Ohio, North America.

A minute discoidal shell, minutely striated throughout in a wrinkled manner.

Species 350. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INCONSPICUA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, pallidè corneâ, tenuissimè striatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo supernè subangulato; aperturâ angustâ, lunari, labro simplici.*

THE INCONSPICUOUS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subdiscoid, pale horny, very finely striated; spire but little raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls four to five, convex, the last slightly angled at the upper part; aperture narrow, lunar, lip simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 37.

Hab. Jamaica.

Chiefly distinguished by the angular structure of the upper part of the whorls, which gives a broad flattened appearance to the spire.

Species 351. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SIMULANS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, ovatâ, fulvo-corneâ, nitente; spirâ elevatiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis, lineis obliquis incrementi subtilissimè sculptis; aperturâ lunari-rotundatâ, labro simplici.*

THE RESEMBLING HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, ovate, fulvous-horny, shining; spire rather elevated; whorls four, flatly convex, very finely sculptured with oblique lines of growth; aperture lunar-rounded, lip simple.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 3. p. 35.

Hab. Jamaica.

Professor Adams seems rightly to have distinguished this species from *H. fusca* of Müller, more especially as there is so little in common between the faunas of Europe and the West Indies.

Species 352. (Mus. Adams.)

HELIX SAXICOLA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, tenui, nitidâ, minutissimè striatâ, corneo-fuscâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, sensim accrescentibus; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE STONE-INHABITING HELIX. Shell somewhat deeply umbilicated, orbicularly convex, thin, shining, very minutely striated, horny-brown; whorls four to five, rather convex, increasing gradually; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, sharp, with the margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, in Wiegman's Archives, 1840, p. 251.

Hab. Cuba.

Resembling the preceding species, except that the whorls are more depressly and widely convoluted, giving a larger umbilicus.

353.

354. a.

354. b.

355.

356. a.

356. b.

356. c.

Reeve & Nicholls, Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXVIII.

Species 353. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PRUNUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepresso-globosâ, fulvâ, nitidâ, obliquè striatâ, obsoletè granulatâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo ventroso, basi inflato, anticè parum descendente; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, intus nitidâ, rubescente; peristomate breviter expanso, margine columellari supernè dilatato, umbilicum augustum semioccultante.*

THE PLUM HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat depressly globose, fulvous, shining, obliquely striated, obsoletely granulated; spire short; whorls six, flattish, the last ventricose, inflated at the base, but little descending anteriorly; aperture lunar-subcircular, shining and reddish within; lip slightly expanded, columellar margin dilated above, half-covering the umbilicus, which is narrow.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 26. f. 7, 8.

Helix argillacea, Gray.

Hab. Australia.

A semitransparent shell of a dull fawn-colour, distinguished by a blush of purple-red about the expanded margin of the aperture.

Species 354. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DUPUYANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subdepresso-conicâ, undique minutissimè granuloso-reticulatâ, olivaceo-fulvâ, zonis duabus castaneis remotis cingulatâ; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, ultimo ad peripheriam angulato, subtus depresso, medio leviter excavato; aperturâ subhorizontali, trigono-ovatâ; peristomate reflexo, calloso, castaneo, intensè nigricante-castaneo, nitente.*

DUPUY'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat depressly conical, very minutely granulately reticulated throughout, olive-fulvous, encircled with two distant chestnut zones; spire rather obtuse; whorls five, flatly convex, the last angled at the periphery, depressed beneath, slightly excavated in the middle; aperture rather horizontal, triangularly ovate; lip reflected, callous, very dark shining blackish-chestnut.

PFEIFFER, Chemnitz, 2nd edit. pl. 124. f. 15, 16.

Hab. Bellingen River, Australia (in the brushes); Macgillivray.

An extremely characteristic species of a depressed conical form, encircled by two distant chestnut zones upon an olive-fulvous ground, and having a very dark shining chestnut-black lip.

Species 355. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FALCONARI. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, ovatâ, tenui, vesiculari, pallidè brunneâ, fasciis interruptis maculisque prope suturam nigris ornatâ; spirâ parvulâ, obtusiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo valdè inflato, minutissimè granulato, anticè declivi, circa umbilicum magnum infundibuliformem subcompresso; aperturâ lunato-oblongâ, intus subviridescente; peristomate recto, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis, columellari valdè dilatato, reflexo.*

FALCONAR'S HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, ovate, thin, veiny, pale brown, ornamented with black interrupted bands and blotches near the suture; spire small, rather obtuse; whorls four, convex, rapidly increasing, the last much inflated, very minutely granulated, slanting in front, rather compressed around the umbilicus, which is large and funnel-shaped; aperture lunar-oblong, slightly iridescent within; lip straight, margins joined by a very thin callosity, columellar margin much dilated and reflected.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 63.

Hab. Bellingen River, New Holland (in the brushes); Macgillivray.

The brown colouring of this fine species is curiously mottled throughout, and the bands are composed of blotches. The blotches next the suture are large and flame-like.

Species 356. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INCEI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidulâ, striatâ, sub epidermide pallidè fulvâ, albâ, fasciis angustis castaneis cingulatâ; spirâ elevatâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus septem, convexiusculis, ultimo circa umbilicum mediocrem, pervium, subcompresso; columellâ arcuatâ; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate albo, tenui, intus sublabiato, margine dextro vix expanso, basali reflexo, columellari in laminam triangularem dilatato, umbilicum semitegente.*

INCE'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, rather solid, striated, white, beneath a light fulvous epidermis, encircled with narrow chestnut bands; spire raised, rather sharp; whorls seven, rather convex, the last rather compressed round the umbilicus, which is middling and open; columella arched; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip white, thin, slightly thickened inwardly, right margin but little expanded, basal margin reflected, columellar margin dilated into a triangular lamina which half conceals the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 126.

Hab. North Australia; Ince, Macgillivray.

Of the two varieties of this species here figured one is of an uniform fulvous-brown, while in the other the brown is in bands and lines. The lip and sutures are white in both.

357.

358. a.

358. b.

359. a.

360. a.

360. b.

359. b.

HELIX.

PLATE LXIX.

Species 357. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MACGILLIVRAYI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subpyramidali-conicâ, lævigatâ, lineis subundatis undique spiraliter incisâ, purpurascente-flavâ, punctis cinereis albo-ocellatis irregulariter sparsâ; spirâ acuminatâ, apice acuto, nigricante-cinereo; anfractibus sex, plano-convexis, ultimo acutè angulato, obliquè producto, anticè subdescendente, basi convexo-planato; columellâ arcuatâ, castaneo-tinctâ; aperturâ subhorizontali, trigono-ovatâ, fauce purpureâ, nitente; peristomate albo, infernè expanso, supernè introrsum tortili-bisinuato.*

MACGILLIVRAY'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat pyramidally conical, smooth, spirally engraved throughout with slightly waved impressed lines, purplish-yellow, irregularly sprinkled with white-eyed ash dots; spire acuminated, apex sharp, dark ash; whorls six, flatly convex, last whorl sharply angled, obliquely produced and a little descending in front, convexly flattened at the base; columella arched, stained with chestnut; aperture nearly horizontal, triangularly ovate, interior purple, shining; lip white, below expanded, above twisted and bisinuated inwards.

FORBES, Appendix, p. 377, Voy. Rattlesnake, pl. 3. f. 1.

Hab. Frankland Island, North Australia (on trunks and branches of trees); Macgillivray.

This new and interesting species is chiefly distinguished by the curious crumpling inwards of the upper margin of the aperture. The ocellated marking of the shell is also peculiar.

Species 358. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRANULATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, tenuiter granulatâ, subaureâ vel rufescente, fasciâ fuscâ cinctâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo magno, inflato; aperturâ amplâ, lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate parum reflexo, albo, margine columellari emarginato, valdè dilatato.*

THE GRANULATED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, finely granulated, somewhat golden or reddish, encircled with a faint brown band; spire short; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last large and inflated; aperture large, lunar-elliptical; lip but little reflected, white, columellar margin emarginated, very much dilated.

QUOY and GAIMARD, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, vol. ii. p. 95. pl. 7. f. 6–9.

Hab. Port Dorey, New Guinea.

A light inflated shell of a uniform warm golden-red hue, curiously granulated throughout.

Species 359. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BIPARTITA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globosâ, subinflatâ, sub lente minutissimè granulatâ, fulvescente, infernè sæpissimè intensè castaneâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus septem, plano-convexis, ad suturas plus minus plicato-rugulosis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate effuso, reflexo, marginibus conniventibus, columellari umbilicum subamplum profundum semitegente.*

THE BIPARTITE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globose, somewhat inflated, minutely granulated beneath the lens, light fulvous, lower part mostly dark chestnut; spire obtuse; whorls seven, flatly convex, more or less plicately wrinkled at the sutures, last whorl descending in front; aperture nearly circular; lip effuse, reflected, margins approximating, columellar margin half-covering the umbilicus, which is rather large and deep.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 75 *A*. f. 1.

Hab. Percy Island, North Australia; Macgillivray.

This fine species, collected by Mr. Macgillivray during the voyage of the Rattlesnake, presents a striking contrast of colour on that portion of the whorls, which being covered in the order of convolution, only, therefore, shows it on the last whorl.

Species 360. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FRASERI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, leviter striatâ, fulvâ, fasciis variis nigricante-brunneis ornatâ; spirâ latè conoideâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè paululum deflexo; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus nitidè lividâ; peristomate latè expanso, reflexo, marginibus callo tenui junctis, dextro arcuato, columellari supernè valdè dilatato.*

FRASER'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely turbinated, rather solid, slightly striated, fulvous, ornamented with various dark brown bands; spire broadly conoid; whorls six to seven, rather convex, the last a little deflected in front; aperture lunar-oval, shining livid within; lip broadly expanded, reflected, margins joined by a thin callosity, right margin arched, columellar margin much dilated at the upper part.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1836, p. 63.

Hab. Wide Bay, Clarence River, &c., Australia; Macgillivray.

There is a strong resemblance between this species and *H. Pan* of the Philippine Islands, but little or no affinity, as they present characters illustrative of two different typical provinces of the genus. Among the characters chiefly noticeable in *H. Fraseri*, is the peculiar livid hue of the enamel which lines the shell and is deposited on the place of the umbilicus.

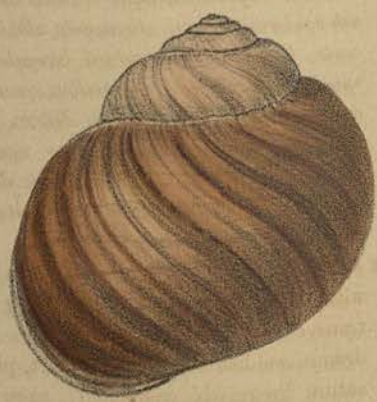
361.

362. a.

362. b.

363.

364. a.



364. b.

365.

HELIX.

PLATE LXX.

Species 361. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ROTABILIS. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, depresso-discoideâ, spiraliter ruguloso-striatâ, intensè nigricante-castaneâ, obscurè fasciatâ; spirâ obtusè planatâ, suturis impressis; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo obliquè producto, anticè subitò deflexo, ad peripheriam carinato; umbilico perampliter pervio, perspectivo; aperturâ subhorizontali, ovatâ, intus cærulescente; peristomate reflexo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE ROLLING HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, depressly discoid, spirally rugosely striated, dark blackish-chestnut, obscurely banded; spire obtusely flattened, sutures impressed; whorls five to six, convex, last whorl obliquely produced, suddenly deflected in front, keeled at the periphery; umbilicus very largely open, perspective; aperture nearly horizontal, ovate, bluish within; lip reflected, margins approximating.

Hab. Australia.

This species is very closely allied to the singularly formed *H. Cunninghami*. It is of smaller size and of a duller darker colour. Dr. Pfeiffer had named it in manuscript in Mr. Cuming's cabinet, *H. Mühlfeldtiana*, but that name is already occupied by Ziegler.

Species 362. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POMUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globosâ, striis incrementi rugatâ, lineisque transversis obsoletè sculptâ, sub epidermide tenui olivascente albidâ, supernè rufescente, basi pallidâ; suturâ irregulariter crenulatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo subitò deflexo, juxta umbilicum angustum pervium canaliculato; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate albo, margine dextro incrassato, subreflexo, columellari intus latè dentato, extus reflexo, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE APPLE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globose, wrinkled with striæ of growth and obsoletely sculptured with transverse lines, whitish beneath a thin olive epidermis, reddish at the upper part, pale at the base; suture irregularly crenulated; spire short, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last suddenly deflected, channelled next the umbilicus, which is narrow and open; aperture lunar-rounded; lip white, right margin thickened, a little reflected, columellar margin toothed within, reflected outwardly, half-covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 37.

Helix sphæroidea, Le Guillon.

Hab. Port Essington, New Holland (about roots of trees); Macgillivray.

Of a particularly globose form, with the surface more or less plicately wrinkled, and with the columellar margin unusually broadly flatly reflected over the umbilicus.

Species 363. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CUNNINGHAMI. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, valdè depressâ, solidâ, ruguloso-striatâ, intensè purpureo-nigro luteoque fasciatâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo obliquè producto, obtusè carinato, anticè subitò deflexo; umbilico perampliter pervio, perspectivo; aperturâ subhorizontali, transversè lunato-ovali, intus purpureo-nigrâ; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, marginibus approximatis, callo junctis, dextro arcuato, basali stricto, ad insertionem valdè calloso.*

CUNNINGHAM'S HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, very depressed, solid, rugosely striated, banded with purple-black and yellow; spire rather flat; whorls six, slightly convex, last whorl obliquely produced, obtusely keeled, suddenly deflected in front; umbilicus very largely open, perspective; aperture nearly horizontal, transversely lunar-oval, purple-black within; lip thickened, reflected, margins approximated, joined by a callosity, right margin arched, basal margin drawn out, very callous at the place of insertion.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 64. Griffith, An. Kingd. pl. 36. f. 4.

Hab. Darling Downs, Australia; Macgillivray.

This fine species is mainly distinguished by its remarkable plan of convolution, and which leaves the umbilicus very largely open, so as to form a wide perspective basin.

Species 364. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PACHYSTYLA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, tumidiusculâ, flavescente, strigis fuscescentibus hic illic obliquè notatâ, striis obliquis et spiralibus undique ruguloso-decussatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis,*

ultimo anticè descendente; columellâ peculiariter latè excavato-planatâ, albâ, margine acutâ; aperturâ ovatâ, albâ, subcontractâ; peristomate subreflexo.

The thick-pillar Helix. Shell imperforated, globose, rather swollen, yellowish, obliquely marked here and there with brownish streaks, rugulosely decussated throughout with spiral and oblique striæ; spire obtuse; whorls five, convex, last whorl descending in front; columella peculiarly broadly excavately flattened, sharp at the edge, white; aperture ovate, white, somewhat contracted; lip a little reflected.

Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 71.

Hab. Facing Island, Port Curtis; Dunk Island; Cape Upstart, Australia (at roots of bushes); Macgillivray.

Distinguished by a peculiarly globose form, and a characteristic broad flatness of the columella.

Species 365. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix Richmondiana. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, acutè pyramidali, latiusculâ, lævigatâ vel obliquè subtilissimè striatâ, intensè fuscâ, apice rufescente; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus sex, planatis, ultimo concavo, ad peripheriam acutè carinato, subtus plano; aperturâ horizontali, trigono-ovatâ, intus livido-cærulescente; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, livido-fusco, marginibus callo junctis.*

The Richmond Helix. Shell imperforated, sharply pyramidal, rather broad at the base, smooth or obliquely very finely striated, dark brown, reddish at the apex; spire obtuse; whorls six, flattened, last whorl concave, sharply keeled at the periphery, flat beneath; aperture horizontal, triangularly ovate, livid blue within; lip thickened, reflected, livid brown, margins joined by a callosity.

Pfeiffer, MSS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Australia.

A dark chestnut-brown *Trochus*-shaped species, remarkable for its broad flattened base.

366. a.

366. b.

366. c.

367. a.

368. a.

368. b.

367. b.

Sowerby del et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXI.

Species 366. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HÆMASTOMA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conoideâ, minutissimè granoso-punctatâ, castaneâ, infra peripheriam zonâ latâ albâ ornatâ, apice roseâ; spirâ conoideâ, obtusâ; suturâ mediocri, albo marginatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus; ultimo basi subcompresso; aperturâ perobliquâ, oblongâ, intùs albâ; peristomate latè reflexo, purpureo-roseo aut nigro, marginibus callo lato junctis, columellari valdè dilatato, subexcavato.*

THE PINK-MOUTH HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely conoid, very minutely granosely punctured, chestnut, ornamented with a broad wide zone beneath the periphery, apex pink; spire conoid, obtuse; suture middling, white-edged; whorls four, rather convex, increasing rapidly, last whorl rather compressed at the base; aperture very oblique, oblong, white within; lip broadly reflected, purple-rose or black, joined by a broad callosity, columellar margin much dilated, slightly excavated.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1247.

Helix hæmatragus, Born.

Hab. Ceylon.

Although this well-known species is named from its pink lip, the lip is as frequently jet-black. The white-lip variety represented at Fig. 366 *a*, is of much rarer occurrence.

Species 367. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MELANOTRAGUS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosо-conoideâ, tumidâ, obliquè productâ, minutissimè granoso-punctatâ, fulvescente et roseâ, fusco tinctâ, nunquam zonatâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis, subrudè convolutis, rapidè accrescentibus, lineis incrementi conspicuè notatis; aperturâ valdè obliquâ, subquadratâ, labro reflexo, purpureo-nigro aut roseo, marginibus callositate, eodem colore, junctis, columellari latissimè dilatatâ.*

THE BLACK-LIP HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat globosely conoid, swollen, obliquely produced, very minutely granosely punctured, fulvous or rose, stained with brown, never zoned; whorls four, flatly convex, rather rudely convoluted, rapidly increasing, lines of increase conspicuously marked; aperture very oblique, somewhat square, lip reflected, purple-black or rose, margins joined by a callosity of the same colour, columellar margin very broadly dilated.

BORN, Mus. Vindobonensis, p. 388.

Helix hæmastoma var., Pfeiffer.

Hab. Ceylon.

This is constantly distinguished from the preceding species by its larger, lighter, ruder, and more swollen growth, and the style of painting is also distinct, being devoid of light or dark bands.

Species 368. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUPERBA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subdepresso-conicâ, tumidâ, obliquè productâ, minutissimè granoso-punctatâ, ustulato-castaneo, pone labrum et circa columellam lacteâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis, ultimo peculiariter declivi et obtusè angulato, subtus planato, superficie undique malleato; aperturâ valdè obliquâ, subquadratâ, fauce cærulescente, labro reflexo, albo carneolo-marginato, marginibus callo junctis, margine columellari latissimè dilatatâ et excavatâ.*

THE SUPERB HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat depressly conical, swollen, produced obliquely, very minutely granosely punctured, burnt-chestnut, milk-white behind the lip and around the columella; whorls four, flatly convex, the last peculiarly slanting and obtusely angled, flattened beneath, the surface indented throughout; aperture very oblique, somewhat square, interior bluish, lip reflected, white, edged with carnelion, margins joined by a callosity, columellar margin very broadly dilated and excavated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Ceylon.

This fine species is well distinguished from the foregoing by its hard depressly angular growth and indented surface, and by the peculiar carnelion enamel edging of the lip, of which the under surface is milk-white.

369.

370.

371.

372. a.

373. a.

373. b.

372. b.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXII.

Species 369. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RETRORSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, sinistrali, tenuiculâ, subtilissimè striatâ, striis subcorrugatis malleato-decussatâ, corneo-olivaceâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, plano-convexis, ultimo acutè carinato; umbilico angusto, profundo; aperturâ lunari-ovali; peristomate simplici, margine columellari recurvato.*

THE REVERSED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, sinistral, rather thin, very finely striated, indentedly decussated with fine corrugate striæ, horny-olive; whorls four to five, flatly convex, last whorl sharply keeled; umbilicus narrow, deep; aperture lunar-oval; lip simple, columellar margin recurved.

GOULD, Boston, Journ. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. p. 455. pl. 24. f. 4.

Hab. Tavoy, Burmah.

A sharply keeled sinistral species of a dull horny-olive colour.

Species 370. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHENUI. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, depressâ, tenuiusculâ, striis subtilibus et lineis impressis spiralibus malleato-subdecussatâ, castaneo-fulvâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ad suturam vix impressam breviter rugoso-striatis, ultimo angulato, non descendente, fasciâ perifericâ pallidâ et adjacente castaneâ, deorsum dilutâ, ornato; aperturâ parum obliquâ, truncato-ovali, intus opalinâ; peristomate recto, simplici, margine columellari subincrassato, ad umbilicum clausum breviter dilatato-reflexo.*

CHENU'S HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, depressed, rather thin, indentedly decussated with fine striæ and spiral impressed lines, chestnut-fulvous; spire scarcely raised, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather flat, shortly rugosely striated at the slightly impressed suture, last whorl angled, not descending, ornamented with a pale band at the periphery, then chestnut, turning pale beneath; aperture but little oblique, truncately oval, opaline within; lip straight, simple, columellar margin rather thickened, shortly dilately reflected over the closed umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, in Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847, p. 145.

Hab. Ceylon?

Of a dark livid fulvous colour, darker immediately below the periphery; and of a lighter olive around the umbilicus.

Species 371. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CICATRICOSA. *Hel. testâ sinistrorsâ, umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, irregulariter rugosâ et cicatricosâ, fulvicante-fuscâ, lineis et fasciis rufis variè ornatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, rotundatis, ultimis duobus inflatis, ultimo ad peripheriam angulato, ad umbilicum mediocrem, pervium, compresso; aperturâ lunari; peristomate expanso, subincrassato, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari breviter arcuato, latè expanso, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE SCARRED HELIX. Shell sinistral, umbilicated, depressly globose, irregularly wrinkled and scarred, fulvous-brown, variously ornamented with red bands and lines; whorls five to six, rounded, the last two inflated, the last angled, compressed around the open middling umbilicus; aperture lunar; lip expanded, rather thickened, margins joined by a thin callosity, columellar margin shortly arched, broadly expanded, half-covering the umbilicus.

MULLER, Verm. Hist. terr. et fluv. vol. ii. p. 12.

Helix Senegalensis, Chemnitz.

Helix Chinensis, Wight.

Hab. China.

This well-known species, which is found abundantly in China, is always convoluted sinistrally.

Species 372. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX WALTONI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, pyriformi, solidâ, longitudinaliter et concentricè striatâ, fuscâ, rubicundo-fasciatâ, maculis triangularibus flavidis epidermidis hydrophanæ ornatâ; spirâ minimâ, obtusâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, rapidissimè accrescentibus, ultimo ventroso, depresso, sulcis nonnullis concentricis signato; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus nitidè roseâ; peristomate latè expanso, reflexo, nigro, marginibus callo nigro introrsum diffuso junctis columellari declivi, strictiusculo, supernè valdè dilatato excavato.*

WALTON'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, pear-shaped, solid, longitudinally and concentrically striated, brown, red-banded, ornamented with yellowish triangular blotches of hydrophanous epidermis; spire very small, obtuse; whorls three to four, increasing very rapidly, last whorl ventricose, depressed, marked with a few concentric grooves; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, shining rose within; lip broadly expanded, reflected, black, margins joined by a black callosity which is diffused inwardly, columellar margin slanting, rather drawn out, very much dilated and excavated above.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 49; Conch. Syst. vol. ii. pl. 166. f. 23.

Hab. Ceylon.

This fine species may be readily distinguished by its depressly oblique growth, coppery-rose hue covered with a profusely speckled hydrophanous epidermis, and shining jet-black lip. The egg of this species is about the same size as, and very similar to, that of a sparrow.

Species 373. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JULIANA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, apice obtusâ, ad suturam plicato-striatâ, fulvescente aut roseâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo infra roseo, ad suturam lineâ castaneâ cincto, ad peripheriam et circa umbilicum fasciâ castaneâ ornato, basi planiusculo, medio impresso; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, obtuso, margine basali subincrassato.*

JULIA'S HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, depressly turbinated, obtuse at the apex, plicately striated at the suture, fulvous or rose; whorls five, rather convex, the last rose beneath, encircled with a chestnut line at the suture, ornamented at the periphery and around the umbilicus with a chestnut-black band, base rather flat, impressed in the middle; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple, obtuse, basal margin rather thickened.

Nanina Juliana, Gray, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 58.

Helix rosacea, Sowerby.

Helix Dufourii and *citrinoides*, Grateloup.

Hab. Ceylon.

For the very richly coloured and beautiful specimen here figured of this species, I am indebted to Sir J. Emerson Tennent, who collected it at Suffragam, Ceylon.

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HELIX.

PLATE LXXIII.

Species 374. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GEMINA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, obsoletè angulatâ, striis concentricis et obliquis irregulariter malleato-decussatâ, lutescente-albâ, rufescente-brunneo latè bifasciatâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, supernè inflexo.*

THE TWIN HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly-turbinated, obsoletely angled, irregularly faintly malleately decussated with concentric and oblique striæ, yellowish-white, broadly two-banded with reddish-brown; whorls six, slightly convex; aperture lunar-oval; lip simple, inflected at the upper part.

BUSCH, Philippi, Abbild. and Besch. Conch. vol. i. p. 9. pl. 1. f. 1.

Hab. Java?

Of the two bands with which this shell is encircled, one is above the periphery, and the other is below it.

Species 375. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DENSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, densâ, obtusè carinatâ, supernè depressiusculâ, obliquè plicato-striatâ, undique eximiè malleato-decussatâ; fulvescente, infra carinam fasciâ latâ castaneâ circumdatâ; anfractibus quinque; aperturâ transversè lunatâ, intus albâ; peristomate simplici, intus subincrassato.*

THE THICK HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subdiscoid, thick, obtusely keeled, rather depressed at the upper part, obliquely plicately striated, delicately indentedly decussated throughout; fulvous, encircled with a broad chestnut band beneath the keel; whorls five; aperture transversely lunar, white within; lip simple, slightly thickened inwardly.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Mollusca, p. 62. pl. 16. f. 8.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Belcher.

Allied to *H. citrina*, but of stouter growth, with the surface indentedly decussated.

Species 376. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LABIATA. *Hel. testâ perangustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, striatulâ, supernè lineis concentricis obsoletè decussatâ, basi lævigatâ, nitidâ, fulvâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo dilatato, depresso; aperturâ latâ, lunari; peristomate acuto, plerumque rufescente, intus calloso-labiato, margine supero antrorsum rotundato, basali planè subarcuato, columellari vix reflexiusculo.*

THE LIPPED HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, depressed, thin, finely striated, obsoletely decussated above with concentric lines, smooth at the base, shining, fulvous; spire rather flat; whorls six, rather convex, the last dilated, depressed; aperture broad, lunar; lip sharp, generally stained with red, callously lipped within, upper margin rounded in front, basal flatly subarched, columellar margin but little reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 65.

Hab. Landour, Hindoostan; Hutton.

The surface of this species is not characterized by the indented net-work of the preceding, but is smooth and shining.

Species 377. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BROOKEI. *Hel. testâ sinistrali, imperforatâ, subdiscoideâ, obesâ, carinatâ, supra carinam albidâ, castaneo tinctâ et strigillatâ, infra intensè castaneâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, plano-convexis, ultimo basi rotundato, radiatim striato, medio impresso; aperturâ obliquè ovatâ, intus cærulescente; peristomate incrassato, marginibus callo junctis.*

BROOKE'S HELIX. Shell sinistral, imperforated, subdiscoid, stout, keeled, above the keel whitish, stained and streaked with chestnut, below it very dark chestnut; whorls four to five, flatly convex, the last rounded and radiately striated at the base, impressed in the middle; aperture obliquely ovate, bluish within; lip thickened, margins joined by a callous layer.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Mollusca, p. 60. pl. 15. f. 4 *a*, *b*.

Hab. Mountains of Borneo.

This fine species is named in honour of the illustrious British rajah, Sir James Brooke, whose zealous labours to establish a civilized colony in Borneo, and to exterminate piracy from the seas of the eastern Archipelago, deserve the thanks of all oriental merchant-traders, and the honest approval of every right-minded Englishman.

Species 378. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SOULEYETIANA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, fulvescente, zonâ castaneâ angustâ infra carinam, supernè confertim costulato-striatâ, lineis spiralibus obsoletè decussatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo acutè angulato, basi glabro, nitido; aperturâ truncato-ovali; peristomate albo, breviter expanso, marginibus conniventibus.*

SOULEYET'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, fulvous, with a narrow chestnut zone beneath the keel, closely rib-like striated at the upper part, obsoletely decussated with spiral lines; spire obtuse; whorls six, rather convex, the last sharply angled, smooth and shining at the base; aperture truncately oval; lip white, shortly expanded, margins approximating.

PETIT, Revue Zool. Soc. Cuv. 1841. p. 99.

Hab. Seychelle Islands.

Of a silken aspect above, arising from its minute decussated sculpture, and shining beneath, with a very small umbilicus.

Species 379. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SCHUMACHERIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, ustulato-olivaceâ, undique subtiliter corrugato-decussatâ; spirâ brevissimâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, plano-convexis, ad suturas tenuimarginatis, ultimo acutè carinato; umbilico subangusto, pervio, profundo; aperturâ lunari-ovatâ, peristomate simplici.*

SCHUMACHER'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, burnt-olive, finely corrugately decussated throughout; spire very short, obtuse; whorls five to six, flatly convex, finely margined at the sutures, last whorl sharply keeled; umbilicus rather narrow, open, deep; aperture lunar-oval, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, MSS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Borneo.

A new species of the *Nanina* form lately received from Borneo.

Species 380. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BUSBYI. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, opaco-albâ, epidermide crassâ, glabrâ, nitidâ, saturatè viridi, peristoma superante, indutâ; spirâ planâ, subrugosâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo glabro, anticè deflexo et depresso; umbilico lato, perspectivo; aperturâ obliquè lunato-ovali, intus cærulescente; peristomate simplici, undique inflexo.*

BUSBY'S HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, subdiscoid, opake-white, covered with a thick, smooth, shining, dark green epidermis, which curls over the lip; spire flat, subrugose; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last smooth, deflected and depressed in front; umbilicus broad, perspective; aperture obliquely lunar-oval, bluish within; lip simple, turned inwards.

GRAY, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. vi. p. 317.

Hab. New Zealand; Dieffenbach.

This species may be readily distinguished by its very peculiar thick horny epidermis curling over the margin of the aperture.

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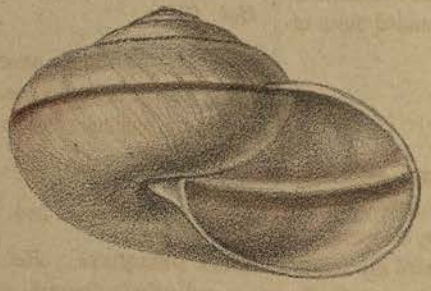

384.

385.

386.

387.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXIV.

Species 381. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NOBILIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, striis undique minutè malleato-decussatâ, ustulato-fulvâ, subtus albidâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexis, ultimo rotundato, fasciâ intensè castaneâ ad peripheriam cingulato; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici.*

THE NOBLE HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicular, minutely indentedly decussated throughout with striæ, burnt-fulvous, whitish beneath; whorls six to seven, convex, the last rounded, encircled at the periphery with a very dark chestnut band; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849. p. 127.

Hab. Borneo and the Philippine Islands.

Distinguished from the two species figured beneath it in the accompanying plate, by the more rounded form of the whorls and of the shell.

Species 382. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUHUANA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, suborbiculari, depressiusculâ, lineis incrementi irregulariter rugulosâ, brunneo-olivaceâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo rotundato, supra medium fasciâ angustâ nigricante cincto, anticè vix descendente, circa umbilicum infundibuliformem subcompresso; aperturâ latâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate intus subincrassato, marginibus conniventibus, supero arcuato, expanso, basali breviter reflexo, columellari vix dilatato.*

THE LOO-CHOO HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, nearly orbicular, rather depressed, irregularly wrinkled with lines of growth, brown-olive; whorls six, convex, the last rounded, encircled above the middle with a narrow blackish band, slightly descending in front, rather compressed and funnel-shaped around the umbilicus; aperture broad, rotundately lunar; lip slightly thickened within, margins approximating, upper margin arched, expanded, basal margin shortly reflected, columellar margin but little dilated.

SOWERBY, Zool. Beechey's Voyage, p. 140. pl. 35. f. 4.

Hab. Loo-Choo Islands.

Characterized by a rather depressed spire and by an open perspective umbilicus.

Species 383. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MERCATORIA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, turbinato-depressâ, costulato-striatâ, olivaceo-brunneâ, zonâ unicâ nigricante, utrinque pallidè marginatâ, circumdatâ; spirâ elevatâ, obtusiusculâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, basi inflato; umbilico angustissimo, vix pervio; aperturâ lunari; peristomate incrassato, breviter reflexo.*

THE MERCHANT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, turbinately depressed, rib-like striated, olive-brown, encircled with a single blackish band pale-edged on either side; spire raised, rather obtuse; whorls six to seven, rather convex, the last obsoletely angled, inflated at the base; umbilicus very narrow, but little open; aperture lunar; lip thickened, shortly reflected.

GRAY, Pfeiffer, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 154.

Hab. China.

Closely allied to the preceding, but less depressed and with a narrower umbilicus. The striæ of growth obtain almost the character of fine ribs.

Species 384. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBLIQUATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, suborbiculari, depressâ, striis undique minutè malleato-decussatâ, fulvescente, subtus albidâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo rotundato, prominente, fasciâ castaneâ, supernè pallidè marginatâ, cingulato; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici.*

THE OBLIQUELY-TURNED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, nearly orbicular, depressed, minutely indentedly decussated throughout with striæ, fulvous, whitish beneath; whorls five to six, convex, the last rounded, prominent, encircled by a chestnut band pale-edged along the upper side; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple.

Hab. Borneo.

This species is certainly distinguished from those figured above and below it in the accompanying plate, by a smaller and more depressed spire and by the more swollen and prominent growth of the last whorl, which imparts an obliquely lunar form to the aperture.

Species 385. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GERMANUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-subglobosâ, striis incrementi subconspicuis, fusco-aurantiâ, fasciis duabus nigricantibus cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; umbilico pervio, perspectivo; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate reflexo, violaceo, marginibus fere junctis.*

THE ALLIED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly subglobose, with the striæ of growth rather conspicuous, brownish-orange, encircled with two blackish bands; whorls five, rounded; umbilicus open, perspective; aperture nearly circular; lip reflected, violet, with the margins almost joined.

Helix orientalis, Adams and Reeve (not of Gray), Zool. Voy. Samarang, Mollusca, p. 61. pl. 16. f. 4.

Hab. Borneo.

The aperture of this species obtains a more circular form than is usual in this group, the margins almost meeting on the body-whorl.

Species 386. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SOWERBYANA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, depressâ, solidiusculâ, striis concentricis confertis et striis incrementi prominentibus decussatâ, olivaceo-castaneâ; spirâ depressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo depresso, anticè dilatato, basi circa umbilicum profundè excavato; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate incrassato, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis, supero antrorsum arcuato, columellari reflexiusculo.*

SOWERBY'S HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, depressed, rather solid, decussated with close-set concentric striæ and prominent striæ of growth, olive-chestnut; spire depressed; whorls four to five, rather flat, increasing rapidly, the last rather depressed, dilated in front, deeply excavated around the umbilicus; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, milk-white within; lip thickened, margins joined by a very thin callosity, upper margin arched forwards, columellar margin somewhat reflected.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. i. p. 36.

Helix pachystoma, Hombron and Jacquinot.

Hab. Carolina Islands.

Characterized by a peculiar depression of the under part of the shell, hollowed around the umbilicus, with a thickened inflected lip. In general aspect the shell reminds one of the marine *Trochiscus Norrisii*.

Species 387. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HUMPHREYSIANA. *Hel. testâ subangustè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, subtus convexâ, malleato-decussatâ et striatâ, luteo-fulvâ, ad peripheriam castaneo-fasciatâ; spirâ elatâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo circa umbilicum compresso; aperturâ obliquâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari vix reflexo.*

HUMPHREYS' HELIX. Shell rather narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, convex beneath, indentedly decussated and striated, yellowish-fulvous, encircled with a chestnut band at the periphery; spire raised, rather sharp; whorls six to seven, rather convex, the last compressed around the umbilicus; aperture oblique, lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin but little reflected.

LEA, Trans. American Phil. Soc. vol. vii. p. 463. pl. 12. f. 16.

Hab. Mount Ophir, Malacca.

The spire is more elevated in this species than in the two nearest allied represented above, and the last whorl fuller and rounded.

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Sowerby, Del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXV.

Species 388. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BAJADERA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, sinistrali, subglobosâ, tenui, tumidiusculâ, conspicuè creberrimè plicato-corrugatâ, rugis subtus evanidis, fulvâ, apicem versus rufescente, subtus albidâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, plano-convexis, ultimo medio angulato, subcarinato; umbilico angusto, profundo; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari circa umbilicum valdè dilatato.*

THE BAJADERE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, sinistral, subglobose, thin, rather swollen, conspicuously very closely plicately wrinkled, wrinkles fading away on the under part of the shell, fulvous, light red towards the apex, whitish underneath; whorls four to five, flatly convex, last whorl angled in the middle, slightly keeled; umbilicus narrow, deep; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, columellar margin much dilated around the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850.

Hab. Bengal.

A delicate slightly swollen reversed shell, thickly wrinkled throughout the upper surface, of a light fulvous colour, tinged with red towards the apex.

Species 389. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HIMALAYANA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, sinistrorsâ, depressâ, tenui, pellucidâ, supernè costulato-striatâ, fulvo-olivaceâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo subcarinato, carinâ fusco-fasciatâ, basi tumido; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari circa umbilicum latè dilatatâ.*

THE HIMALAYA HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, sinistral, depressed, thin, pellucid, finely rib-like striated, fulvous-olive; spire but little raised; whorls four to five, rather flattened, last whorl slightly keeled, keel brown-banded, base swollen; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, acute, columellar margin broadly dilated around the umbilicus.

LEA, Observations, vol. i. p. 167. pl. 19. f. 66.

Helix Himalayana, Benson.

Hab. Himalaya mountains.

Of the same typical form and sculpture as the preceding species, from which it mainly differs in being much less prominently wrinkled, of a uniform fulvous-olive colour, encircled at the periphery with a narrow chestnut band.

Species 390. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VITELLINA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, striis subtilibus spiralibus et obliquis supra peripheriam cancellatim decussatâ, vitellinâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, marginibus conniventibus, columellari incrassato, reflexo.*

THE YOLK HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, subglobose, cancellately decussated above the periphery with fine spiral and oblique striæ, yolk-coloured; spire short, obtuse; whorls five, rounded; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, margins approximating, columellar margin thickened and reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1848, p. 109.

Hab. ——?

A subglobose shell, very finely cancellated throughout, and tinged with a delicate egg-yolk colour. Probably a variety of *H. Tranquebarica*.

Species 391. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEMIRUGATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenuiusculâ, pallidè fulvescente, striis incrementi lineisque impressis concentricis supernè usque ad peripheriam anfractûs ultimi subdecussatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo magno, inflato; aperturâ lunato-subovali; peristomate simplici, obtuso, margine columellari dilatato, umbilicum fere tegente.*

THE HALF-WRINKLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globose, rather thin, light fulvous, subdecussated as far as the periphery of the last whorl with impressed lines and striæ of growth; whorls five, rather convex, the last large, inflated; aperture lunar-suboval; lip simple, obtuse, columellar margin dilated, almost covering the umbilicus.

Galaxias semirugata, Beck, Index, p. 42.

Helix globulus, Chemnitz (not of Müller).

Hab. Carnatic, Hindoostan.

Very closely allied to the preceding species, from which it differs chiefly in being of a more swollen globular form and of lighter growth.

Species 392. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MADERASPATANA. *Hel. testâ angustissimè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, striato-rugosâ, pallidè rufâ, albo cinctâ et lentiginosâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo subinflato; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, ad umbilicum subincrassato, reflexo.*

THE MADERASPATAN HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, striately wrinkled, pale red, banded and freckled with white; whorls five to six, slightly convex, the last a little inflated; aperture oblique, lunar-oval; lip simple, rather thickened and reflected at the umbilicus.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 67.

Helix Pondicherriensis, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Maderaspatan, Neilgherries, India.

Characterized by a pale rust-red tinge of colouring, sprinkled irregularly with white freckles, and encircled by a narrow white band at the periphery.

Species 393. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SAULIÆ. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidiusculâ, obliquè striatâ, fulvidâ, medio fasciâ angustâ unicâ, suturis rufo-marginatis ornatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, vix convexiusculis, ultimo basi subplanato, anticè subitò deflexo, circa umbilicum angustum pervium rufo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate breviter reflexo, incrassato, purpureo-castaneo, marginibus conniventibus, callo tenui junctis, columellari purpureo-castaneo, valdè dilatato, umbilicum fere occultante.*

SAUL'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, rather solid, obliquely striated, fulvous, with a single narrow band round the middle, sutures red-edged; spire short, obtuse; whorls four, slightly convex, last whorl rather flat at the base, suddenly deflected in front, reddish around the umbilicus which is narrow and open; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip thickened, shortly reflected, purple-chestnut, margins approximating, joined by a thin callosity, columellar margin purple-chestnut, much dilated, almost covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 72.

Hab. ——?

A very characteristic species, but not yet known in sufficiently good condition, to describe the colouring accurately.

Species 394. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRANQUEBARICA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globosâ, crassâ, distinctè striatâ, lineis obsoletis supernè decussatâ, albidâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate subincrassato, marginibus convergentibus, columellari calloso, reflexo.*

THE TRANQUEBAR HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globose, thick, distinctly striated, decussated round the upper part with obsolete lines, whitish; spire but little raised; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last descending in front; aperture lunar-oval; lip rather thickened, margins approximating, columellar margin callous, reflected.

FABRICIUS, Pfeiffer, Monog. Helic. viv. vol. i. p. 41.

Galaxias Tranquebarica, Beck.

Hab. Tranquebar.

It is extremely doubtful whether this and *H. vitellina* are not different states of the same species.

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Sowerby, del. et lith.

Reeve & Nichols, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXVI.

Species 395. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LIGULATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, supernè longitudinaliter striatâ, minutè decussatâ, subtus glabrâ, albâ, fasciâ unicâ, latiusculâ, luteâ, supra peripheriam cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, planulis, ultimo basi convexo; aperturâ irregulariter lunato-ellipticâ; peristomate simplici, margine dextro recto, columellari reflexiusculo, cum basali angulum obsoletum formante.*

THE TIED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, longitudinally striated at the upper part, minutely decussated, smooth beneath, white, encircled by a single rather broad yellowish band above the periphery; whorls five, rather flattened, last whorl convex at the base; aperture irregularly lunar-elliptical; lip simple, right margin straight, columellar margin somewhat reflected, forming an obsolete angle with the basal margin.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 34. f. 2.

Hab. Bengal.

The broad yellowish band, which is a characteristic feature of this species, rests, so to speak, upon the suture, and is darker in colour as it approaches the apex.

Species 396. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JAVANICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, supernè confertim costulato-striatâ, basi sublævigatâ, lutescente-corneâ, fasciis angustis rufis zonatâ, duabus ad peripheriam approximatis, tertiâ ad suturam; spirâ brevi; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo subcarinato, carinâ anticè evanescente; areâ umbilicali rufâ; aperturâ subangulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, margine columellari ad umbilicum pervium breviter dilatato, reflexiusculo.*

THE JAVA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, closely rib-like striated at the upper part, rather smooth at the base, yellowish-horny, zoned with three narrow red bands, two near the periphery and the third at the suture; spire short; whorls six, rather flat, the last slightly keeled, keel vanishing in front; umbilical area red; aperture rather angularly lunar; lip simple, straight, columellar margin shortly dilated and somewhat reflected at the umbilicus, which is open.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. viii. p. 45.
Helix Javanensis, Férussac.

Hab. Java.

Of the two central bands which characterize this species, one is immediately above the keel and one below it. The area of the umbilicus is particularly dark-coloured.

Species 397. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LÆVIPES. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, sinistrali, suborbiculatâ, depressiusculâ, tenuiusculâ, subcarinatâ, striis incrementi distinctis lineisque spiralibus nonnullis sub lente decussatâ, albidâ, fasciis tribus rufo-fuscis cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, subplanulatis; aperturâ parvulâ, subobliquâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari reflexiusculo.*

THE LEFT-HANDED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, sinistral nearly orbicular, somewhat depressed, rather thin, slightly keeled, decussated beneath the lens with distinct striæ of growth and a few spiral lines, whitish, encircled with three red-brown bands; whorls four to five, rather flattish; aperture somewhat small, rather oblique, lunar; lip simple, acute, columellar margin a little reflected.

MULLER, Hist. verm. terr. et fluv. vol. ii. p. 22.
Helix trifasciata, Chemnitz.
Helix spadicea, Gmelin.

Hab. Malabar. Tranquebar.

The two central bands of this species, which is always reversed, are broader and wider apart than in the preceding.

Species 398. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RAVIDA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenui, corneâ, pellucidâ, striis longitudinalibus et transversis obsoletè decussatâ; spirâ breviter conoideâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo ventroso; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari arcuato, dilatato, fornicato-reflexo, umbilicum semioccultante.*

THE TAWNY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globose, thin, horny, transparent, obsoletely decussated with longitudinal and transverse striæ; spire shortly conoid, rather sharp; whorls from five to six, rather convex.

the last ventricose; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, acute, columellar margin arched, dilated, reflected in a vaulted manner, half-covering the umbilicus.

BENSON, Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. xi. 1842, p. 486.

Hab. Chusan, China.

A light inflated shell, distinguished by a tawny silken aspect, arising from the decussated striæ.

Species 399. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INQUINATA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, tenui, nitidulâ, minutè granulatâ, pellucido-roseâ, opaco-albo lentiginosâ, apicem versus immaculatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo rotundato, obsoletè carinato; aperturâ elliptico-lunari, labro simplici, acuto.*

THE STAINED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly conoid, thin, shining, minutely granuled, transparent rose, freckled with opake white, unspotted towards the apex; whorls five to six, rather flat, last whorl rounded, obsoletely keeled; aperture elliptically lunar, lip simple, acute.

BUSCH, Philippi, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. vol. i. p. 10. pl. 1. f. 4.

Hab. Java.

A depressly conoid form of a delicate transparent rose substance freckled with opake white.

Species 400. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZONULATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, lineis minutissimis decussantibus scabriusculâ, nitidulâ, fulvescente-carneâ, ad peripheriam fasciâ dilutâ albidâ, supernè zonulâ unicâ rufâ angustâ marginatâ, circumdatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo ventroso; columellâ tenui, rubicundâ, callosâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, reflexo, margine columellari dilatato, umbilici locum prorsus tegente, cum basali angulum subdenticulatum formante.*

THE ZONED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, thin, rather roughened with very minute decussating lines, shining, fulvous flesh-colour, encircled with a dilute white band, margined above with a narrow red zone; whorls five, rather convex, the last ventricose; columella thin, ruddy, callous; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, reflected, columellar margin dilated, covering the place of the umbilicus, and forming a slightly denticulated angle with the basal margin.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, p. 67.

Helix Listeri, Férussac.

Helix lemniscata, Lesson.

Hab. New Guinea.

Very closely allied to *H. intorta* of the Philippine Islands.

Species 401. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MANDARINA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, turbinato-globosâ, solidâ, striatâ, castaneâ; spirâ elatâ, conoideâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo pallidè cingulato, interdum medio subangulato; suturâ profundâ; aperturâ latè rotundato-lunari; peristomate subincrassato, margine supero vix expanso, basali et columellari dilatato, arcuato, corneo.*

THE MANDARIN HELIX. Shell imperforated, turbinately globose, solid, striated, chestnut; spire raised, conoid, obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, convex, the last palely banded, sometimes slightly angled round the middle; suture deep; aperture broadly rotundately lunar; lip rather thickened, upper margin slightly expanded, basal and columellar margins dilated, arched, flesh-coloured.

GRAY, Zool. Beechey's Voyage, p. 143. pl. 38. f. 3.

Hab. Loo-Choo Islands.

It is a characteristic feature in this, being a dark chestnut shell, that the lip and apex are of a delicate flesh tint.

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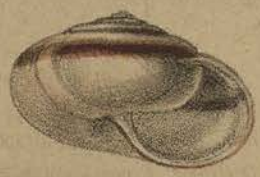

408.

Sowerby del. et lith.

Reeve & Nicholls imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXVII.

Species 402. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANTIQUA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, globoso-acuminatâ, lævigatâ, albâ; spirâ elatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, obliquè tenuistriatis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ obliquè orbiculari; peristomate lato, effuso-reflexo, marginibus conniventibus, columellari dilatato, latè appresso, umbilicum occultante.*

THE ANTIQUE HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, globosely acuminated, smooth, white; spire raised; whorls four to five, convex, obliquely finely striated, the last rounded; aperture obliquely orbicular; lip broad, effused, reflected, with the margins approximated, columellar margin dilated, broadly appressed, concealing the umbilicus.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Mollusca, p. 61. pl. 16. f. 1.

Hab. Unsang, Borneo.

An elegantly convoluted uncoloured species, found by Capt. Sir Edward Belcher at the above-named locality among loose stones.

Species 403. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX KNYSNAENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globosâ, solidiusculâ, costulato-striatâ, sericinâ, corneo-olivaceâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato, basi nitidissimo; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari dilatato.*

THE KNYSNA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globose, rather solid, rib-like striated, silken, horny-olive; spire short, obtuse; whorls four, rather convex, the last inflated, very shining at the base; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, columellar margin dilated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 131.

Hab. Knysna, Cape of Good Hope.

The rib-like striæ of this species are developed with remarkable neatness and regularity near the apex.

Species 404. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONNIVENS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, obliquè creberrimè tenuistriatâ, corneo-stramineâ, fasciâ rufo-fuscescente ad peripheriam cingulatâ, spiræ suturis impressis; anfractibus sex, plano-convexis, ultimo obsoletè carinato; umbilico subperspectivo; aperturâ circulari; peristomate intus incrassato, parum reflexo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE CONNIVING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, obliquely very closely finely striated, horny-straw colour, encircled round the periphery with a light red-brown band, sutures of the spire impressed; whorls six, flatly convex, the last obsoletely keeled; umbilicus subperspective; aperture circular; lip thickened inwardly, but little reflected, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 130.

Hab. Loo-Choo Islands.

The sutures of the spire are sufficiently impressed to show the peripheric band throughout.

Species 405. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NOULETI. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, conico-depressâ, purpureo-castaneâ, lucidâ, longitudinaliter et obliquè striatâ, striis obliquis subplicatis, subtus depressâ, nitidiore; anfractibus quinque ad sex, depresso-convexis; spirâ exsertiusculâ, obtusâ; aperturâ obliquâ, labio acuto, margine columellari subincrassato, carneo, umbilicum minimum occultante aut subocculante.*

NOULET'S HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, conically depressed, purple-chestnut, lucid, longitudinally and obliquely striated, oblique striæ subplicate, depressed and more shining beneath; whorls five to six, depressly convex; spire but little exserted, obtuse; aperture oblique, lip sharp, columellar margin somewhat thickened, flesh-coloured, concealing or nearly concealing the very small umbilicus.

LE GUILLON, Revue zool. Soc. Cuv. 1842, p. 137.

Hab. Feejee Islands.

A dark purple-chestnut shell, covered towards the base with a peculiar livid greenish porcellanous coating.

Fig. 406. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured from Mr. Cuming's collection, where it has the names *H. Koreana*, Pfr. and *H. Herrmanseni* attached to it, proves to be a variety of *H. connivens*, represented at Fig. 404.

Species 407. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LEUCOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subobliquè productâ, subconspicuè striatâ, pallidè stramineâ, aurantio-castaneo latifasciatâ, juxta suturas peculiariter lacteâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractitibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo anticè descendente; umbilico subamplo, pervio; aperturâ transversè lunari; peristomate latè reflexo, albo, marginibus conniventibus, basali obscurè dentato.*

THE WHITE-MOUTH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, rather obliquely produced, somewhat conspicuously striated, pale straw-colour, broadly banded with orange-chestnut, peculiarly milk-white next the sutures; spire obtuse; whorls five, flattened, the last descending in front; umbilicus rather large, open; aperture transversely lunar; lip reflected, white, margins approximating, basal margin obscurely toothed.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Mollusca, p. 16. pl. 16. f. 3.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Belcher.

Intermediate in its characters between *H. zonalis* and *sepulchralis*. Peculiarly milk-white next the sutures.

Species 408. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPIRALIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, pallidè stramineâ, nitente, striis radiantibus crebris, interdum obsoletis, sculptâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, depresso-convexiusculis, supernè infimo medio fasciâ castaneâ ornato; umbilico angustissimo, profundo; aperturâ semiovatâ, labro acuto, ad umbilicum vix reflexo.*

THE SPIRAL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, pale straw-colour, shining, sculptured with close-set radiating striæ, which are sometimes obsolete; spire obtuse; whorls five, depressly convex, the lowest encircled round the middle with a chestnut band; umbilicus very narrow, deep; aperture semi-ovate, lip acute, scarcely reflected at the umbilicus.

LE GUILLON, Revue zool. Soc. Cuv. 1845, p. 188.

Hab. Arrow Island.

This species approximates also to *H. connivens*, but may be readily distinguished by its less thickened lip and smaller umbilicus.

409.

410. a.

410. b.

411.

412. a.

412. b.

413.

Sowerby del et lith.

Frederic Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXVIII.

Species 409. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ORIENTALIS. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, utrinque convexâ, supra spadiceâ, creberrimè striatâ, infra corneâ, lævigatâ, politâ, vix pellucidâ; anfractibus septem, convexis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ transversè lunari, labro simplici, introrsum subincrassato.*

THE ORIENTAL HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, orbicular, convex on both sides, fawn-colour and very closely striated above, horny, smooth, and polished beneath, scarcely transparent; whorls seven, convex, the last obtusely keeled; aperture transversely lunar, lip simple, rather thickened inwardly.

GRAY, Annals of Philosophy, 1825, vol. ix. p. 412.

Hab. East Indies?

There is a characteristic contrast of colour in this species, the upper surface being of a bright reddish-fawn tint, densely striated, and the lower of a subtransparent polished olive.

Species 410. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BOIVINI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subtrochiformi, obliquè minutissimè striatâ, nitidâ, albidâ, fasciis nigro-fuscis variè cinctâ; spirâ conicâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè descendente, basi subplanato, dilutè rufescente; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; columellâ perobliquâ, latâ, strictâ, albâ, supra depresso-planulatâ; peristomate subincrassato, brevissimè reflexo, albo, aurantio-marginato.*

BOIVIN'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat Trochus-shaped, obliquely very minutely striated, shining, whitish, variously encircled with black-brown bands; spire conical, rather sharp; whorls five, rather convex, last whorl descending in front, rather flattened at the base, tinged with red; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; columella very oblique, broad, drawn out, white, depressly flattened above; lip rather thickened, very shortly reflected, white, edged with orange.

PETIT, Revue zool. Soc. Cuv. 1841, p. 184.

Hab. Solomon's Islands.

An exquisitely painted porcelain-like shell, very distinct from any other species.

Fig. 411. (Mus. Cuming.)

For description of this species, *Helix bistrialis*, see Pl. LXXXVI. The shell here figured has but one coloured stria, and is Pfeiffer's var. β. Subsequently he described it as a distinct species with the name *H. Ceylanica*.

Species 412. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VITTATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, striatâ, albidâ, fusco et luteo variè fasciatâ; spirâ brevi, apice sæpe nigricante; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo basi convexo, anticè descendente; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus cum fauce fusco-nigricante; peristomate labiato, expanso, marginibus conniventibus callo junctis, columellari dilatato, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE FILLETED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, striated, whitish, variously banded with brown and yellow; spire short, often blackish at the apex; whorls five, flattened, the last convex at the base, descending in front; aperture lunar-oval, brown-black; lip thickened, expanded, margins approximating, joined by a callosity, columellar margin dilated, half-covering the umbilicus.

MULLER, Hist. verm. terr. et fluv. vol. ii. p. 76.

Helix Spinolæ, Villa.

Helix zonula, Wood.

Hab. Ceylon, Malabar, &c.

Whatever may be the absence or variety of painting on the outer surface of this species, the inner is always characterized by a very rich dark chocolate-brown colouring.

Species 413. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RIVOLII. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, oblongo-discoideâ, peculiariter compressâ, supernè plano-concavâ, costato-striatâ, rufo-olivaceâ, subtus lævigatâ, nitidâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, ultimo paululum descendente; umbilico peramplo, perspectivo; aperturâ perobliquâ, subquadrato, subtubæformi; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, marginibus callo albido, lamellam validam intrantem emittente, junctis.*

Rivoli's Helix. Shell very broadly umbilicated, oblong-discoid, peculiarly compressed, flatly concave at the upper part, rib-like striated, reddish-olive, smooth and shining beneath; whorls five, rounded, the last a little descending; umbilicus very large, perspective; aperture very oblique, somewhat square, rather trumpet-shaped; lip thickened, reflected, margins joined by a whitish callosity emitting a strong entering lamella.

Deshayes, Encyclopédie Méthodique, vol. ii. p. 208.

Helix carabinata, Férussac.

Hab. Ceylon.

Of a peculiar discoid growth, concave on both sides and singularly distortedly compressed.

414.

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420.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Frederic Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXIX.

Species 414. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SQUALUS. *Hel. testâ ampliter umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenui, corneâ, undique minutissimè scabrâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo magno, ventricoso; aperturâ magnâ, lunari; peristomate tenui, acuto, reflexo, columellam fere tegente.*

THE DIRTY HELIX. Shell largely umbilicated, globose, thin, horny, very minutely scabrous throughout; whorls five, last whorl large, ventricose; aperture large, lunar; lip thin, acute, reflected, almost covering the columella.

HINDS, Voyage of the Sulphur, Moll. p. 55. pl. 19. f. 12.

Hab. Port Carteret, New Ireland.

Characterized throughout by a minute scabrous granular sculpture, a prominently effused lip, and an open perspective umbilicus.

Species 415. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARGILLACEA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, diaphanâ, corneo-rufescente; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato, anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate latè expanso, breviter reflexo, marginibus approximatis, columellari dilatato, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE CLAY HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, somewhat globose, diaphanous, horny-red; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last inflated, suddenly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip broadly expanded, shortly reflected, margins approximated, columellar margin dilated, half-covering the umbilicus.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 26. f. 1, 2.

Hab. Island of Timor.

This species, though diaphanous, is rather of firm structure. It is of an uniform reddish-clay colour.

Species 416. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STRANGEI. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, nitente, supernè confertim tenuissimè costulato-striatâ, olivaceo-corneâ, lineis subtilibus decussatâ, infernè lævigatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo declivi, basi rotundato; aperturâ subobliquâ, lunari-ovali; peristomate simplici, tenui, marginibus conspicuè conniventibus.*

STRANGE'S HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, thin, shining, closely very finely rib-like striated at the upper part, and decussated with fine lines, smooth at the lower; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls five, rather convex, the last slanting, rounded at the base; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip simple, thin, margins conspicuously approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1848. p. 109.

Hab. Brisbane Water, New South Wales; Strange.

A thin shining olive-horny species, finely sculptured above and smooth beneath, with a deep open umbilicus.

Species 417. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CORIARIA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidâ, ruditer rugosâ et subtilissimè granulatâ, lætè castaneâ; spirâ latè conoideâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subdeflexo; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate recto, obtuso, marginibus distantibus, columellari declivi, incrassato-reflexo, supernè in laminam triangularem, umbilicum fere occultantem dilatato.*

THE TANNED HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, depressly globose, solid, rudely rough and very finely granulated, light chestnut; spire broadly conoid, obtuse at the apex; whorls five, rather convex, the last slightly deflected in front; aperture rotundately lunar; lip straight, obtuse, margins distant, columellar margin slanting, thickly reflected, dilated into a triangular lamina, almost covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847. p. 145.

Hab. Ceylon?

A somewhat rough light chestnut species, resembling *H. argillacea* in form.

Species 418. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POIRETIANA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, coniformi, obliquè tenuistriatâ, albidâ, fuscescente pallidè tinctâ; spirâ elevatâ, apice subpapillari; anfractibus septem, plano-convexis, ultimo ad peripheriam obtusè angulato, fasciâ fuscâ interruptâ obscurè cingulatâ; aperturâ parviusculâ, subquadratâ; peristomate simplici, intus paululum incrassato, marginibus subconniventibus, columellari latè tenuè reflexo et dilatato, umbilicum omnino tegente.*

POIRET'S HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, cone-shaped, obliquely finely striated, whitish, faintly tinged with light brown; spire raised, somewhat papillary at the apex; whorls seven, flatly convex, last whorl obtusely angled at the periphery, and obscurely encircled with an interrupted brown band; aperture rather small, somewhat square; lip simple, a little thickened within, margins rather approximating, columellar margin broadly thinly reflected and dilated, entirely covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Port Essington, Australia.

An elevated cone-shaped species, not distinguished by any peculiarity of marking.

Species 419. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GAERTNERIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, coniformi, solidiusculâ, obliquè confertim plicato-striatâ, sordidè albidâ aut fulvescente; spirâ elevatâ, apice subpapillari; anfractibus septem, subangustis, plano-convexis, ultimo ad peripheriam obtusè angulato, lineâ tenui rufâ conspicuè cingulato, basi planulato; umbilico angusto, subprofundo; aperturâ transversè quadratâ; peristomate albo, calloso, reflexo, margine columellari dilatato, purpureo-violaceo.*

GAERTNER'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, cone-shaped, rather solid, obliquely closely plicately striated, dirty white or pale fulvous; spire elevated, somewhat papillary at the apex; whorls seven, rather narrow, flatly convex, last whorl obtusely angled at the periphery, conspicuously encircled with a fine red line, rather flat at the base; aperture transversely square; lip white, callous, reflected, columellar margin dilated, purple-violet.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Night Island, North Australia (on trunks and branches of a *Bombax*); Macgillivray.

Another elevated cone-shaped species, in which the last whorl is encircled with a strongly painted red thread-like line, while the columellar margin, which is reflected over the umbilicus, is stained with a characteristic purple-violet blotch.

Species 420. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX IMMACULATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, tenui, globosâ, obliquè tenuistriatâ, albidâ, semipellucidâ, epidermide tenui corneâ partim indutâ; spirâ subconoideâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, plano-convexis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ lunato-orbiculari; peristomate tenui, parum reflexo.*

THE UNSPOTTED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, thin, globose, obliquely finely striated, whitish, semitransparent, partially covered with a thin horny epidermis; spire subconoid; whorls five to six, flatly convex, last whorl obtusely keeled; aperture lunately orbicular; lip thin, but little reflected.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 62. pl. 16. f. 5.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

A semitransparent white, horn-clad shell, with an obscure ring-like keel round the periphery of the last whorl.

421.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

Frederic Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXX.

Species 421. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TYPINSANA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, obliquè plicato-striatâ, fusco-olivaceâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, angustis, plano-convexis, ultimo rotundato, fasciâ albidâ cingulato; umbilico pervio, perspectivo; aperturâ parviusculâ, subcirculari; peristomate reflexo, carneo, marginibus valdè conniventibus.*

THE TYPINSAN HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressly orbicular, subdiscoid, obliquely plicately striated, brownish-olive; spire obtuse; whorls six to seven, narrow, flatly convex, last whorl rounded, encircled with a whitish band; umbilicus open, perspective; aperture rather small, nearly circular; lip reflected, flesh-coloured, margins nearly approximating.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 60. pl. 14. f. 3 *a*, *b*.

Hab. Island of Ty-pin-san, Meiacoshima Group (under decayed leaves in the pine-woods); Adams.

Of this *Solarium*-like form there are three distinct species in the centre column of the present plate.

Species 422. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, trochiformi, tenui, striatâ, citrinâ, epidermide fulvâ fasciatim obductâ; spirâ conicâ, acutâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo acutè carinato, basi convexiusculo; columellâ obliquè descendente, dilatatâ; aperturâ subrhombeâ; peristomate simplici, latè expanso, margine columellari dilatato, arcuatim reflexo, umbilicum occultante, nec obtegente.*

THE WELCOME HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, trochus-shaped, thin, striated, lemon-coloured, covered with a fulvous-banded epidermis; spire conical, sharp; whorls five, rather flat, the last sharply keeled, rather convex at the base; columella descending obliquely, dilated; aperture sub-rhomboid; lip simple, broadly expanded, columellar margin dilated, arcuately reflected, concealing but not covering the umbilicus.

Carocolla grata, Michelin, Mag. de Zool. 1831. Moll. pl. 9.
Helix acuta, Quoy and Gaimard.

Hab. Port Dorey, New Guinea; Quoy.

The sharp keel of this interesting and rare species is edged with opake white, which on the spire is faintly seen in the place of the suture.

Species 423. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DICTYOIDES. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subtenticulari, obliquè plicato-striatâ, tenuiculâ, diaphanâ, pallidè corneâ, fusco subtiliter reticulatâ, maculis castaneis juxta suturam et carinam ornatâ; spirâ latè conoideâ; anfractibus septem, vix convexiusculis, ultimo acutè carinato, anticè non descendente; aperturâ subverticali, depressâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari breviter dilatato, basali sinuoso, reflexiusculo.*

THE NET-LIKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, somewhat lens-shaped, obliquely plicately striated, very thin, diaphanous, pale horny, finely reticulated with brown and ornamented next the suture and keel with chestnut blotches; spire broadly conoid; whorls seven, rather convex, the last sharply keeled, not descending in front; aperture subvertical, depressed, lunar; lip simple, columellar margin shortly dilated, basal margin sinuous and slightly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846. p. 111.

Hab. New Guinea; Ince.

Curious, blotched throughout with irregular straggling chestnut spots next the keel and suture.

Species 424. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VERMIS. *Hel. testâ latissimè et profundè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, plano-depressâ, pallidè fulvescente; spirâ convexo-planâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, angustis, ultimo obtusè carinato, basi rotundato; aperturâ circulari, marginibus conniventibus; peristomate tenui, leviter reflexo.*

THE WORM HELIX. Shell very broadly and deeply umbilicated, discoid, depressed, pale fulvous; spire convexly flattened; whorls seven to eight, narrow, last whorl obtusely keeled, rounded at the base; aperture circular, margins approximating; lip thin, slightly reflected.

Hab. Meiacoshima Group.

This species, which is certainly distinct from *H. Typin-*

sana, being very much broader and more depressly convoluted, was collected in the Samarang, but not described in the Zoology of that voyage.

Species 425. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DUNNIÆ. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, fuscâ, carinatâ, irregulariter granulato-striatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, planulatis, ultimo anticè paululum descendente, basi convexo, circa umbilicum infundibuliformem compresso; aperturâ perobliquâ, irregulari, transversè oblongâ, latere effusâ; peristomate simplici, margine supero depresso, antrorsum dilatato, columellari breviter reflexo.*

DUNN'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, brown, keeled, irregularly granularly striated; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls four, rather flattened, last whorl descending a little in front, convex at the base, compressed around the umbilicus, which is funnel-shaped; aperture very oblique, irregular, transversely oblong, effused at the side; lip simple, upper margin depressed, dilated towards the front, columellar margin shortly reflected.

GRAY, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1841, p. 317.

Hab. New Zealand.

The surface of this shell is peculiarly minutely cross-grained, and the suture is curiously impressed.

Species 426. (Mus. Cuming.)

For description of this species, *H. regalis*, see Plate XCVI., this specimen being an abnormal variety of the typical example there figured.

Species 427. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHINENSIS. *Hel. testâ latissimè et profundè umbilicatâ, striatâ, nitidâ, subpellucidâ, supernè pallidè fulvescente, basi albidâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, apice non obtusatâ; anfractibus octo, convexis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo priores paulo superante, basi vix latiore; aperturâ parvulâ, obliquâ, lunato-circulari; peristomate albo, reflexo, marginibus approximatis.*

THE CHINA HELIX. Shell very broadly and deeply umbilicated, striated, shining, subpellucid, pale fulvous at the upper part, whitish at the base; spire scarcely raised, not obtuse at the apex; whorls eight, convex, increasing slowly, the last but little larger than the preceding, scarcely broader at the base; aperture rather small, oblique, lunar-circular; lip white, reflected, margins approximating.

PHILIPPI, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. vol. ii. p. 9. pl. 6. f. 1.

Hab. China.

Of the same peculiar discoid and largely umbilicated type as *H. vermis* and *Typinsana*, between which species it is about intermediate in its characters.

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434.

Sowerby, del et lith.

Frederic Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXXI.

Species 428. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ELEGANTISSIMA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, plano-orbiculari, valdè depressâ, subpellucidâ, pallidè stramineâ, obliquè subtilissimè plicato-striatâ; anfractibus septem, planatis, ultimo acutissimè carinato, carinâ albâ, peculiariter serrulato; umbilico pervio, perspectivo; aperturâ trigono-ovatâ; peristomate subincrassato, reflexo, albo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE VERY ELEGANT HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, flatly orbicular, very depressed, rather transparent, pale straw-colour, obliquely very finely plicately striated; whorls seven, flattened, last whorl very sharply keeled, keel white, peculiarly finely serrated; umbilicus open, perspective; aperture triangularly ovate; lip rather thickened, reflected, white, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Mus. Cuming.

Hab. ——?

This very delicate species is characterized in a manner extremely curious. The finely plicated striæ become developed at their extremity on the keel into a fine serrated fringe, which is seen in the place of the suture throughout the spire.

Species 429. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NOVÆ-HIBERNIÆ. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, carinatâ, obliquè ruguloso-striatâ, tenui, fulvescente, ad carinam lineâ rufâ cinctâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo basi convexiore, sublævigato, lineis concentricis obsoletè decussato; aperturâ lunari, intus nitidâ; peristomate recto, obtuso, margine columellari subincrassato.*

THE NEW IRELAND HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, keeled, obliquely striated in a wrinkled manner, thin, fulvous, encircled with a red line at the keel; whorls six, rather convex, the last more convex and smoother at the base, obsoletely decussated with concentric lines; aperture lunar, shining within; lip straight, obtuse, columellar margin rather thickened.

QUOY and GAIMARD, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Zool. vol. ii. p. 124. pl. 10. f. 14–17.

Hab. Port Carteret, New Ireland.

The red-brown line which encircles this species at the periphery, is faintly seen in the sutures of the spire.

Species 430. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RESPLENDENS. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, depressâ, glaberrimâ, lucidâ, tenui, pellucidâ, lutescente-corneâ; spirâ vix prominulâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo regulariter aucto, basi convexo, medio profundè impresso; aperturâ fere verticali, depressâ, latâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari perobliquè descendente.*

THE RESPLENDENT HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, depressed, very smooth, shining, thin, pellucid, yellowish-horny; spire but little prominent; whorls six to seven, rather convex, increasing slowly, the last regularly enlarged, convex at the base, deeply impressed in the middle; aperture almost vertical, depressed, broad, lunar; lip simple, acute, columellar margin descending very obliquely.

PHILIPPI, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1846, p. 192.

Hab. Burmah; Philippi.

This transparent horny shell has very much the appearance of a *Vitrina*. The upper part of the whorls is faintly plicately striated next the suture.

Species 431. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRICOLOR. *Hel. testâ lenticulari-conoideâ, tenui, carinatâ, undique confertim concentricè striatâ, hyalinâ, supernè lineis albis et ad suturam fasciâ albâ castaneo-punctatâ ornatâ; spirâ brevi, conoideâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo carinâ albâ lineis castaneis marginatâ et articulatâ munito, supernè et ad carinam subitò deflexo, basi juxta columellam subgibbo; aperturâ angustâ, perobliquâ, subtriangulari; peristomate simplici, castaneo-limbato, margine dextro recto, basali breviter reflexo, columellari perdeclivi, introrsum dilatato, excavato, saturatè castaneo.*

THE TRICOLOURED HELIX. Shell lenticularly conoid, thin, keeled, closely concentrically striated throughout, hyaline, ornamented at the upper part with white lines, and at the suture with a white chestnut-dotted band; spire short, conoid, obtuse at the apex; whorls four, rather flat, the last furnished with a

white keel, edged and reticulated with chestnut lines, suddenly deflected at the upper part and at the keel, slightly gibbous at the base near the columella; aperture narrow, very oblique, somewhat triangular; lip simple, chestnut-edged, right margin straight, basal margin shortly reflected, columellar margin very slanting, dilated inwardly, excavated, dark chestnut.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 129.

Hab. St. Christoval Island, Salomon's Group.

A rather solid pale straw-coloured hyaline shell, encircled with delicate opake-white hair lines, with an opake-white keel at the periphery, marked with chestnut lines and dots. The lip and columella are conspicuously stained with chestnut.

Species 432. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX KURRI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, punctis distantibus sub lente scabriusculâ, diaphanâ, corneo-albidâ, fasciâ angustâ rufâ ornatâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, primis convexiusculis, ultimo sensim descendente, utrinque subplano, anticè subconstricto; aperturâ obliquâ, subtriangulari-lunari; peristomate simplici, tenui, marginibus conniventibus, supero latè expanso, basali reflexo, columellari brevi, triangulatim dilatato.*

KURR'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, slightly roughened beneath the lens with distant punctures, diaphanous, horny-white, ornamented with a narrow red band; spire flat; whorls four to five, the first rather convex, the last gradually descending, slightly flattened on both sides, rather drawn out in front; aperture oblique, somewhat triangularly lunar; lip simple, thin, margins approximating, upper margin broadly expanded, basal margin reflected, columellar margin short, triangularly dilated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1847, p. 228.

Hab. —— ?

In some examples of this species, there is a second faint band a little below the first.

Species 433. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONSPERSULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, turbinatâ, striatulâ, opacâ, tenuiusculâ, stramineâ vel cinnamomeâ, punctis albis confertissimè conspersâ; spirâ conoideâ, apice obtusiusculâ, nigricante; suturâ mediocri, castaneo-marginatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo subangulato, basi planiusculo; columellâ obliquâ, subarcuatâ, subexcavatâ, albâ, castaneo-marginatâ; aperturâ amplâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, breviter expanso.*

THE FINELY SPRINKLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, turbinated, finely striated, opake, rather thin, pale straw or cinnamon-coloured, very closely sprinkled with white dots; spire conoid, rather obtuse and blackish at the apex; suture middling, edged with chestnut; whorls six, rather convex, the last slightly angled, rather flat at the base; columella oblique, slightly arched, rather hollow, white, chestnut-edged; aperture large, lunar-oval; lip simple, shortly expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 124.

Hab. —— ?

The delicate white dots which characterize this shell are quite superficial, composed of hydrophanous epidermis. Unlikely as it may appear, this species runs very closely into varieties of *H. fusco-cincta*, from Jamaica.

Species 434. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GREENWOODII. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, aperturam versus obliquè productâ, obliquè confertissimè corrugato-striatâ, olivaceâ; spirâ obtusè depressâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis, ultimo medio peculiariter diagonaliter plicato, circa umbilicum angulato; aperturâ lunari-ovali; peristomate simplici, marginibus conniventibus.*

GREENWOOD'S HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, obliquely produced towards the aperture, obliquely very closely striated in a wrinkled manner, olive; spire obtusely depressed; whorls four, flatly convex, the last peculiarly diagonally plicated in the middle, angled around the umbilicus; aperture lunar-oval; lip simple, margins approximating.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 165.

Hab. New Zealand.

An interesting species, of the same peculiar typical character as *H. Dunniæ*, Sp. 425, from which it differs mainly in having a larger umbilicus, though the shell is smaller, and in having several folds ranging diagonally about the periphery of the last whorl.

Helix, Pl. LXXXII.

435.

436. a.

436. b.

437.

438. a.

438. b.

439.

440. a

440. b.

441.

Frederic Reeve, imp

HELIX.

PLATE LXXXII.

Species 435. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PROCUMBENS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, discoideâ, tenui, subtiliter striatâ, pallidè corneâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor, subplanulatis, ultimo anticè deflexo, basi inflato, circa umbilicum latum perspectivum subcompresso; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate effuso, marginibus subcontiguis, supero latè expanso, basali reflexo.*

THE BENDING HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, thin, finely striated, pale horny; spire flat; whorls four, rather flattened, last whorl deflected in front, inflated at the base, rather compressed around the perspective umbilicus; aperture very oblique, nearly circular; lip effused, margins almost contiguous, upper margin broadly expanded, basal margin reflected.

GOULD, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S. vol. iv. p. 453. pl. 24. f. 1.

Hab. Tavoy, Burmah.

A horny, discoid species, largely umbilicated, with a round effused trumpet-shaped aperture.

Species 436. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX REFUGA. *Hel. testâ sinistrorsâ, latissimè umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, supernè planâ, basi concavâ, solidulâ, obliquè minutè rugatâ et supernè concentricè striatâ, albâ, epidermide deciduâ flavescente-corneâ indutâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, angustis, ultimo anticè perdeflexo, basi subangulato; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunari; peristomate breviter et abruptè reflexo, albo-calloso, marginibus laminâ medio elevatâ lamellam transversam intrantem emittente.*

THE FLYING BACK HELIX. Shell sinistral, very broadly umbilicated, discoid, flat at the upper part, concave beneath, rather solid, obliquely finely wrinkled and concentrically striated, white, covered with a deciduous yellowish-horny epidermis; whorls six to seven, narrow, last whorl considerably deflected in front, slightly angled at the base; aperture very oblique, lunar; lip shortly and abruptly reflected, white, callous, margins joined by a lamina, raised in the middle, and emitting a transverse lamina which enters the aperture.

GOULD, Philippi, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. vol. iii. p. 2. pl. 10. f. 4.

Hab. Burmah.

Of a more discoid form than the preceding species, very widely umbilicated, with a characteristic transverse lamina on the body-whorl within the aperture.

Species 437. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LEPTOGRAMMA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenui, striatâ, lineis impressis, concentricis, confertis sculptâ, carneo-albidâ, fasciis angustis rufis ornatâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato, anticè breviter descendente; aperturâ vix obliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate albo, breviter expanso, marginibus callo tenuissimo diffuso junctis, columellari valdè dilatato, albo, nitido, reflexo, umbilicum semioccultante.*

THE DELICATELY PAINTED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globose, thin, striated, sculptured with close-set concentric impressed lines, flesh-white, ornamented with three to four narrow red bands; whorls four to five, rather convex, last whorl inflated, slightly descending in front; aperture a little oblique, rotundately lunar; lip white, shortly expanded, margins joined by a very thin diffused callosity, columellar margin much dilated, white, shining, reflected, half-covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 127.

Hab. South Australia.

A light globose shell, encircled round the middle and upper part with three to four delicately painted brown-red bands.

Species 438. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CAMPBELLI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculatâ, utrinque convexâ, supernè confertim rugoso-striatâ, striis spiralibus leviter decussatâ, pallidè brunneâ, fasciâ unicâ pallidâ supra peripheriam ornatâ; spirâ conoideâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo medio angulato, basi lævigatiore, nitidâ, columellâ brevi, obliquâ, subincrassatâ; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate tenui, acuto.*

CAMPBELL'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicular, con-

vex on both sides, closely striated in a wrinkled manner on the upper part, faintly decussated with spiral striæ, pale brown, with a single pale band above the periphery; spire conoid, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather flat, last whorl angled in the middle, smoother and shining beneath; columella short, oblique, rather thickened; aperture angularly lunar; lip thin, sharp.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 65.

Hab. Phillip Island, Pacific Ocean.

This species is mostly of a dull olive-colour above, and shining chestnut below, the contrast being very significantly marked at the periphery.

Species 439. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FORSTERIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, tenui, undique peculiariter granulatâ, fulvescente, fasciis duabus pallidè rufo-fuscis cingulatâ; spirâ subdepressâ, suturis impressis et subrudè plicatis; umbilico profundo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari breviter dilatato et reflexo, rufo-fusco.*

FORSTER'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, thin, peculiarly granulated throughout, fulvous, encircled by two rather faint red-brown bands; spire somewhat depressed, sutures impressed and rather rudely plicated; umbilicus deep; aperture lunar; lip simple, columellar margin shortly dilated and reflected, red-brown.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Australia.

Characterized by a peculiarly granulated surface, and by the sutures of the spire being finely rudely plicated.

Species 440. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CIRCULUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, solidâ, ruguloso-striatâ, nitidulâ, albâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo subangulato, non descendente; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ obliquâ, parvulâ, lunato-circulari, intus callo circulari coarctatâ; peristomate breviter expanso, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE ORB HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, solid, roughly striated, shining, white; spire but little raised; whorls five to six, convex, the last slightly angled, not descending; umbilicus middling, open; aperture oblique, rather small, lunar-circular, thickened by a circular callosity within; lip shortly expanded, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 76.

Hab. ——?

The aperture of this species is perfectly round, much after the manner of a *Cyclostoma*.

Species 441. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PAPILLATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, solidiusculâ, irregulariter striatâ, opacâ, albidâ, spadiceo-nebulosâ saturatiusque strigatâ et maculatâ; spirâ planâ, apice papillatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo descendente, depresso-rotundato; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-subcirculari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari vix dilatato.*

THE PAPILLATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, subdiscoid, rather solid, irregularly striated, opake-whitish, clouded with fawn-colour, and streaked and spotted of a darker colour; spire flat, papillated at the apex; whorls five, rather flat, the last descending, depressly rounded; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture oblique, lunar-subcircular; lip simple, acute, columellar margin a little dilated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 129.

Hab. ——?

The darker band derives a purplish hue from an overcoating of opake white.

442.

443. a.

443. b.

444.

445. a.

445. b.

446.

447. a.

447. b.

448.

Pr. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXXIII.

Species 442. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CINNAMOMEA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, nitidâ, diaphanâ, minutissimè et irregulariter striatâ, cinnamomeâ; suturâ mediocri; anfractibus septem, angustis, vix convexiusculis; umbilico parvo, semitecto; aperturâ subobliquâ, semilunari; peristomate simplici, tenui, acuto.*

THE CINNAMON HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressed, thin, shining, diaphanous, very minutely and irregularly striated, cinnamon-coloured; suture middling; whorls seven, narrow, slightly convex; umbilicus small, half-covered; aperture rather oblique, semilunar; lip simple, thin, sharp.

VALENCIENNES, Eydoux, Mag. de Zool. 1838, pl. 116. f. 1.

Hab. Natunas Archipelago, China Sea.

A smooth shining horny species, of a peculiar cinnamon-colour.

Species 443. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TARANAKI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, solidiusculâ, pallidè corneâ, nitidulâ, supernè confertim costulato-striatâ, basi lævore; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo latiore, anticè vix descendente; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ transversè lunato-ovali; peristomate tenui, expanso, intus nitidè albo, margine basali strictiusculo, reflexo, columellari dilatato, patente.*

THE TARANAKI HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather solid, pale horny, shining, closely rib-like striated at the upper part, smoother at the base; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather convex, the last broader, scarcely descending in front; umbilicus middling, open; aperture transversely lunar-oval; lip thin, expanded, shining white within, basal margin rather drawn out, reflected, columellar margin dilated, open.

GRAY, New Zealand, App. pl. 1. f. 6, 7.

Hab. New Zealand. Possession Island, Torres Straits; Ince.

Of a transparent horny texture, sculptured on the upper part with very fine rib-like striæ, which at the base become obsolete.

Species 444. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBLITA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, corneâ, tenui, pellucidâ, supernè conspicuè confertim costulato-striatâ, basi lævore; anfractibus sex, planoconvexis, ultimo carinato; aperturâ transversè lunari; peristomate simplici, tenui, margine columellari vix dilatato.*

THE DEFILED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, horny, thin, transparent, conspicuously closely rib-like striated at the upper part, smoother at the base; whorls six, flatly convex, the last keeled; aperture transversely lunar; lip simple, thin, columellar margin scarcely dilated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. ——?

In this species, which is of a very thin pellucid texture, the striæ are very prominently developed on the upper surface, and, extending over the keel, give it a finely serrated character.

Species 445. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TOURANNENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, corneâ, pellucidâ, supernè irregulariter subtiliter costulato-striatâ, suturâ tenuimarginatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, rotundatis; aperturâ circulari; peristomate simplici, intus incrassato, carneo, marginibus conniventibus, columellari subdilatato.*

THE TOURANN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat globose, horny, transparent, irregularly finely rib-like striated, suture thinly marginated; whorls five to six, rounded; aperture circular; lip simple, thickened within and flesh-tinted, margins approximating, columellar margin rather dilated.

SOULEYET, Revue Zool. Soc. Cuv. 1842. p. 101.

Hab. Cochin-China, Canton.

The lip of this transparent horny species has a callous ring developed inwardly of a delicate flesh-tint.

Species 446. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GARDNERI. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, turbinatâ, solidâ, striis longitudinalibus et spiralibus distantibus decussatâ, nitidâ, castaneâ; spirâ elevatâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo majore, sublævigato, ad peripheriam cingulo albo ornato; aperturâ obliquè lunari, intus albâ; peristomate simplici,*

...margine columellari subincrassato, supernè subdilatato, perforationem fere claudente.

GARDNER's HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, turbinated, solid, decussated with distant longitudinal and spiral striæ, chestnut; spire raised, rather sharp; whorls six to seven, rather convex, the last larger and rather smooth, ornamented with a white band at the periphery; aperture obliquely lunar, white within; lip simple, straight, columellar margin rather thickened, slightly dilated at the upper part, almost closing the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, in Second Edition of Chemnitz Conch. Cab. pl. 112. f. 12, 13.

Hab. Ceylon (in the woods, at 8,000 feet elevation); Gardner.

A dark shining chestnut shell, encircled with a single narrow white band, and beautifully decussately sculptured towards the apex.

Species 447. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COREANICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, subtiliter rugulosâ et malleatâ, juxta suturas albâ, infrà pallidè spadiceo-rufâ, albido plus minus obscurè cingulatâ; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, marginibus conniventibus, columellari breviter dilatato.*

THE COREA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, finely wrinkled and indented, white next the sutures, light fawn-red beneath, more or less obscurely banded with white; aperture lunately circular; lip simple, margins approximating, columellar margin shortly dilated.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 61. pl. 16. f. 2.

Hab. Corean Archipelago.

The common snail of the islands of the Corean Archipelago, where it is eaten by the natives as an ordinary article of food.

Species 448. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INDICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, solidiusculâ, supernè costulato-striatâ, lineis impressis confertim granulato-decussatâ, fulvâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo basi convexiore, lævigato, infra carinam lineis nonnullis impressis concentricis notato; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate recto, albo, margine columellari subincrassato, breviter reflexo.*

THE INDIAN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, rather solid, rib-like striated on the upper part, and closely granulately decussated with impressed lines, fulvous; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last more convex at the base, smooth, marked with a few impressed concentric lines below the keel; aperture angularly lunar; lip straight, white, columellar margin rather thickened, shortly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 66.

Hab. Neilgherries, Hindoostan.

The upper surface of this species is very elaborately sculptured with fine rib-like striæ, which are granulated.

449.

450. a.

450. b.

451.

452. a.

452. b.

453.

454. a.

454. b.

455.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

Fc. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXXIV.

Species 449. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONICOIDES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-conicâ, tenui, fuscescente, vitreâ, subtilissimè striatâ, nitidâ; spirâ pyramidali-elatâ, suturis tenuimarginatis; anfractibus septem, ultimo acutissimè carinato; aperturâ transversè rhomboideâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE CONOID HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly conic, thin, light brown, glassy, very finely striated, shining; spire pyramidally elevated, sutures finely margined; whorls seven, the last very sharply keeled; aperture transversely rhomboid; lip simple, sharp.

METCALFE, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Borneo.

A light brown glassy shell, with a peculiarly elevated spire.

Species 450. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NILAGIRICA. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, depressâ, discoideâ, striatâ, corneo-albidâ, lineâ unicâ rufâ supra peripheriam cinctâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo anticè abruptè deflexo; umbilico anfractum penultimum latè monstrante, medio angusto, pervio; aperturâ parvâ, horizontali, rotundato-ovali; peristomate continuo, albo, effuso, reflexo, marginibus fere junctis.*

THE NEILGHERRY HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, depressed, discoid, striated, horny-white, encircled with a single red line at the periphery; spire rather flat; whorls five, rounded, increasing slowly, the last abruptly deflected in front; umbilicus broadly showing the penultimate whorl, narrow and open in the middle; aperture small, horizontal, rotundately oval; lip continuous, white, effused, reflected, margins almost joined.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 130.

Hab. Neilgherry Hills, Hindoostan.

A species in which the whorls are so widely convoluted, that the shell looks like that of a *Serpula*.

Species 451. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ADUSTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-discoideâ, sub lente minutè punctulatâ; spirâ concavo-planatâ, suturis impressis; anfractibus quinque, ultimo supernè declivi, anticè descendente; umbilico amplo, pervio; aperturâ subtrigono-quadratâ; peristomate reflexo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE ADUST HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely discoid, minutely punctured beneath the lens; spire concavely flattened, sutures impressed; whorls five, the last slanting round the upper part, descending in front; umbilicus large, open; aperture somewhat triangularly square; lip reflected, margins approximating.

HINDS, Moll. Voy. Sulphur, p. 55. pl. 19. f. 11.

Hab. Port Carteret, New Ireland (among the fallen decaying leaves on the shore); Hinds.

The spire of this shell has the appearance of being pressed almost concavely inwards.

Species 452. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HONESTA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, lævigatâ, subvitreâ, nitidè castaneâ, suturis pallidioribus; anfractibus sex, plano-convexis, ultimo obsoletè obtusè carinato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE NEAT HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, orbicular, smooth, somewhat glassy, shining chestnut, sutures rather paler; whorls six, flatly convex, last whorl obsoletely obtusely keeled; aperture lunar; lip simple, sharp.

GOULD (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. Burmah.

A shining, dark chestnut, glassy shell.

Species 453. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TROILUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, obliquè tenuistriatâ, intensè castaneâ, lineis pallidis duabus, unâ infra unâ supra peripheriam cingulatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo rotundato vel obtusè carinato; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari; peristomate simplici, subincrassato, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE TROILUS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat depressed, obliquely finely striated, dark chestnut, encircled with two pale lines, one above the periphery and one below it, obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, the last rounded or obtusely keeled; aperture

lunar, subcircular; lip simple, rather thickened, margins approximating.

GOULD, Expedition Shells, 1846, p. 23.

Hab. Island of Samoa.

A very dark chestnut species, encircled with two characteristic pale lines, one above and the other below the periphery.

Species 454. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EPIXANTHA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, corneâ, sub lente minutissimè granulatâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, ultimo subinflato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate tenui, simplici.*

THE YELLOWISH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat globose, thin, horny, beneath the lens very minutely granulated; spire flat; whorls four to five, the last rather inflated; aperture lunar; lip thin, simple.

PFEIFFER (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. China.

A simple horny shell, somewhat remarkable for its very minutely granulated surface.

Species 455. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PYRRHOZONA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, subdiaphanâ, corneo-albidâ, supernè confertim costulato-striatâ, basi tenuiter striatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam rufo-unizonato, anticè vix descendente; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ subverticali, lunari; peristomate vix expansiusculo, intus incrassato, albo, ad basin tuberculum indistinctum formante.*

THE RED-BANDED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, subdiaphanous, horny-white, closely rib-like striated at the upper part, finely striated at the base; spire but little elevated; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last red-banded at the periphery, scarcely descending in front; umbilicus middling, open; aperture subvertical, lunar; lip slightly expanded, inwardly thickened, white, forming an indistinct tubercle at the base.

PHILIPPI, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. vol. ii. p. 9. pl. 6. f. 4.

Hab. China.

The rib-like striæ which characterize this species are very strongly developed.

456.

457. a.

457. b.

458.

459. a.

459. b.

460. a.

461. a.

461. b.

460. b.

Sowerby del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXXV.

Species 456. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CANDAHARICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, obliquè striatulâ, fuscescente-albidâ, fasciis angustis, maculosè interruptis, nigricantibus et rufis ornatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, apice nitidâ, corneâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; umbilico infundibuliformi; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE CANDAHAR HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, obliquely finely striated, brownish-white, ornamented with spot-interrupted blackish and red narrow bands; spire scarcely raised, apex shining, horny; whorls five, slightly convex; umbilicus funnel-shaped; aperture oblique, lunar-oval; lip simple, sharp, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846. p. 37.

Hab. Candahar.

A small stone-white shell, variegated with interrupted brown-black bands.

Species 457. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GUERINI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, trochiformi, epidermide fuscescente indutâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, vix convexiusculis, basi carinatis, carinis pilis confertis densè ciliatis; basi convexiusculâ; umbilico angustissimo, pervio; aperturâ latâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, marginibus callo tenuissimo nitido junctis.*

GUERIN'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, trochus-shaped, covered with a light brown epidermis; whorls seven to eight, scarcely convex, keeled at the base, keels densely ciliated with close-set hairs; base slightly convex; umbilicus very narrow, open; aperture broad, lunar; lip simple, margins joined by a thin shining callosity.

PFEIFFER, Revue zool. Soc. Cuv. 1842. p. 304.

Hab. Neilgherry Hills.

A pyramidally conical shell of very compact regular growth, with the whorls very slowly enlarging.

Species 458. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FORTUNEI. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, sinistrali, virescente-corneâ, pellucidâ, solidiusculâ, fasciâ unicâ intensè castaneâ medio cingulatâ, obliquè confertim tenuissimè striatâ; anfractibus quinque, planoconvexis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate expanso, marginibus conniventibus.*

FORTUNE'S HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, sinistral, greenish-horny, transparent, rather solid, encircled round the middle with a dark chestnut band, obliquely very closely finely striated; whorls five, flatly convex, the last rounded; aperture lunar-circular; lip expanded, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851 (?).

Hab. Shanghai, China; Fortune.

A clear greenish-horny shell, very transparent, but yet rather solid, encircled by a central dark chestnut band, of which the upper edge is seen in the sutures of the spire.

Species 459. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FALLACIOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, albâ, zonis fuscis variis plerumque ornatâ; spirâ brevissimâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo subitò descendente; umbilico infundibuliformi; aperturâ subhorizontali, ellipticâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus junctis, supero breviter expanso, basali angulatim reflexo.*

THE FALLACIOUS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, white, generally ornamented with various brown zones; spire very short; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last suddenly descending; umbilicus funnel-shaped; aperture somewhat horizontal, elliptical; lip simple, margins almost joined, upper margin shortly expanded, basal margin angularly reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 71. f. 1.

Hab. Ceylon and Hindoostan.

The bands are somewhat variable in this species. In the specimen here figured there is one strong central band, with a delicate line, at some distance, above and below it.

Species 460. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRICHOTROPIS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, valdè depressâ, corneâ, sub lente spiraliter minutissimè confertim striatâ; spirâ plano-convexâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo acutissimè carinato, carinâ subproductâ; aperturâ transversè ovatâ; peristomate tenui, expanso.*

THE HAIR-KEEL HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, very depressed, horny, beneath the lens spirally very minutely closely striated; spire flatly convex; whorls six, flattened, the last very sharply keeled, keel somewhat produced; aperture transversely ovate; lip thin, expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851 (?).

Hab. China.

A depressed sharply keeled horny species, spirally engraved with numerous very close-set striæ, and the keel in fine specimens is set with hairs.

Species 461. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SERRULA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, valdè depressâ, striis costulatis subcorrugatis confertim sculptâ, sordidè albâ, carinatâ, carinâ striis serrulatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ transversè ovatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE LITTLE SAW HELIX. Shell somewhat deeply umbilicated, very depressed, closely sculptured with rib-like slightly wrinkled striæ, dirty white, keeled, keel serrated with the striæ; whorls six, slightly convex; aperture transversely ovate; lip simple, sharp.

BENSON (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Himalaya.

The keel obtains its saw-like edge from the overrunning of the raised striæ.

462.

463.

464.

465.

466. a.

466. b.

467.

Sowerby del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXXVI.

Species 462. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STUARTIÆ. *Hel. testâ obsoletè umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, striatâ, albâ, fasciis fuscis et nigricantibus variè ornatâ; spirâ latè conoideâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo basi subplanulato; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, margine supero antrorsum arcuato, columellari breviter reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente.*

STUART'S HELIX. Shell obsoletely umbilicated, depressly turbinated, striated, white, variously ornamented with brown and blackish bands; spire broadly conoid; whorls six, but little convex, last whorl rather flattened at the base; aperture very oblique, lunar; lip simple, upper margin arched forward, columellar margin shortly reflected, almost covering the umbilicus.

SOWERBY, Pfeiffer, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 154.

Hab. Island of Celebes.

Helix Stuartiæ somewhat resembles *Helix Pan* of the Philippine Islands in general aspect. In that species the marking is produced by the varied pattern of the epidermis; in this it is produced by colour stained in the shell.

Species 463. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BATAVIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, obtusè carinatâ, supernè cinnamomeâ, obliquè confertim costulatâ, subtus castaneâ, striatâ, versum umbilicum pallidâ, areâ umbilicali castaneâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, vix convexiusculis; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, ad umbilicum arcuatum reflexo.*

THE BATAVIA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, obtusely keeled, cinnamon at the upper part, obliquely closely ribbed, chestnut beneath, striated, pale towards the umbilicus, umbilical area chestnut; whorls six to seven, but little convex; aperture angularly lunar; lip simple, reflected in an arched manner at the umbilicus.

BUSCH, Philippi, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. pl. 1. f. 3.

Hab. Java.

The colouring of this species, as above described, is extremely characteristic.

Species 464. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CIDARIS. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, obliquè costulato-striatâ, subobscurè corrugatâ et malleatâ, flavescente-albâ, fasciâ fusco-rubrâ infra peripheriam cingulatâ; spirâ turgidâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari breviter dilatato, reflexo.*

THE TURBAN HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, obliquely rib-like striated, somewhat obscurely wrinkled and indented, yellowish-white, encircled below the periphery with a red-brown band; spire swollen, obtuse at the apex; whorls six, slightly convex; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin shortly dilated and reflected.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. viii. p. 45.

Hab. Island of Timor.

The rib-like striæ are very regular and well-formed on the first five whorls; in the last whorl they begin to fade, and as they become more indistinct, so is the surface more indented and wrinkled.

Species 465. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DISTINCTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, turgidâ, subtiliter corrugatâ et malleatâ, rufescente-spadiceâ, fasciâ albidâ ad peripheriam, infra suturatiore, deinde albâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo subrotundato; umbilico mediocri, profundo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici.*

THE DISTINCT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat globose, swollen, finely wrinkled and indented, reddish-fawn, with a whitish band at the periphery, darker below the periphery, then white; spire short; whorls five to six, convex, last whorl somewhat rounded; umbilicus middling, deep; aperture lunar; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. ——?

Distinguished from *H. monozonalis*, to which it is allied, by its more swollen spiral form, fine indently wrinkled sculpture, and light reddish-fawn colouring.

Species 466. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONCISA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, solidâ, aurantio-rufâ, striatâ, sulcis obliquis, subcorrugatis, punctatis, nunc interruptis nunc divaricatis, incisâ; spirâ planiusculâ, suturis impressis; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo rotundato, anticè vix deflexo; umbilico infundibuliformi, profundo; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate subincrassato, expanso, albo, marginibus callo albo arcuato conniventibus.*

THE CUT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, subdiscoid, solid, orange-red, striated, engraved with oblique grooves which are somewhat wrinkled and punctured, now interrupted, now divaricate; spire rather flat, with the sutures impressed; whorls six, convex, the last rounded, slightly deflected in front; umbilicus funnel-shaped, deep; aperture oblique, lunar-oval; lip rather thickened, expanded, white, margins approximating, with an arched callous layer between them.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 78. f. 3, 4.

Hab. Island of Aroa.

This very scarce species is remarkably characterized by the vein-like grooves which cross the shell in an oblique direction.

Species 467. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MONOZONALIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, ventricosâ, nitidâ, supernè lineis confertis longitudinalibus et transversis subtilissimè decussatâ; castaneâ, supra peripheriam albo-zonatâ, infra saturatiore castaneâ, deinde albâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quinque, convexis; umbilico parvo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari breviter reflexo.*

THE ONE-ZONED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, ventricose, shining, very finely decussated at the upper part with close-set longitudinal and transverse lines, chestnut, with a white zone above the periphery, darker chestnut below, then white; spire short; whorls five, convex; umbilicus small; aperture lunar; lip simple, columellar margin shortly reflected.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. viii. p. 29.

Hab. Amboyna.

Very finely granulately decussated from the sutures down to the white band, and smooth and shining below.

468.

469.

470.

471.

472. *a.*

472. *b.*

473.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXXVII.

Species 468. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UNGUICULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, discoideâ, leviter striatâ, aurantiâ, albido aliquando fasciatâ, supernè planâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planulatis, ultimo tereti, anticè vix descendente; umbilico infundibuliformi; aperturâ lunari; peristomate reflexo, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis.*

THE LITTLE NAIL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, discoid, faintly striated, orange, sometimes encircled by a white band, flat at the upper part; suture distinct; whorls five to six, rather flattened, the last lengthened, slightly descending in front; umbilicus funnel-shaped; aperture lunar; lip reflected, margins joined by a very thin callosity.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 76. f. 3, 4.

Hab. Java.

This species differs from *H. ungulina* in its more discoid growth, and broader flatter spire.

Species 469. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRUNERI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, supernè planiusculâ, minutissimè punctato-striatâ, aurantio-rufâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, sensim accrescentibus, planiusculis, ultimo rotundato, reflexo, anticè vix deflexo; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ subverticali, depressâ, latè lunari; peristomate incrassato, reflexo, marginibus callo tenui, supernè dentem arcuatum validum formante, junctis.*

GRUNER'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather flat at the upper part, very minutely puncture-striated, orange-red; whorls five to six, increasing slowly, rather flattened, the last rounded, a little deflected in front; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture subvertical, depressed, broadly lunar; lip thickened, reflected, margins joined by a thin callosity, forming at the upper part a strong arched tooth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845. p. 63.

Hab. ——?

An interesting species, allied to the preceding, but uniformly of smaller size, distinguished by having the callosity which joins the margins thickened and raised into a strong edge. In other words, the reflected lip is carried across the body-whorl.

Species 470. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CIRCUMDATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, supernè concavâ, lævigatâ, albidâ, lineis aurantio-rufis numerosis angustis regularibus ornatâ; spirâ concavâ, granulatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, primis paucis angustissimis, ultimo basi subplanato, medio excavato; umbilico mediocri; aperturâ subverticali, angustâ, lunari; peristomate subreflexo.*

THE SURROUNDED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subdiscoid, concave above, smooth, whitish, regularly ornamented with numerous narrow orange-red lines; spire concave, granuled; whorls five to six, rather convex, the first few whorls very narrow, the last rather flat at the base, hollowed in the middle; umbilicus middling; aperture subvertical, narrow, lunar; lip thinly reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 77. f. 1.

Hab. Moluccas.

Of the same peculiar type as the two preceding species, pencilled with numerous orange-brown lines, sometimes conglomerated in parts into a band.

Species 471. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MAMILLA. *Hel. testâ subangustè umbilicatâ, globosâ, valdè rugosâ et obliquè corrugatâ, fulvescente, fusco bifasciatâ; spirâ semiglobosâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, sensim accrescentibus; aperturâ perobliquâ, irregulariter lunato-ovali; peristomate latè expanso, densè reflexo, albido, marginibus callo junctis, basali dilatato, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE NIPPLE HELIX. Shell rather narrowly umbilicated, globose, very rough and obliquely wrinkled, fulvous, two-banded with brown; spire semiglobose; whorls six, increasing slowly; aperture very oblique, irregularly lunar-oval; lip broadly expanded, thickly reflected, whitish, margins joined by a callosity, basal margin dilated, half-covering the umbilicus.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 25. f. 1, 2.

Hab. Island of Celebes.

A broad globose shell, with the surface peculiarly rough and wrinkled.

Species 472. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZODIACA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, minutè granulatâ, rufo-aurantiâ, subtus pallidiore, medio albo-zonatâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; umbilico mediocri; aperturâ subverticali, transversè ovali; peristomate latè expanso, incrassato, ad columellam dilatato.*

THE BELTED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, minutely granulated, reddish-orange, paler underneath, white-zoned round the middle; spire rather flat; whorls four, but little convex, the last scarcely descending in front; umbilicus middling; aperture subvertical, transversely oval; lip broadly expanded and thickened, dilated at the columella.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 75. f. 2.

Hab. Island of Celebes.

A fine species, closely minutely granulated throughout, partaking somewhat of the generic form of *Cyclostoma*.

Species 473. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UNGULINA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, utrinque concavâ, tenuiculâ, striatâ, rufâ; spirâ profundè immersâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, angustis, ultimo magno, inflato, anticè descendente, basi circa umbilicum infundibuliformem excavato; aperturâ subverticali, lunari; peristomate simplici, margine dextro expanso, basali reflexo, columellari dilatato.*

THE GREAT NAIL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, concave on both sides, rather thin, striated, red; spire deeply immersed; whorls five to six, convex, narrow, the last large, inflated, descending in front, excavated at the base around the funnel-shaped umbilicus; aperture subvertical, lunar; lip simple, right margin expanded, basal reflected, columellar dilated.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1245.

Helix badia, Gmelin.

Hab. Java.

Remarkable for its peculiarly swollen discoid growth, which renders the spire deeply immersed.

474.

475

476.

477.

478.

479.

480.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXXVIII.

Species 474. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NEMORENSIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conicâ, solidâ, nitidâ, albâ aut flavescente, fasciis cinereo-fuscescentibus circumdatâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine basali introrsum incrassato, ad columellam reflexiusculo.*

THE GROVE HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, orbicularly conic, solid, shining, white or yellowish, surrounded with ash-brown bands; whorls six, but little convex; aperture lunar-rounded; lip simple, acute, basal margin thickened inwardly, slightly reflected at the columella.

MULLER, Verm. Hist. terr. et fluv. in ind.

Nanina nemorensis, Gray.

Hab. Molucca Islands and New Ireland; Hinds.

The bands have a rusty-brown character towards the apex; towards the last whorl they are ash-tinted, and more or less obsolete, from being overlaid with a warm yellowish coating.

Species 475. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TROCHUS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conicâ, solidâ, obliquè subirregulariter plicato-striatâ, albâ, fasciâ ferrugineo-fuscâ interruptâ cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, labro simplici, introrsum subincrassato, juxta columellam dilatato, reflexo.*

THE TOP HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, orbicularly conic, solid, obliquely rather irregularly plicately striated, white, encircled with an interrupted rust-brown band; whorls five to six, rather convex; aperture lunar, rounded, lip simple, slightly thickened inwardly, dilated and reflected next the columella.

MULLER, Verm. Hist. terr. et fluv. vol. ii. p. 79.

Hab. Java.

This is closely allied to the foregoing, and may prove to be a variety of it.

Species 476. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SULPHUREA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, abbreviato-conicâ, obliquè subirregulariter striatâ, cærulescente-albâ, basin versus sulphureâ, lineâ cinereo-fuscâ conspicuâ medio cingulatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunari-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, introrsum subincrassato, juxta columellam dilatatâ et reflexâ.*

THE BRIMSTONE HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, shortly conic, obliquely somewhat irregularly striated, bluish-white, brimstone-coloured towards the base, encircled round the middle with a conspicuous ash-brown line, obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, slightly convex; aperture lunar-rounded; lip simple, a little thickened inwardly, dilated and reflected near the columella.

Hab. Java.

There is a peculiarity in the more depressed form, and in the band painting of this species, which distinguishes it constantly from its near ally *H. nemorensis*.

Species 477. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TUMENS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, subdepresso-orbiculari, striis obliquis, ad suturas plicatis, lineisque incisis spiralibus minutis decussatâ, carneo-albidâ, lineâ rufâ medio cingulatâ, apice depresso-obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunari-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, introrsum subincrassato, juxta columellam paululum reflexo.*

THE SWOLLEN HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, rather depressly orbicular, decussated with minute spiral impressed lines and oblique striæ, which are puckered at the sutures, flesh-white, encircled round the middle with a red line, depressly obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, rather convex; aperture lunar-rounded; lip simple, slightly thickened inwardly, a little reflected next the columella.

DESHAYES, Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 108 C. f. 11, 13.

Hab. Moluccas.

Of a peculiar livid flesh-tinge towards the apex, encircled round the middle with a red line, which appears above the suture of the spire throughout.

Fig. 478. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured represents a variety of *H. citrina* (for which see next Plate), proposed by Mr. Shuttleworth

to be distinguished as a species, with the name *H. vitellus*. It only differs in being rather more than usually globular.

Species 479. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MOUSSONI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, turbinatâ, tenui, carinatâ, strîis incrementi et lineis confertissimis impressis, obliquè antrorsum descendentibus, subtilissimè decussatâ, diaphanâ, albidâ, lineâ rufâ medio cingulatâ; spirâ conoideâ, apice obtusiusculâ, suturâ submarginatâ; anfractibus sex, subplanulatis, ultimo magno, infra lineâ rufâ carinato, basi convexiusculo; aperturâ obliquâ, subangulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari juxta columellam breviter reflexo.*

MOUSSON'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, turbinated, thin, keeled, very finely decussated with striæ of growth, and very close-set impressed lines, descending obliquely anteriorly, diaphanous, whitish, encircled round the middle with a red line; spire conoid, rather obtuse at the apex, suture slightly margined; whorls six, rather flattened, the last large, keeled below the red line, rather convex at the base; aperture oblique, somewhat angularly lunar; lip simple, columellar margin shortly reflected next the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849. p. 126.

Hab. Java.

A light diaphanous shell of a peculiar pagoda-like form, very minutely engraved with close-set wrinkles running in an opposite direction to the striæ of growth.

Species 480. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RUMPHII. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, sinistrali, tenuiculâ, carinatâ, saturatè cinnamomeâ, ad carinam fasciâ angustâ castaneâ albimarginatâ pictâ, supernè planiusculâ, striatâ et malleatâ, basi subrotundatâ, strîis incrementi lineis spiralibus impressis sub lente minutissimè decussatis; anfractibus quinque ad sex; aperturâ subrhombeâ, intus livido-fuscescente; peristomate simplici, columellam versus subreflexo.*

RUMPHIUS' HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, sinistral, rather thin, keeled, dark cinnamon, painted at the keel with a narrow white-edged chestnut band, rather flattened at the upper part, striated and indented, somewhat rounded at the base, very minutely decussated beneath the lens with spiral impressed lines; whorls five to six; aperture subrhomboid, livid-brown within; lip simple, slightly reflected towards the columella.

BUSCH, Philippi, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. pl. 1. f. 2.

Hab. Java.

A very characteristic, light, reversed species, of a peculiar livid cinnamon-colour.

481. a.

482. a.

482. b.

481. b.

482. c.

482. d.

481. c.

Sowerby del et lith.

J. Reeve, Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE LXXXIX.

Species 481. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AULICA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, tenuiculâ, inflatâ, lævigatâ, variè coloratâ et fasciatâ, coloribus vividis, suturâ interdum opaco-albâ; spirâ depressâ, apice plus minus obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè plano-declivibus, anfractu ultimo supernè concavo, lineis perpaucis irregularibus peculiariter inciso, medio obtusè carinato; aperturâ amplâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, juxta columellam breviter reflexo.*

THE COURT HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, rather thin, inflated, smooth, variously coloured and banded, colours bright, suture sometimes opake white; spire depressed, more or less obtuse at the apex; whorls five, flatly slanting at the upper part, last whorl concave at the upper part, and peculiarly engraved with a few irregular lines, obtusely keeled in the middle; aperture large, lunar; lip simple, shortly reflected next the columella.

PFEIFFER (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. Moluccas.

Distinguished from *H. citrina* by its larger size, more depressed spire, and by the slanting concavity of the last whorl, which is further characterized by a few obliquely straggling impressed lines.

Species 482. (Fig. *a* to *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CITRINA. *Hel. vix umbilicatâ, convexo-orbiculari, lævigatâ, nitidâ, variè coloratâ et fasciatâ, coloribus vividis, suturâ plerumque opaco-albâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo basi convexo; aperturâ subamplâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, juxta columellam breviter reflexo.*

THE LEMON-COLOURED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, convexly orbicular, smooth, shining, variously coloured and banded, colours bright, suture generally opake white; spire obtuse; whorls five, convex; aperture rather large, lunar; lip simple, shortly reflected next the columella.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1245.

Nanina citrina, Gray.

Vitrina citrina, Quoy and Gaimard.

Zonites citrina, Swainson.

Hab. Molucca Islands.

The colouring of this well-known species is extremely variable. In addition to the four varieties here selected for illustration, there are many more, differing more or less in tint and in the bands. It is constantly distinguished from the preceding species, not having any indication of the slanting concavity, nor of the impressed lines.

483.

484. a.

484. b.

485. a.

486. a.

486. b.

485. b.

487. a.

487. b.

488.

Sowerby. del. et lith.

F. Reeve. imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XC.

Species 483. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BISTRIALIS. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, fragili, subtilissimè striatâ, striis confertis obsoletis sub lente decussatâ, stramineo-corneâ, lineis rufis approximatis medio cinctâ; spirâ vix convexâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus; aperturâ amplâ, lunari-ovali; peristomate simplici, margine columellari recurvato.*

THE TWO-STRIATED HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, fragile, very finely striated, decussated beneath the lens with obsolete close-set striæ, straw-horny, encircled round the middle with two approximating red lines; spire but little convex; whorls four, rather flat, increasing rapidly; aperture large, lunar-oval; lip simple, columellar edge recurved.

Nanina bistrialis, Beck. Ind. p. 2.
Helix exilis, Chemnitz (not of Müller).
Helix diaphana, Lea.

Hab. Pondicherry, Tranquebar.

Of the two characteristic red lines which encircle this shell, the upper one appears in the place of the suture. The lines which are engraved on the upper part of the whorls in a spiral direction are rather distant, and look like faint grooves.

Species 484. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NAJAS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, subtilissimè striatâ, sub epidermide deciduâ lutescente hyalinâ, albâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo valdè inflato; columellâ leviter arcuatâ; aperturâ parum obliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, undique breviter expanso.*

THE NAJAS HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, thin, very finely striated, hyaline, beneath a deciduous yellowish epidermis; spire short; whorls four, rather convex, the last much inflated; columella arched; aperture but little oblique, lunar-oval; lip simple, shortly expanded throughout.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 71.

Hab. Java.

A very delicate swollen hyaline shell, partially covered with a thin yellowish-horny epidermis.

Fig. 485 *a*, *b*. (Mus. Cuming.)

These are two varieties of *H. citrina*, which have very much the appearance of being a distinct species. They are more globose in form; and there is a peculiarity in the bright carnelion-red colouring of the apex.

Species 486. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HALATA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, subhyalinâ, solidâ, lævigatâ, vividè cærulescente-viridi, basi et apice albicantibus; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari; peristomate simplici, juxta columellam breviter reflexo.*

THE BLUE-GREEN HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, somewhat globose, subhyaline, solid, smooth, bright blue-green, whitish at the base and apex; spire obtuse; whorls five to six, convex; aperture somewhat squarely lunar; lip simple, shortly reflected next the columella.

MOUSSON, Land. und Suss. Moll. Java, p. 112. pl. 21. f. 2.

Hab. Java.

A shell of simple structure, distinguished by a peculiarly delicate verdigris-colour.

Species 487. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PLATYSTYLA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conicâ, solidâ, costulato-striatâ, albidâ, lineâ rufâ ad suturam ornatâ; spirâ conicâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo obsoletè angulato, basi subplano; aperturâ obliquâ, latè lunari; peristomate simplici, marginibus subremotis, dextro breviter expanso, columellari perdilatato, calloso.*

THE THICK-PILLAR HELIX. Shell imperforated, conic, solid, rib-like striated, whitish, ornamented at the suture with a red line; spire conic, rather sharp; whorls six, rather convex, increasing gradually, the last obsoletely angled, rather flat at the base; aperture oblique, broadly-lunar; lip simple, margins rather distant, right margin shortly expanded, columellar margin very much dilated and callous.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849. p. 130.

Hab. Molucca Islands?

The shell here figured, the specimen described by Dr. Pfeiffer, is not in good condition. In a finer state it

doubtless presents colours of which there is here little or no indication.

Species 488. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PAPILLA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, ovato-globosâ, solidâ, validè undulato-costatâ, supernè cærulescente et rufo variegatâ, costis albis, basi albidâ; spirâ elatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo obtusè angulato, anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, transversè oblongâ, intus lividâ; peristomate incrassato, latè reflexo, marginibus callo continuo, prominente, umbilicum plus minus tegente, junctis, supero sinuoso, basali obsoletè dentato.*

THE PAP HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, ovately globose, solid, strongly wave-ribbed, bluish and red-variegated above, ribs white, and whitish below; spire raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last obtusely angled, deflected in front; aperture very oblique, transversely oblong, livid; lip thickened, broadly reflected, margins joined by a prominent continuous callosity, more or less covering the umbilicus, upper margin sinuous, basal margins obsoletely toothed.

MULLER, Verm. Hist. terr. et fluv. vol. ii. p. 100.

Trochus papilla, Chemnitz.

Hab. Islands of the Australian Archipelago; Beck.

This fine species is well characterized by the undulating character of the ribs, with which the aperture is conformable.

489.

490.

491.

492.

493. a.

493. b.

494.

495.

496.

497.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XCI.

Species 489. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HARTMANNI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, acutè carinatâ, arcuatim distinctè striatâ, fuscâ; spirâ vix elatâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo non descendente, basi convexis; umbilico magno, perspectivo; aperturâ depressâ, securiformi; peristomate recto, margine supero simplici, antrorsum arcuato, basali subincrassato.*

HARTMANN'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, somewhat discoid, sharply keeled, distinctly arcuately striated, brown; spire scarcely raised; suture linear; whorls six, rather flattened, the last not descending, convex at the base; umbilicus large, perspective; aperture depressed, wedge-shaped; lip straight, upper margin simple, arched in front, basal margin somewhat thickened.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 125.
Hab. Java.

Extremely flatly depressed, with a very sharp keel and broad open perspective umbilicus.

Species 490. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONUS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conicâ, trochiformi, basi acutè carinatâ, lævi, fulvâ, carinâ albidâ, utrinque cingulo angusto rufo-marginatâ; spirâ elatâ, apice acutâ; anfractibus octo, planis, ultimo basi planiusculo, medio impresso; aperturâ depressâ, obliquè quadrangulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari perobliquo, subincrassato.*

THE CONE HELIX. Shell imperforated, conic, trochus-shaped, sharply keeled at the base, smooth, fulvous, keel white, margined on either side with a narrow red band; spire raised, sharp at the apex; whorls eight, flat, the last rather flat at the base, impressed in the middle; aperture depressed, obliquely quadrangular; lip simple, sharp, columellar edge very oblique, rather thickened.

PHILIPPI, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. pl. 1. f. 6.
Hab. Java.

A very characteristic trochus-shaped shell, curiously marked with a dark red-brown band above and below the keel, which is white, the rest of the shell being of a warm orange-red colour.

Species 491. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX WINTERIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, supernè convexiusculâ, pallidè corneâ, nitidulâ, obsoletè carinatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo descendente; umbilico lato, pervio; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate tenui, simplici, margine basali subreflexo.*

WINTER'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather convex at the upper part, pale horny, shining, obsoletely keeled; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last descending; umbilicus broad, open; aperture nearly circular; lip thin, simple, basal margin a little reflected.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 41.
Hab. Java.

A small horny species of the same peculiar widely convoluted type as *H. Chinensis*.

Species 492. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RARIGUTTATA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, turbinatâ, tenui, inflatâ, cinereâ, apicem versus purpurascente, obliquè arcuatim striatâ, striis ad suturas tenuiplicatis; spirâ brevi, apice subobtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE RARE-SPOTTED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, turbinated, thin, inflated, pale ash, purplish towards the apex, obliquely arcuately striated, striæ finely plicated at the sutures; spire short, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls five, rather convex; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, acute.

MOUSSON, Land. und Suss. Moll. Java, p. 112. pl. 21. f. 3.
Hab. Java.

A light inflated species, so tinged with purple in the interior towards the apex as to show through the shell in faint promiscuous blotches.

Species 493. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PILEUS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, coniformi, lævigatâ, albâ, rufo-castaneo variè fasciatâ; spirâ elongatâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, basi planulato, castaneo; columellâ brevi, obliquâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, latè expanso, albo, margine supero antrorsum subarcuato, basali reflexo, columellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum fere occultante.*

THE CAP HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, coniform, smooth, white, variously banded with reddish-

chestnut; spire elongated, rather sharp; whorls six, rather flattened, the last obsoletely angled, flat at the base, chestnut; columella short, oblique; aperture lunar-oval; lip simple, broadly expanded, white, upper margin slightly arched in front, basal reflected, columellar margin dilated and reflected, almost concealing the umbilicus.

MULLER, Verm. Hist. terr. et fluv. vol. ii. p. 80.
Helix pileata, Gmelin.
Trochus pileus, Chemnitz.
Geotrochus pileus, Swainson.
Hab. Amboyna; Hinds.

This well-known erectly-conical species varies more or less in the chestnut-banded painting, but is constant in form.

Species 494. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JANUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, sinistrali, orbiculari, tenui, diaphanâ, obliquè regulariter et confertim costulato-striatâ, supernè fuscâ, basi convexâ, rufo-castaneâ, nitidiusculâ; spirâ latè conoideo-depressâ; anfractibus septem, planulatis, ultimo carinato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate tenui, acuto, margine columellari reflexiusculo.*

THE JANUS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, sinistral, orbicular, thin, diaphanous, obliquely regularly and closely finely rib-like striated, brown at the upper part, base convex, reddish-chestnut, shining; spire broadly conoidly depressed; whorls seven, rather flattened, the last keeled; aperture lunar; lip thin, sharp, columellar margin slightly reflected.

Helix Janus bifrons, Chemnitz, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. p. 307. pl. 213. f. 3016–17.
Helix Mackensiana, Souleyet.
Helix Balesteriana, Lea.
Hab. Mount Ophir, Malacca.

A sinistral shell, of a warm reddish-chestnut colour, with the upper surface beautifully finely rib-like striated.

Species 495. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SIEBOLDIANA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, turbinatâ, tenui, semipellucidâ, inflatâ, obliquè rudè striatâ, corneo-albâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, rotundatis; aperturâ circulari; peristomate tenui, acuto, juxta columellam breviter dilatato et reflexo, umbilicum occultante.*

SIEBOLD'S HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, turbinated, thin, semitransparent, obliquely rudely striated, horny-white; whorls five to six, rounded; aperture circular; lip thin, sharp, shortly dilated and reflected next the columella, concealing the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850. p. 87.
Hab. Japan.

A thin inflated roughly striated shell, partaking of the typical form of *Paludina*.

Species 496. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JAPONICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, trochiformi, tenui, plicato-striatâ, interstitiis minutè impresso-lineatis, epidermide corneo-stramineâ indutâ; spirâ convexo-conoideâ, apice obtusiusculâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, subplanis, ultimo carinato, anticè vix descendente, basi vix convexo, juxta umbilicum angustum pervium compresso; aperturâ obliquâ, sinuato-lunari; peristomate tenui, breviter expanso, margine dextro arcuato, basali strictiusculo.*

THE JAPAN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, trochus-shaped, thin, plicately striated, the interstices being minutely impressly lineated, covered with a horny-straw epidermis; spire convexly conoid, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last keeled, descending in front, slightly convex at the base, compressed next the umbilicus, which is narrow and open; aperture oblique, sinuately lunar; lip thin, shortly expanded, right margin arched, basal margin rather drawn out.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847. p. 146.
Hab. Japan.

A light horny trochus-shaped shell, covered with a delicate deciduous epidermis, beneath which the interstices between the plicated striæ of the shell are spirally minutely impressly lineated.

Species 497. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONFORMIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, compressâ, carinatâ, minutè striatâ, albâ, diaphanâ, epidermide tenui corneâ stramineâ indutâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, ultimo magno, dilatato; aperturâ magnâ; peristomate reflexo, angusto, latere columellari depresso, recto.*

THE CONFORMABLE HELIX. Shell imperforated, compressed, keeled, minutely striated, white, diaphanous, covered with a thin horny straw-coloured epidermis; whorls three to four, the last large, dilated; aperture large; lip reflected, narrow, columellar side depressed, straight.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 25 A. f. 10.
Hab. Timor.

Very thin and of very transparent substance, but firm, covered with an extremely delicate shining horny epidermis.

498.

499. a.

499. b.

500. a.

501. a.

501. b.

500. b.

502. a.

502. b.

503.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp

HELIX.

PLATE XCII.

Species 498. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TORTILABIA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, suborbiculari, discoideâ, flavido-albâ, unicolore vel fulvo-fasciatâ, apice et peristomate interdum rosaceis; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo subdepresso, anticè parum deflexo, supernè gibboso-cristato, infernè constricto; umbilico mediocri; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate reflexo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE TWISTED LIP HELIX. Shell umbilicated, suborbicular, discoid, yellowish-white or fulvous-banded, lip and apex sometimes pink; spire flat; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last somewhat depressed, but little deflected in front, gibbously crested at the upper part, drawn in at the lower; umbilicus middling; aperture very oblique, rotundately lunar; lip reflected, margins approximating.

LESSON, Zool. Voy. de la Coquille, p. 311. pl. 13. f. 1.

Eadem var. *Helix torticollis*, Le Guillou.

Hab. New Guinea; Lesson. Amboyna; Cuming.

Curiously distinguished by a constriction of the lip, which throws up a swollen gibbous crest behind it.

Species 499. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZEBRA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, suborbiculari, discoideâ, albidâ, aurantio-fusco undato-strigatâ, circa umbilicum immaculatâ; spirâ concavo-impressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo gibboso, basi subcompresso; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate latè reflexo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE ZEBRA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, nearly orbicular, discoid, whitish, wave-streaked with orange-brown, unspotted around the umbilicus; spire concavely impressed; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last gibbous, rather compressed at the base; aperture rotundately lunar; lip broadly reflected, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850. p. 83.

Hab. Moluccas.

Of a contracted, gibbous growth, painted throughout, except round the umbilicus, with close orange-brown waved streaks.

Species 500. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COLUBER. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, glabrâ, albidâ, maculis corneis seriatis ornatâ; spirâ planâ, medio subimmersâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo lato, depresso, costulato-striato, ad peripheriam et subtus rufo-zonato; areâ columellari dilatatâ, pallidè corneo-zonatâ, ad aperturam supernè sulcato, basi constricto, anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunari-ellipticâ; peristomate acuto, latè expanso, reflexo, margine basali obsoletè unidentato.*

THE SNAKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, smooth, whitish, ornamented with rows of horny spots; spire flat, slightly immersed in the middle; whorls four to five, rather flat, increasing rapidly, the last broad, depressed, rib-like striated, red-zoned at and beneath the periphery; columellar area dilated, faintly horny-zoned, grooved at the upper part next the aperture, constricted at the base, deflected in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-elliptic; lip acute, broadly expanded and reflected, basal margin obsoletely one-toothed.

Planispira coluber, Beck, Index, p. 30.

Helix zonaria, var., Chemnitz.

Hab. Java.

Distinguished by its broad flattened dilated growth, and faint semi-transparent horny zones round the umbilicus. The upper part of the shell is encircled by simple bands, with, in some varieties, a row of arrow-headed spots next the suture.

Species 501. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EXCEPTIUNCULA. *Hel. testâ obtectè perforatâ, depresso-globosâ, glabrâ, albâ, fasciis rufis et nigricantibus variè cingulatâ; spirâ subelevatâ, apice depressâ, planâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè inflato, ad aperturam perobliquam lunato-rotundatam subconstricto; peristomate albo, tenui, latè reflexo, marginibus conniventibus, columellari intus dente prominente instructo.*

THE LITTLE EXCEPTION HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressly globose, smooth, white, variously encircled with red and blackish bands; spire rather elevated, depressed and flat at the apex; whorls five, convex, the last inflated in front, rather constricted

at the aperture, which is very oblique and lunar-rounded; lip white, thin, broadly reflected, margins approximating, columellar margin furnished with a prominent tooth.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 70. f. 1, and pl. 73 A. f. 1.

Eadem var. *Helix Thetis*, Pfeiffer.

Hab. —— ?

A solid ivory-white shell, encircled with black-brown bands or lines, and an upper light reddish band. Dr. Pfeiffer's *H. Thetis* is a specimen with the umbilicus rather less covered over.

Species 502. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CORNICULUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, pellucido-albâ, zonâ intensè fuscâ, apicem versus purpurascente tinctâ, cingulatâ; spirâ convexâ, apice subimpressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planoconvexis, ultimo basi pone labrum constricto; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate tenui, expanso, parum reflexo.*

THE LITTLE HORN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, transparent white, encircled with a dark brown zone, which is stained towards the apex with light purple; spire convex, rather impressed at the apex; whorls four to five, flatly convex, the last constricted at the base behind the lip; aperture nearly circular; lip thin, expanded, but little reflected.

PFEIFFER (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. —— ?

This species is about intermediate in its characters between *H. coluber* and *tortilabia*.

Species 503. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZONARIA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, glabrâ, tenuissimè striatâ, albidâ, fusco, rufo et livido variè zonatâ et nubeculatâ; spirâ plana, medio paululum immersâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè planiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo descendente, depresso, basi subplanulato, juxta umbilicum angustum cylindricum scrobiculato; aperturâ perobliquâ, ovali; peristomate acuto, margine supero expanso, in medio impresso, basi reflexo, juxta columellam obtusè dentato.*

THE GIRDLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, smooth, very finely striated, whitish, variously zoned or clouded with brown-red and livid bands; spire flat, a little immersed in the middle; whorls five, rather flat at the upper part, increasing rapidly, the last descending, depressed, rather flat at the base, scooped out next the narrow cylindrical umbilicus; aperture very oblique, oval; lip acute, upper margin expanded, impressed in the middle, reflected at the base, obtusely toothed next the columella.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1245.

Hab. Molucca Islands.

This shell, which is regarded as the Linnæan type of the group, is of rather a solid contracted growth, variously marked with livid bands and lines.

504. a.

505.

506.

504. b.

507.

508.

509.

Sowerby del et lith.

F. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XCIII.

Species 504. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CODRINGTONI. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, solidâ, striatâ, fusco-corneo et albido irregulariter strigatâ et marmoratâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo lineâ obsoletâ albâ cingulato; aperturâ perobliquâ, semiovali, intus nitidissimâ; peristomate acuto, intus albo-labiato, margine columellari breviter arcuato, basali dilatato, prope columellam incrassato.*

CODRINGTON'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, rather depressed, solid, striated, irregularly streaked and marbled with brown-horn and white; spire depressly conoid; whorls five, rather convex, the last encircled with an obsolete white line; aperture very oblique, semioval, very shining within; lip sharp, white-edged within, columellar margin shortly arched, basal margin broadly dilated, thickened near the columella.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 67.

Helix Ferussaci, Christofori and Jan.

Helix spiriplana, Deshayes.

Helix vermiculata, var., Cantraine.

Hab. Greece.

The umbilicus of this species is usually covered over by a broad callous enlargement of the columellar edge of the lip, which below this is prolonged into an oblong tooth.

Species 505. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALONENSIS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidiusculâ, albidâ, variè fusco fasciatâ vel marmoratâ, striis irregularibus lineisque spiralibus subtiliter decussatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo magno, tumido, anticè breviter deflexo; aperturâ amplâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, intus albo-sublabiato, marginibus subconniventibus, supero et basali vix expansis, columellari latè reflexo, appresso.*

THE ALON HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressly globose, rather solid, white, variously banded and marbled with brown, finely decussated with irregular striæ and spiral lines; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last large, swollen, shortly deflected in front; aperture large, rotundately lunar; lip simple, white-edged within, margins rather approximating, upper and basal margins but little expanded, columellar margin broadly reflected, appressed.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 39. f. 1–9. pl. 39 B. f. 8.

Hab. Spain.

In the variety of this species selected for illustration, the bands are somewhat obscured on a cream-coloured ground, and there are a few black dots sprinkled over the base of the shell.

Species 506. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HISPANICA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, fusculo-albidâ, fusculo variegatâ albidoque maculatâ, castaneo quinque-fasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, celeriter accrescentibus, planulatis; aperturâ perobliquâ, latè rotundato-lunari; peristomate hepatico, sublabiato, margine exteriore reflexiusculo, interiore calloso.*

THE SPANISH HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, brownish-white, variegated with light brown and white-spotted, encircled with five chestnut bands; whorls five, increasing rapidly, rather flat; aperture very oblique, broadly rotundately lunar; lip liver-coloured, outer margin slightly reflected, callous within.

PARTSCH, Mus. Cæsar. Vindobonensis; Rossmasler, Hist. Moll. p. 15. f. 460.

Hab. Spain.

Of a greyish speckled ground, prettily painted with interrupted chestnut bands.

Species 507. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POUZOLZI. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, striatâ, supernè spiraliter lineatâ, saturatè olivaceâ, obscurè fusco-trizonâ; anfractibus sex, rotundatis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate reflexo, incrassato, albido vel sordidè carneo.*

POUZOLZ' HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicularly rather convex, striated, spirally lineated at the upper part, dark olive, faintly three-banded with brown; whorls six, rounded, the last deflected in front; aperture broadly lunar; lip reflected, thickened, whitish or dark flesh-tinged.

DESHAYES, Guerin's Mag. de Zool. 1831. Moll. pl. 30.
Helix Varronis, Cantraine.
Hab. Corsica; Pouzolz. Albania and Montenegro.

Sometimes the bands are almost obsolete in this species.

Species 508. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRIZONA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, lutescente-albidâ, castaneo-trizonatâ, epidermide olivaceâ indutâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, subplanulatis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundato-ovali; peristomate subsimplici, marginibus conniventibus, supero expanso, basali reflexo, columellari dilatato.*

THE THREE-ZONED HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicularly rather convex, yellowish-white, three-banded with chestnut, covered with an olive epidermis; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last deflected in front; aperture very oblique, rotundately oval; lip nearly simple, margins approximating, upper margin expanded, basal reflected, columellar dilated.

ZIEGLER, Rossmasler, Hist. Moll. vol. ii. p. 1. f. 87.
Helix zonata, var., Férussac.
Testa minor, *Helix Rumelica*, Ziegler.
Hab. Mehadia; Turkey.

This differs little from the preceding species, except in having a more perspective umbilicus.

Species 509. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRISEA. *Hel. testâ obtectè perforatâ, subglobosâ, solidiusculâ, striis incrementi rugosis lineisque impressis confertissimis subdecussatâ, fusco-griseâ, fasciâ latissimâ castaneâ vel sordidè fuscâ supra peripheriam et duabus pallidioribus ad basin cinctâ; spirâ brevi, conicâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo magno, ventroso; aperturâ ovato-lunari; peristomate simplici, intus livido-purpurascente, margine columellari obliquo, dilatato, subincrassato, castaneo tincto.*

THE GREY HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, subglobose, rather solid, very closely decussated with rough lines of growth and very close-set impressed lines, brown-grey, encircled with a very broad chestnut or dark brown band above the periphery, and two paler bands below it; spire short, conical; whorls five, the last large, ventricose; aperture ovately lunar; lip simple, livid purplish within, columellar margin oblique, dilated, rather thickened, stained with dark chestnut.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 693.
Helix cincta, Müller.
Helix lemniscata, Brumati.
Helix obtusata, Ziegler.
Helix Philibinensis, Frivaldsky.
Helix vulgaris, Parreyss.
Hab. South of France, Italy, etc.

Allied in form, and somewhat in marking, to our well-known *H. pomatia*.

510.

511. *a*.

511. *b*.

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Sowerby del et lith.

F. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XCIV.

Species 510. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GUSSONIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conico-globosâ, solidâ, distinctè minutissimè reticulatâ, fulvescente-albidâ, fasciis castaneo-rufis ornatâ; spirâ elevatâ, conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo vix descendente; columellâ arcuatâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus nitidâ; peristomate subsimplici, margine dextro vix expansiusculo, colùmellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente.*

GUSSON'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conically globose, solid, distinctly very minutely reticulated, fulvous white, ornamented with five chestnut-red bands; spire raised, conoid; whorls five, convex, the last scarcely descending; columella arched; aperture rotundately lunar, shining within; lip rather simple, right margin but little expanded, columellar margin dilated, reflected, almost covering the umbilicus.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 71.

Hab. Vicinity of Naples.

The bands of this species are of irregular width, irregularly spaced, and sometimes partially interrupted.

Species 511. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MAZZULLII. *Hel. obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-conicâ, tenui, costulato-rugosâ, pallidè fulvescente, nigricante-fusco interdum quinquefasciatâ; spirâ conicâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo magno, inflato; aperturâ amplâ, fere circulari; peristomate simplici, marginibus callo tenui nitido junctis, supero patulo, basali reflexo.*

MAZZULLI'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely conic, thin, finely rib-like wrinkled, light fulvous, sometimes encircled with five blackish-brown bands; spire conic, rather sharp; whorls four, slightly convex, increasing rapidly, the last large, inflated; aperture large, almost circular; lip simple, margins joined by a thin shining callosity, upper margin spreading, basal reflected.

JAN, Mantissa, p. 1; Philippi, Enum. Moll. p. 126. pl. 8. f. 8.

Helix crispata, Costa.

Helix ritirugis, Cantraine.

Hab. Sicily, on the mountains round Palermo.

This species is closely allied, in respect both of form and painting, to our common *H. aspersa*, but differs in being of lighter structure, and in having the surface covered with fine close-set rib-like striæ.

Species 512. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUCORUM. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, globosâ, substriatâ, lineis minutissimis subdecussatâ, castaneo latè fasciatâ et remotè strigatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato, anticè breviter descendente; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus nitidâ; peristomate obtusato, simplici, fusco, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis, columellari dilatato, latè reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente, basali strictiusculo, subcalloso.*

THE HELIX OF THE WOODS. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, globose, finely striated, slightly decussated with minute lines, broadly banded and remotely streaked with chestnut; whorls five, rather convex, the last inflated, shortly descending in front; aperture lunar-rounded, shining within; lip obtuse, simple, brown, margins joined by a very thin callosity, columellar margin dilated, broadly reflected, almost covering the umbilicus, basal margin rather drawn out and somewhat callous.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1247.

Helix mutata, Lamarck.

Hab. Italy, Turkey, Syria.

This is the largest species inhabiting Europe. It is mostly of a dark mottled chestnut within and without, encircled by a narrow light band.

Species 513. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ASPERSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideo-globosâ, ruguloso-malleatâ, tenui, griseo-lutescente, fasciis variis castaneis flammulisque flavidis ornatâ; spirâ brevi, conoideâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo ventroso, anticè subitò deflexo; columellâ obliquâ, leviter arcuatâ, albâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate acuto, expanso, breviter reflexo, marginibus conniventibus, columellari dilatato.*

THE SPRINKLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, conoidly globose, finely roughly indented, thin, greyish-yellow, ornamented with various chestnut bands and yellow flames; spire short, conoid; whorls four, slightly convex, the last ventricose, suddenly deflected in

front; columella oblique, slightly arched, white; aperture lunar-oval; lip sharp, expanded, shortly reflected, margins approximating, columellar margin dilated.

MULLER, Verm. Hist. terr. et fluv. vol. ii. p. 59.

Helix grisea, Linnæus.

Helix variegata, Gmelin.

Helix hortensis, Pennant.

Hab. Britain, Southern Europe, the Azores, &c.

The common snail of our gardens, distributed over the whole of Southern Europe, and into some of the islands and countries beyond, is characterized by a peculiar finely wrinkled indented surface, encircled with flame-mark bands.

Species 514. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RASPAILLII. *Hel. testâ obtectè perforatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, fusco-luteâ, rufo-trizonâ, striatâ, solidiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo anticè subdeflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate fusco, margine supero expanso, basali reflexo, columellari valdè dilatato.*

RASPAILLI'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, orbicularly depressed, brownish-yellow, encircled with three red bands, striated, rather solid; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last slightly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip brown, upper margin expanded, basal reflected, columellar much dilated.

PAYRAUDEAU, Cat. Moll. de Corse, p. 102. pl. 5. f. 7, 8.

Hab. Corsica.

Of a more depressly orbicular solid structure than the general European form of *Helix*.

Species 515. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LIGATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, turbinato-globosâ, striatâ, lineis spiralibus interdum obsoletè decussatâ, fusco-albidâ, fasciis angustis, subæqualibus, interdum confluentibus, spadiceis ornatâ; spirâ elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato, vix descendente; columellâ obliquâ, strictiusculâ, carneâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate breviter expanso, margine columellari dilatato, diffuso-calloso.*

THE BOUND HELIX. Shell imperforated, turbinately globose, striated, sometimes obsoletely decussated with spiral lines, brownish-white, ornamented with five narrow nearly equal fawn bands, sometimes flowing together; spire raised; whorls four, rather convex, the last inflated, scarcely descending; columella oblique, rather drawn out, flesh-tinged; aperture lunar-rounded; lip shortly expanded, columellar margin dilated, diffusely callous.

MULLER, Verm. Hist. terr. et fluv. vol. ii. p. 58.

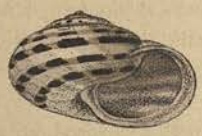
Helix cincta, Kuster.

Helix albescens, Jan.

Hab. Italy, Sicily, Turkey, &c.

A large inflated species, with the bands somewhat interrupted.

516.



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Sowerby. del et. lith.

F Reeve. Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XCV.

Species 516. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FIGULINA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, conico-globosâ, tenui, ventricosâ, rugulosâ, sordidè albidâ, fasciis fusculis interruptis quinque cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, vix convexiusculis; aperturâ acutè ovato-lunari; peristomate recto, subincrassato, albido, margine columellari arcuato, dilatato, subappresso, reflexo.*

THE POTTER'S HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, conically globose, thin, ventricose, rugulose, dull white, encircled with five interrupted light brown bands; whorls four, rather convex; aperture sharply ovately lunar; lip straight, slightly thickened, whitish, columellar margin arched, dilated, rather appressly reflected.

PARREYSS, Rossmasler, Hist. Moll. terr. et fluv. vol. ix. p. 9. f. 580.

Helix ligata, var., Férussac.

Hab. Dalmatia, Grecce, etc.

The rugulose striæ are finely plicately puckered next the sutures.

Species 517. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NICIENSIS. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, striatâ, albidâ, nigro-fusco maculosè fasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ transversè lunato-ovali, intus lilacinâ; peristomate intus lilacino-labiato, margine supero patulo, basali appressè dilatato.*

THE NICE HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, striated, whitish, encircled with five black-brown spotted bands; whorls five, rather flat, the last deflected in front; aperture transversely lunar-oval, lilac within; lip lilac-edged, upper margin effuse, basal margin appressly dilated.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 39 A. f. 1. and pl. 40. f. 9.

Hab. Nice.

A pretty depressly globose species, encircled with five interrupted black-brown blotchy bands, tinged with lilac at the aperture.

Fig. 518. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured is the variety of Sp. 506, *H. Hispanica*, named by Ziegler *H. Balearica*.

Species 519. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TAURICA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globosâ, ventrosâ, obliquè striatâ, lineis impressis concentricis obsoletè decussatâ, lutescente-albidâ, strigis ustulato-fuscis irregulariter radiatâ; spirâ conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, medio subfasciatis, ultimo magno; aperturâ amplâ, rotundato-lunatâ; peristomate subsimplici, hepatico, margine columellari perdilatato, fornicatim reflexo.*

THE DALMATIAN HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globose, ventricose, obliquely striated, obsoletely decussated with concentric impressed lines, yellowish-white, irregularly rayed with burnt-brown streaks; spire conoid; whorls five, rather convex, faintly banded round the middle, last whorl large; aperture large, rotundately lunar; lip nearly simple, liver-coloured, columellar margin much dilated, reflected in an arched manner.

KRYNICKI, Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. Moscow, vol. vi. p. 423. pl. 9.

Helix radiosa, Ziegler.

Hab. Dalmatia, Georgia.

A large light inflated species, closely allied to *H. lucorum*.

Species 520. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUTESCENS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, turbinato-globosâ, striatulâ, albo-lutescente, rarò dilutè fusculo-fasciatâ; spirâ brevi, conoideâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato, descendente; columellâ subverticali, leviter arcuatâ, albâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus albâ; peristomate breviter expanso, margine columellari supernè dilatato, fornicato-reflexo.*

THE YELLOWISH HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, turbinately globose, finely striated, whitish-yellow, sometimes faintly banded with pale brown; spire short, conoid, obtuse at the apex; whorls four, rather convex, the last inflated, descending; columella nearly vertical, slightly arched, white; aperture lunately rounded, white within; lip shortly expanded, columellar margin dilated at the upper part, reflected in an arched manner.

ZIEGLER, Rossmasler, Hist. Moll. terr. et fluv. vol. v. p. 4. f. 292.

Hab. Gallicia.

Intermediate in its general aspect between *H. pomatia* and *figulina*, but of more solid growth than either.

Species 521. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MELANOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globosâ, ventrosâ, cinereo-carneâ, subfasciatâ, plicato-striatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo inflato, anticè deflexo; columellâ obliquâ, strictiusculâ; aperturâ amplâ, lunato-rotundatâ, intus carneâ, nitidâ; fauce nigricante-castaneâ; peristomate intus nigricante-castaneo, recto, subincrassato, margine dextro rotundato, columellari dilatato, diffuso, basali subreflexo.*

THE BLACK-MOUTH HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globose, ventricose, ashy flesh-colour, obscurely banded, plicately striated; whorls four, convex, the last inflated, deflected in front; columella oblique, rather drawn out; aperture large, lunar-rounded, flesh-tinted and shining within; body-whorl blackish-chestnut; lip blackish-chestnut within, straight, thickened, right margin rounded, columellar margin dilated, diffused, a little reflected at the base.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 91. pl. 5. f. 25.

Hab. Southern Europe. Nubia; Ehrenberg.

A light, globosely inflated, flesh-tinged or greyish species, distinguished by a layer of dark blackish-chestnut colouring on the body-whorl and within the lip. It is probably only a variety of the Linnæan *H. grisea*.

Species 522. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POMATIA. *Hel. testâ semiobtectè umbilicatâ, globosâ, rugoso-striatâ, lineis confertis concentricis magis minusve decussatâ, rufescente vel flavescente, fasciis fuscis obsoletis notatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo magno, subcompresso; columellâ arcuatâ; aperturâ amplâ, lunato-ovali, intus nitidâ; peristomate patulo, subincrassato, margine columellari dilatato, reflexo, carneo vel fuscescente.*

THE APPLE HELIX. Shell with a half-covered umbilicus, globose, rugosely striated, decussated with close-set lines, which are more or less concentric, reddish or yellowish, marked with obsolete brown bands; whorls five, rather convex, the last large, somewhat compressed; columella arched; aperture large, lunar-oval, shining within; lip patulate, rather thickened, columellar margin dilated, reflected, flesh-tinged or brownish.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1244.

Pomaria antiquorum, Leach.

Varietates.

Helix pomaria and *scalaris*, Müller.

Hab. Europe and the British Isles.

In this well-known species there is little variation in form, colour, or marking, notwithstanding its wide area of distribution.

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524.a

524.b

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Sowerby del. et lith.

F Reeve. imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XCVI.

Species 523. (Mus. Belcher.)

HELIX CONOIDALIS. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, supernè elevatâ, basi convexâ, radiatim striatâ, pallidè rufescente; anfractibus quinque, supernè marginatis, reticulato-striatis aut corrugatis, rufo-violascentibus, ultimo fasciâ angustâ castaneâ circumdato; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, vix incrassato.*

THE CONOIDAL HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, orbicularly conoid, raised at the upper part, convex at the base, radiately striated, pale reddish; whorls five, margined at the upper edge, reticulately striated or wrinkled, reddish-violet, the last encircled by a narrow chestnut band; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple, scarcely thickened.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 63, pl. 16. f. 11.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Belcher.

A light purplish-red shell, with a central band, the lip simple, and umbilicus nearly covered.

Species 524. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Taylor.)

HELIX TAYLORIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conicâ, Trochiformi, lævi, subpellucidâ, basi acutè carinatâ, fulvâ, ad apicem carneolâ et reticulatâ, maculis pellucidis fuscis sparsâ, obliquè striatâ et transversim subtilissimè rugulosâ; spirâ acutâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, ultimo basi convexiusculo, fulvo, circa regionem columellarem carneolo; aperturâ triangulari, anticè valdè productâ et coarctatâ; peristomate atro-purpureo, incrassato, reflexo.*

TAYLOR'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, conic, Trochus-shaped, smooth, rather transparent, sharply keeled at the base, fulvous, flesh-tinged and reticulated at the apex, sprinkled with pellucid brown spots, obliquely striated and transversely very finely wrinkled; spire sharp; whorls five to six, the last rather convex at the base, fulvous, flesh-tinged about the region of the columella; aperture triangular, very much produced and contracted in front; lip black-purple, thickened, reflected.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 59. pl. 15. f. 2.

Hab. ——?

A very characteristic species, with a peculiar spouted angular lip, collected by Captain Sir Edward Belcher in one of the Eastern Islands, during the surveying expedition of the Samarang, unique in the collection of Thomas Lombe Taylor, Esq., in honour of whom it is named.

Species 525. (Mus. Belcher.)

HELIX CALIGINOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, strigis obliquis elevatiusculis concentricè notatâ, supernè lutescente-albâ; anfractibus sex, ultimo spadiceo-fusco, fasciâ angustâ rufâ circumdatâ; aperturâ depresso-lunatâ; peristomate reflexo.*

THE DIM HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat globose, marked concentrically with slightly raised oblique streaks, yellowish-white at the upper part; whorls six, the last fawn-brown, surrounded by a narrow red band; aperture depressly lunar; lip reflected.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 62. pl. 16. f. 6.

A characteristic new species, belonging to the group of which *H. ungulina* is the type.

Species 526. (Mus. Dennison.)

HELIX REGALIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, sinistrali, subdiscoideâ, acutè carinatâ, supernè depressâ, suturâ indistinctâ, anfractuum marginibus interdum obsoletè plicato-nodulosis, carneolâ, fasciis quatuor ad quinque fulvicantibus cingulatâ, interdum omnino brunneâ, striis undulatis granulosis obliquis et lineis concentricis decussatâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo basi convexo, fasciis duabus fulvicantibus circumdato; carinâ et regione umbilicali opaco-albis; aperturâ depressâ, angulatâ, obliquâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE ROYAL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, sinistral, subdiscoid, sharply keeled, depressed at the upper part, suture indistinct, edges of the whorls sometimes obsoletely plicately noduled, flesh-colour, encircled with four to five fulvous bands, sometimes altogether brown, decussated with oblique waved granulous striæ and concentric lines; whorls six, rather flat, the last convex at the base, encircled with two fulvous bands; keel and region of the umbilicus opake white; aperture depressed, angled, oblique; lip simple, sharp.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850. vol. v. p. 215.
Helix vittata, Adams and Reeve (not of Müller).
Hab. Borneo.

Of this fine species, collected in the Samarang, and figured with the animal in the Zoology of the voyage, specimens have since been received of a dark uniform brown colour. For a figure of this variety see Plate LXXX. Fig. 426.

Species 527. (Mus. Dennison.)

HELIX MACKENSII. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, olivaceo-castaneâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, planiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam acutè carinato et setoso, infra rotundato; umbilico amplo, perspectivo; aperturâ parvâ, lunato-circulari; peristomate subincrassato, paululum reflexo, carneo, marginibus callo carneo junctis.*

MACKENSIE'S HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, olive-chestnut; spire convex; whorls six to seven, rather flat, the last sharply keeled and bristled at the periphery, rounded beneath; umbilicus large, perspective; aperture small, lunar-circular; lip rather thickened, a little reflected, flesh-coloured, margins joined by a flesh-coloured callosity.

VALENCIENNES, Voy. de la Bonite, pl. 25. f. 14.
Hab. Island of Ty-pin-san, Meiacoshima Group; Belcher.

The bristly hairs with which this shell is furnished at the periphery, are the most fully developed in immature specimens.

Species 528. (Mus. Belcher.)

HELIX PLURIZONATA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, albâ, maculis pallidè fuscis nebulatâ, striato-rugosâ, fasciis plurimis spadiceis et purpurascentibus cinctâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ lunato-circulari, intus fuscâ; peristomate latè reflexo, albo, margine inferiore subcalloso.*

THE MANY-ZONED HELIX. Shell with a partially covered umbilicus, somewhat globose, white, clouded with light brown spots, striately rugose, encircled with numerous fawn and purplish bands; whorls four, convex, the last rounded; aperture lunar-circular, brown within; lip broadly reflected, white, lower margin rather callous.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, p. 62. pl. 16. f. 9.
Hab. Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Belcher.

The alternate purple and fawn bands are doubtless peculiar to the species, and among its chief characteristics.

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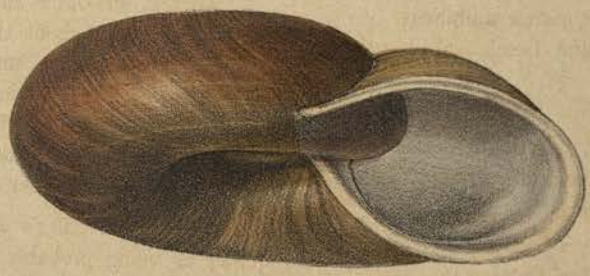

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F Reeve Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XCVII.

Species 529. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EXIMIA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, obliquè rugosâ et confertissimè granulosâ, olivaceo-corneâ, fasciis fusco-viridibus ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo permagno, circa aream umbilicalem compresso-inflato; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus pallidè lilacinâ; peristomate simplici, angustè reflexo, umbilicum angustum semitegente.*

THE CHOICE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, obliquely wrinkled and very closely finely granulated, olive-horny, ornamented with five brown-green bands; whorls four to five, rather convex, increasing rapidly, the last very large, compressly inflated around the umbilical area; aperture lunar-oval, faintly tinged within with lilac; lip simple, narrowly reflected, half-covering the narrow umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Philippi, Abbild. und Besch. vol. i. p. 153. pl. 5. f. 6.

Hab. Central America.

A very characteristic species, encircled with conspicuous green bands upon a light olive-horny ground, while the lip is delicately tinged with lilac.

Species 530. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CADUCA. *Hel. testâ sublatè umbilicatâ, depressâ, fragili, leviter striatulâ, albidâ, epidermide fulvo-corneâ indutâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, vertice subtili; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo multo latiore, basi subplanulato, circa umbilicum angustum externè subinfundibuliformem excavato; aperturâ majusculâ, obliquè truncato-ovali; peristomate simplici, tenui, marginibus subconniventibus, columellari vix expansiusculo.*

THE BRITTLE HELIX. Shell rather broadly umbilicated, depressed, fragile, finely striated, whitish, covered with a fulvous-horny epidermis; spire but little raised, fine to the apex; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last much broader and rather flat at the base, excavated round the umbilicus, which is narrow, and externally funnel-shaped; aperture rather large, obliquely truncately oval; lip simple, thin, with the margins approximating, columellar margin but little expanded.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1846. p. 158.

A thin shell, but of solid substance, chiefly distinguished from its congeners by the compressly flattened convexity of the base around the edge of the umbilicus.

Species 531. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CINCINNUS. *Hel. testâ latè et ampliter umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, tenui, confertissimè ruguloso-striatâ, basi læviore, nitente, vividè olivaceâ, spirâ saturatiore; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, lentè accrescentibus, supernè subplanulatis, infra rotundatis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ horizontali-lunari, intus cærulescente-lacteâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus subconniventibus, columellari leviter reflexo.*

THE CURL HELIX. Shell broadly and largely umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, thin, very closely rugulosely striated, smoother and shining at the base, bright olive, darker about the spire; whorls four to five, increasing slowly, rather flattened above, rounded beneath, last whorl deflected in front; aperture horizontally lunar, blue-white within; lip simple, margins approximating, columellar margin slightly reflected.

Hab. Maule, Chili (under decayed leaves); Cuming.

This is Dr. Pfeiffer's *H. laxata*, variety γ, which he quotes as being probably the *H. umbilicata* of Anton, a name pre-occupied by Montagu in reference to another species; it is evidently distinct. Mr. Cuming found it in great abundance at the above-named locality, within fifty miles of *H. laxata*, but not with it. The form of the shell is rounder, and the last whorl is less enlarged towards the aperture. No specimens of intermediate form were collected, and it was mostly of adult growth.

Species 532. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAXATA. *Hel. testâ latè et perampliter umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, aperturam versus obliquè productâ, tenui, confertissimè ruguloso-striatâ, supernè fulvo-rufescente, basi nitidè fulvo-olivaceâ, lineis concentricis confertissimis minutè decussatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo lato, depresso, anticè descendente; aperturâ subhorizontali, amplâ, transversè ovali, intus cærulescente-albâ; peristomate subsimplici, marginibus fere junctis, supero tenui, expanso, basali subcalloso, reflexo.*

THE LOOSELY CONVOLUTED HELIX. Shell broadly and very largely umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, obliquely produced towards the aperture, thin, very closely rugosely striated, fulvous-red about the upper part, fulvous-olive and shining at the base, minutely decussated with very close-set concentric lines; spire but little raised; whorls four to five, rather convex, increasing rapidly, last whorl broad, depressed, descending in front; aperture somewhat horizontal, large, transversely oval, blue-white within; lip rather simple, margins almost joined, upper margin thin, expanded, basal margin rather callous and reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 74. f. 3.

Helix Peruviana, Lamarck.

Helix Deshayesii, Anton.

Hab. Chili; Cuming.

This fine and well-known species does not inhabit Peru, as indicated by the name given to it by Lamarck. It has been for a long time known to collectors by the unpublished name of *H. Banksii*.

Species 533. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EURYOMPHALA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, tenui, pellucidâ, virente-corneâ, supernè regulariter costulato-striatâ, lineis concentricis obsoletè decussatâ, basi distantius striatâ, nitidissimâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo dilatato, subdepresso, anticè non descendente; umbilico magno, pervio; aperturâ obliquè lunato-ovali; peristomate recto, simplici, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE BROADLY UMBILICATED HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, thin, pellucid, greenish-horny, regularly finely ribbed about the upper part, obsoletely decussated with concentric lines, more distantly striated and shining at the base; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls six, rather convex, the last dilated, somewhat depressed, not descending in front; umbilicus large, open; aperture obliquely lunar-oval; lip straight, simple, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845. p. 71.

Hab. Cuba?

If the above locality, quoted on the authority of Dr. Pfeiffer, be correct, it is somewhat curious to find in the North Antilles a shell belonging so minutely in all its details to the Chilian type *H. laxata*. It differs little from that species, except in being of a rounder form.

Species 534. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FLORA. *Hel. testâ sublatè umbilicatâ, tenui, durâ, pellucido-albâ, epidermide virescente-olivaceâ corneâ indutâ, vix striatâ, nitente; spirâ plano-depressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, supernè planatis, infra rotundatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate tenui, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE FLORA HELIX. Shell rather broadly umbilicated, thin, hard, transparent white, covered with a greenish-olive horny epidermis, but little striated, shining; spire flatly depressed; whorls four to five, flat at the upper part, rounded beneath; aperture lunar-circular; lip thin, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, MSS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Andes of Columbia.

This species differs from its congeners collected in this Plate, in not having the close-set rib-like striæ, with which the upper portion of the whorls is sculptured. Here it is smooth and horny.

Species 535. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GHIESBREGHTI. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, orbiculato-globosâ, striatâ et subtilissimè granulatâ, epidermide brevipilosâ indutâ, brunneâ, zonis nigricantibus et luteis ornatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo magno, rotundato, circa umbilicum subcompresso; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate expanso, albo, breviter reflexo, marginibus conniventibus, columellari dilatato.*

GHIESBREGHT'S HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, orbicularly globose, striated and very finely granulated, covered with a short hairy epidermis, brown, ornamented with blackish and yellowish zones; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last large, rounded, slightly compressed around the umbilicus; aperture lunar-rounded; lip expanded, white, shortly reflected, margins approximating, columellar margin dilated.

NYST, Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. Brussels, 1841. vol. viii. p. 343. f. 2.

Hab. Chiapa, Mexico; Nyst.

The epidermis of this fine species is covered with numerous short silken golden hairs.

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Sowerby. del et. lith.

F.R.eeve. imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XCVIII.

Species 536. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BRASILIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressiusculâ, undique æqualiter granulosâ, supernè castaneâ, tæniis albido-flammulatis, subtus convexiore, pallidiore, seriebus pluribus punctorum rufescentium ornatâ; spirâ subplanulatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè subangulato; columellâ brevi, dilatatâ; aperturâ latâ, transversè lunari; peristomate tenui, breviter reflexo.*

THE BRAZILIAN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly rather depressed, equally granulated throughout, chestnut-tinged about the upper part, with white-flamed fillets, more convex beneath and paler, ornamented with many rows of reddish dots; spire rather flattened; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last obsoletely angled; columella short, dilated; aperture broad, transversely lunar; lip thin, shortly reflected.

DESHAYES, Encyclopédie Méthodique, vol. ii. p. 211.

Helix pellis-serpentis, var., Férussac.

Hab. Brazil.

Scarcely keeled and very elaborately painted.

Species 537. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SERPENS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, utrinque convexâ, confertim undulato-striatâ, tenui, corneo-stramineâ, fasciâ interruptâ rufâ ad suturam ornatâ; anfractibus quinque, planis, ultimo acutè carinato, infra carinam fasciâ rufâ lineisque permultis rufis signatâ; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate tenui, breviter reflexo.*

THE SERPENT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lens-shaped, convex on both sides, closely undulately striated, thin, horny straw-colour, ornamented with an interrupted red band at the suture; whorls five, flat, the last sharply keeled, marked below the keel with a red band and numerous red lines; aperture angularly lunar; lip thin, shortly reflected.

Solarium serpens, Spix, Test. Brasil. pl. 17. f. 2.

Helix serpens, Pfeiffer.

Helix punctata, Wagner.

Hab. Brazil (in the woods of Piauhy and Pernambuco); Spix.

A lighter shell than the preceding, characterized by a different style of painting, prominently keeled.

Species 538. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HELIACA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, depressâ, carinatâ, rugulosâ, granulatâ, subtus lævigatâ, flavidâ, fasciis rubris interruptis ornatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo depresso; aperturâ depressâ, lunato-subtriangulari; peristomate nitidè albo, margine utroque sinuoso, supero latè expanso, breviter reflexo, columellari brevi, subdilatato, basali planè arcuato, breviter reflexo.*

THE SUN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, depressed, keeled, rugulose, granulated, smooth underneath, yellowish, ornamented with five interrupted red bands; whorls six, rather convex, the last depressed; aperture depressed, lunar-subtriangular; lip shining-white, margin on both sides sinuous, upper margin broadly expanded, shortly reflected, columellar margin short, slightly dilated, basal flatly arched, shortly reflected.

D'ORBIGNY, Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale, p. 244. pl. 26. f. 1–5.

Helix cicatrica, Anton.

Hab. Bolivia; D'Orbigny.

There is a general peculiarity in the form and painting of this species different from either of the preceding.

Species 539. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GIBBONI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, sublenticulari, supernè longitudinaliter et regulariter striatâ, fasciis flammeis rubris albisque pictâ, subtus seriebus pluribus punctorum rufescentium ornatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo subcarinato, basi convexo; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ late lunari; peristomate subincrassato, sinuoso, reflexo, basali ad umbilicum breviter dilatato.*

GIBBON'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, somewhat lens-shaped, longitudinally regularly striated at the upper part, painted with bands of red and white flames and ornamented underneath with numerous rows of red dots; whorls five, rather flattened, the last slightly keeled, convex at the base; umbilicus middling, open; aperture broadly lunar; lip rather thickened, sinuous, reflected, basal margin shortly dilated at the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 37.

Helix magnifica, Lea.

Hab. New Granada; Gibbon.

This species is always larger in size than any other of the group collected in this Plate.

Species 540. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARDOUINI. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, subobscurè ruguloso-plicatâ et malleatâ, flavo-olivaceâ, zonis angustis tribus nigricantibus cingulatâ; spirâ plano-convexâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo ad peripheriam obtusissimè carinatâ; aperturâ transversè ovali; peristomate reflexo, calloso, albo, marginibus conniventibus, callo lacteo junctis.*

ARDOUIN'S HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, somewhat obscurely rugulosely plicated and indented, yellowish-olive, encircled with three blackish zones; spire flatly convex, obtuse at the apex; whorls five, rather flattened, the last very obtusely keeled; aperture transversely oval; lip reflected, callous, white, margins approximating, joined by a milk-white callous layer.

D'ORBIGNY, Voyage dans l'Amér. Mérid. Moll. p. 239. pl. 24. f. 4–6.

Eadem var. *Helix orexigena*, D'Orbigny.

Hab. Province of Yungas, Bolivia; D'Orbigny.

This fine species is of the same peculiar typical form as the European *H. trizona* and *Pouzolzi*. The lip is more callous and reflected than in either.

Species 541. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POLYGYRATA. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, supernè planissimâ, subtus excavatâ, solidâ, striatâ, lineis minutis concentricis subdecussatâ, olivaceâ, zonis latissimis nigricante-rufis supernè circumdatâ; anfractibus novem, convexis, perangustis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate albo, breviter reflexo, marginibus callo junctis.*

THE MANY-WHORLED HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, discoid, very flat at the upper part, hollowed beneath, solid, striated, faintly decussated with minute concentric lines, olive, encircled at the upper part with very broad black-red zones; whorls nine, convex, very narrow, the last descending in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-rounded; lip white, shortly reflected, margins joined by a callous layer.

BORN, Test. Mus. Vindobonensis, p. 373. pl. 14. f. 19, 20.

Hab. Brazil.

This well-known species is remarkably characterized by its peculiarly discoid *Planorbis*-like form.

Species 542. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PELLIS-SERPENTIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, tumido-globosâ, supernè confertissimè granulosâ, basi striatâ, griseo-flavicante, fasciis latis albo- et rufo-flammulatis, subtus cingulis angustis interruptis rufis ornatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, latere aperturæ opposito impressionibus profundis indentato; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate intus albo, calloso, marginibus callo junctis, supero expanso, columellari et basali reflexis.*

THE SERPENT'S SKIN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, swollen globose, very closely granulated about the upper part, striated at the base, greyish-yellow, ornamented with broad white-and-red-flamed bands, beneath with narrow interrupted bands; whorls six, rather convex, the last obsoletely angled, indented with two deep impressions in the side opposite to the aperture; aperture broadly lunar; lip white within, callous, margins joined by a callous layer, upper margin expanded, columellar and basal margins reflected.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab. vol. ix. part 2. p. 79. pl. 125. f. 1095–6, and vol. xi. p. 268. pl. 208. f. 2046–7.

Hab. Guyana.

This is regarded by Dr. Pfeiffer as the typical *H. pellis-serpentis*, but there is no indication in either of Chemnitz's figures of the curious indentations which appear to be constant and so eminently characteristic in the species under consideration.

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Sowerby del. et lith.

Reeve Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE XCIX.

Species 543. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBCASTANEA: *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, subcastaneâ, minutissimè granulatâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo angulato, anticè subitò deflexo, basi inflato, ad aperturam constricto et scrobiculato; umbilico mediocri; aperturâ perobliquâ, auriculari; peristomate albo, incrassato, marginibus callo tenui junctis, dextro arcuato, basali strictiusculo, denticulato, ambobus dente magno intrante separatis.*

THE CHESTNUT-TINGED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, chestnut-tinged, very minutely granulated; spire slightly raised; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last angled, suddenly deflected in front, inflated at the base, drawn in and furrowed at the aperture; umbilicus middling; aperture very oblique, ear-shaped; lip white, thickened, joined by a thin callous layer, right margin arched, basal rather drawn out, toothed, both separated by a large entering tooth.

Caracolla globosa, Broderip (not *H. globosa*, Sowerby), Pro. Zool. Soc. 1832, p. 30.

Helix subcastanea, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Tumaco, West Columbia; Cuming.

Distinguished by an obscure oblong protuberance on the columellar margin, and a single prominent narrow raised tooth at the base.

Species 544. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BITUBERCULATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculari-conicâ, basi plano-concavâ, intensè nigricante-castaneâ, epidermide luteâ undato-lentiginosâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ horizontali, suboblongo-quadratâ; peristomate albo, reflexo, marginibus callo junctis, columellari dentibus parvis duobus, basali dentibus parvis duobus subdistantibus prominentibus acutis.*

THE TWO-TUBERCLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly conical, flatly concave at the base, very dark blackish-chestnut, zigzag-freckled with a yellowish epidermis; whorls five, convex, the last obtusely keeled; aperture horizontal, somewhat oblong-square; lip white, reflected, margins joined by a callosity, columellar margin with two small teeth, basal margin with two small rather distant prominent sharp teeth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846.

Hab. Tun Guagua, Ecuador; Bourcier.

This little species is well distinguished from the rest of its congeners collected in this Plate, by its pretty wave-freckled epidermis.

Species 545. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BOURCIERI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, subinflatâ, plicato-striatâ, intensè castaneâ, apice rufescente; spirâ obtusè depressâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo vix carinato, rotundato, basi medio impressâ; aperturâ horizontali, suboblongo-quadratâ; peristomate incrassato, breviter reflexo, albido et purpurascente, margine columellari dentibus parvis duobus contiguis obtusis, basali dente parvo unico subobsoleto.*

BOURCIER'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, somewhat inflated, plicately striated, dark chestnut, reddish at the apex; spire obtusely depressed; whorls four, convex, the last scarcely keeled, rounded, impressed in the middle at the base; aperture horizontal, somewhat oblong-square; lip thickened, shortly reflected, whitish and purplish, columellar margin with two small contiguous blunt teeth, basal margin with a single small nearly obsolete tooth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850.

Hab. Otoralo, Ecuador; Bourcier.

Collected by, and named in memory of, M. Bourcier, late Consul-General of Ecuador.

Species 546. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OREAS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, angulatâ, striatâ et minutissimè granulosâ, livido-castaneâ, ad apicem rufescente; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè rotundato, ad aperturam constricto, basi inflato; aperturâ perobliquâ, semiovali, bidentatâ; peristomate albo, reflexo, marginibus callo albo funiculato junctis, supero arcuato, basali strictiusculo, ambobus dente acuto separatis, dente altero in pariete illi opposito.*

THE OREAS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, angled, striated and very minutely granulated, livid-chest-

nut; reddish at the apex; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather flat, the last rounded in front, constricted at the aperture, inflated at the base; aperture very oblique, semi-oval, two-toothed; lip white, reflected, margins joined by a white ridged callosity, upper margin arched, basal rather drawn out, both separated by a sharp tooth, the other tooth being opposite to it on the body-whorl.

KOCH, Philippi, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. vol. i. p. 151. pl. 5. f. 2.

Hab. Quendeu and other mountains of New Granada.

The teeth are rather small and peculiarly sharp, one of them being situated on the body-whorl.

Species 547. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JUNO. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidiusculâ, plicato-striatâ, sordidè castaneâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexâ, ultimo carinato; aperturâ horizontali, subauriculari; peristomate incrassato, livido-albâ, marginibus callo junctis, columellari latè appresso, rudè calloso, obscurè denticulato, basali calloso, vix obscurè denticulato.*

THE JUNO HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, rather solid, plicately striated, dull chestnut; spire obtuse; whorls five, convex, the last keeled; aperture horizontal, somewhat ear-shaped; lip thickened, livid-white, margins joined by a callosity, columellar margin broadly appressed, rudely callous, obscurely toothed, basal margin callous, faintly obscurely toothed.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 66.

Hab. Andes of Columbia.

A solid, depressly globose species, with the lip rudely callous, presenting only very faint indications of teeth.

Species 548. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NEOGRANADENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, carinatâ, tenui, undique minutè granulatâ, saturatè rufâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo carinato, basi convexo, anticè deflexo, constricto; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-rotundato; peristomate lutescente, expanso, reflexiusculo, marginibus callo tenui junctis, basali obsoletissimè unidentato, columellari brevi, dilatato, appresso.*

THE NEW GRANADA HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, keeled, thin, minutely granulated throughout, dark red; spire scarcely raised; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last keeled, convex at the base, deflected and constricted in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-rounded; lip yellowish, expanded, slightly reflected, margins joined by a thin callosity, basal margin very obsoletely toothed, columellar margin short, dilated, appressed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 64.

Hab. Mountain of Quendeu, New Granada.

A bright chestnut finely granulated shell of light structure, with the faintest possible indication of a small tooth.

Species 549. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ATRATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidiusculâ, minutissimè granulatâ, obscurè plicato-striatâ et malleatâ, atro-castaneâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, plano-convexis, ultimo subacutè carinato, anticè deflexo et constricto, basi plano-impresso; aperturâ subquadrato-auriculari; peristomate incrassato, calloso, livido-carneo, marginibus callo junctis, margine basali dentibus parvis duobus, plus minus obsoletis.*

THE JET-BLACK HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globosely depressed, rather solid, very minutely granulated, obscurely plicately striated and indented, jet-black chestnut; spire obtuse; whorls five to six, flatly convex, the last rather sharply keeled, deflected and constricted in front, flatly impressed at the base; aperture somewhat squarely ear-shaped; lip thickened, callous, livid flesh-colour, margins joined by a callosity, basal margin with two small teeth, more or less obsolete.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850.

Hab. Puntophaya, Ecuador; Bourcier.

A large stout shell of a much blacker chestnut-colour than any of the preceding species, and equally distinct in all particulars.

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Sowerby, del. et lith.

T. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE C.

Species 550. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LABYRINTHUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, minutè granulatâ, rufo-castaneâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo basi constricto, biscrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, auriformi, coarctatâ; peristomate subincrassato, breviter reflexo, sinuoso, ad carinam canaliculato, marginibus callo altè prominente, laminam erectam latam intrantem emittente junctis, supero arcuato, basali flexuoso, juxta canalem laminâ latissimâ, triangulari, oppositam fere attingente, et dente valido in medio instructo, laminâ tertiâ parvulâ in fundo.*

THE LABYRINTH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lenticular, minutely granulated, reddish-chestnut; whorls five, rather convex, the last constricted and two-furrowed at the base; aperture horizontal, ear-shaped, contracted; lip rather thickened, broadly reflected, sinuous, channelled at the keel, margins joined by a high callosity, emitting a broad erect entering lamella, upper margin arched, basal flexuous, furnished with a very broad triangular lamina next the canal, nearly touching the opposite one, with a strong tooth in the middle, and a third small lamina at the bottom.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. p. 271. pl. 208. f. 2048.
Helix Otis, Solander.

Eadem var. *Caracolla subplanata*, Petit.

Hab. Central America.

Of the forms here collected together, this is considered to be the type of the old *H. labyrinthus*.

Species 551. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, subobesâ, rufo-castaneâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, ultimo constricto et profundè scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, auriformi, coarctatâ; peristomate subincrassato, elevato, marginibus integris, lamellam prominentem in pariete formantibus, margine columellari dente unico valido, basali dentibus duobus lamelliformibus, ad basin coadunatis et callosis.*

THE PLAIT-MOUTH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lenticular, rather stout, reddish-chestnut; whorls five, flatly convex, the last constricted and deeply furrowed; aperture horizontal, ear-shaped, contracted; lip rather thickened, raised, with the margins entire, forming a prominent lamella on the inner wall of the body-whorl, columellar margin with a single strong tooth, basal margin with two lamelliform teeth, united together and callous at the base.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851–2?

Hab. Andes of New Granada.

Smaller and stouter than the preceding species. The aperture is not channelled at the keel; and in the place of the triangular basal lamina are two lamelliform teeth, callous and united at the base.

Species 552. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UNCIGERA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, acutissimè carinatâ, minutè granulatâ, albâ, fasciis nigro-fuscis cinctâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, planis, ultimo basi planiusculo, anticè subitò deflexo, subtus scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, rhombeâ, lamellâ validâ albâ pariete coarctatâ; peristomate subincrassato, marginibus callo funiculato junctis, supero expanso, basali reflexo, juxta carinam lamellâ tenui intrante, retrorsum uncinatâ, et prope columellam dente obtuso armato.*

THE HOOK-BEARING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, somewhat discoid, very sharply keeled, minutely granulated, white, encircled with two black-brown bands; spire but little raised; whorls five, flat, the last rather flat at the base, suddenly deflected in front, furrowed beneath; aperture horizontal, rhomboid, contracted, with a strong white lamella on the wall of the body-whorl; lip slightly thickened, margins joined by a corded callosity, upper margin expanded, basal reflected, with a thin entering lamella next the keel turning back into a fine hook, a blunt tooth next the columella.

Carocolla uncigera, Petit, Guerin's Mag. de Zool. 1838. Moll. pl. 113.

Hab. Panama.

This extremely interesting species is characterized by the presence of a fine gracefully curved hook within the aperture.

Species 553. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PLICATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, acutè carinatâ, utrinque convexâ, solidiusculâ, castaneâ vel*

fuscâ, striatâ, lineis concentricis confertissimis subtilissimè granulato-decussatâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo anticè convexo, ad aperturam extus scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, auriformi; peristomate reflexo, ad carinam subcanaliculato, marginibus laminâ elevatâ, lamellam elongatam intrantem emittente, junctis, columellari breviter arcuato, basali bidentato, dente altero lato, brevi, obtuso, altero majore, sulcato.

THE PLICATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, sharply keeled, convex on both sides, rather solid, chestnut or brown, striated, very finely granulately decussated with close-set concentric lines; whorls five, the last convex in front, furrowed without the aperture; aperture horizontal, ear-shaped; lip reflected, slightly channelled at the keel, margins joined by a raised lamella, emitting an entering elongate lamella, columellar margin shortly arched, basal margin two-toothed, one tooth broad and short, the other larger and grooved.

BORN, Test. Mus. Vindobonensis, p. 368.

Carocolla Hyadina, Lea.

Hab. Central America.

This differs little from *H. labyrinthus*, except in being of larger and more solid growth, and more callous about the aperture.

Species 554. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BIFURCATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, orbiculari, leviter striatâ, fulvâ, subtus pallidâ, vel medio tantum pallidè cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo obsoletè carinato, anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ depressâ, transversè pyriformi, laminâ elongatâ, compressâ, erectâ, intrante coarctatâ; peristomate albido, reflexo, marginibus callo prominente junctis, basali dentibus duobus, altero depressè triangulari, altero bifurcato, instructo.*

THE BIFURCATE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, orbicular, slightly striated, fulvous, pale beneath, or encircled with a pale band only round the middle; whorls five, rather flat, the last obsoletely keeled, suddenly deflected in front; aperture depressed, transversely pear-shaped, contracted by an elongate, compressed, erect, entering lamella; lip white, reflected, margins joined by a prominent callosity, basal margin furnished with two teeth, one of which is depressly triangular, the other bifurcate.

DESHAYES, Guerin's Mag. de Zool. pl. 111. f. 2.

Hab. Guyana.

The bifurcate tooth is very solid and callous at the base and most conspicuously developed.

Species 555. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANNULIFERA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, lenticulari, minutè granulatâ, rufo-castaneâ, ad peripheriam albâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, ultimo ad aperturam biscrobiculato, anticè deflexo; aperturâ horizontali, auriformi; peristomate incrassato, albo, elevato, ad carinam peculiariter retrorsum sinuato, marginibus integris, lamellam intrantem pariete emittentibus, basali dentato, deinde excavato, dente triangulari lamelliformi instructo, dentibus lamellisque albis.*

THE RINGED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, lens-shaped, minutely granulated, reddish-chestnut, white at the periphery; whorls five, flatly convex, the last two-furrowed at the aperture, deflected anteriorly; aperture horizontal, ear-shaped; lip thickened, white, raised, peculiarly sinuated backwards at the keel, margins entire, emitting an entering lamella on the wall of the body-whorl, basal margin toothed, then excavated, and furnished with a triangular lamelliform tooth, teeth and lamellæ white.

PEEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Central America.

The aperture of this species is characterized in a manner (not sufficiently shown in the accompanying figure) which is quite peculiar, being sinuated at the keel so as to form a spouted channel on the upper surface of the shell.

556

557[a]

557[b]

558

559[a]

559[b]

560

561[a]

561[b]

562

HELIX.

PLATE CI.

Species 556. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TAMSIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressè conicâ, granulatâ, fuscâ, acutè carinatâ; spirâ conoideâ, vertice obtusiusculo; anfractibus quinque, subplanis, ultimo basi vix convexiusculo, anticè angulatim deflexo, ad aperturam constricto; aperturâ subhorizontali, auriformi, quadridentatâ; peristomate tenui, marginibus laminâ callosâ, umbilici partem tegente et medio dentem linguiformem emittente junctis, supero expanso, unidentato, basali reflexo, dentibus fere æqualibus munito.*

TAMS' HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly conical, granulated, brown, sharply keeled; spire conoid, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls five, somewhat flattened, the last rather convex at the base, angularly deflected in front, constricted at the aperture; aperture nearly horizontal, ear-shaped, four-toothed; lip thin, margins joined by a callous layer, partly covering the umbilicus, and emitting on the body-whorl a tongue-shaped tooth, upper margin expanded, one-toothed, basal margin reflected, furnished with two nearly equal teeth.

DUNKER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847. p. 81.

Hab. Venezuela; Dr. Tams.

A small conical transparent horny shell, with the teeth of the aperture delicately formed.

Species 557. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX QUADRIDENTATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, tenuiusculâ, striatâ, granulatâ, fuscâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo carinato, basi convexo, anticè subitò deflexo, scrobiculato; aperturâ auriformi, fuscâ, dente lamelliformi pariete coarctatâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus callo funiculato junctis, supero latè expanso, basali sinuoso, infrà carinam dente acuto prominente et prope umbilicum mediocrem duobus minoribus instructo.*

THE FOUR-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, rather thin, striated, granulated, brown; spire depressly conoid; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last keeled, convex at the base, suddenly deflected in front, furrowed; aperture ear-shaped, brown, contracted by a lamelliform tooth on the wall of the body-whorl; lip simple, margins joined by a corded callosity, upper margin broadly expanded, basal sinuous, furnished with a prominent sharp tooth beneath the keel, and two smaller teeth near the umbilicus.

Carocolla quadridentata, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1832. p. 30.

Hab. Central America (in the woods); Cuming.

Similar in form to the preceding species, but of much more solid structure, with the teeth and lip more strongly developed.

Species 558. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LEUCODON. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, sublenticulari, undique subtiliter granulatâ, saturatè castaneâ; spirâ planè elevatâ, vertice obtuso; anfractibus quinque, subplanulatis, ultimo carinato, anticè gibbo, ad aperturam subitò deflexo, constricto, subtus scrobiculato; aperturâ perobliquâ, irregulariter pyriformi; peristomate tenui, albo, expanso, reflexiusculo, marginibus laminâ elevatâ, flexuosâ, medio lamellam erectam linguiformem emittente junctis, supero dente parvulo, basali dentibus parvulis duobus munito.*

THE WHITE-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, sublenticular, finely granulated throughout, dark chestnut; spire flatly raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls five, rather flat, the last keeled, gibbous in front, suddenly deflected and constricted at the aperture, furrowed beneath; aperture very oblique, irregularly pear-shaped; lip thin, white, expanded, slightly reflected, margins joined by a raised flexuous lamina, emitting in the middle a raised tongue-shaped lamella, upper margin furnished with one small tooth, basal with two to three small teeth.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847. p. 81.

Hab. Tovah, Venezuela; Dyson.

A dark solid species of robust form, in which the basal margin is thickly reflected, while the teeth are small.

Species 559. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DUNKERI. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, orbiculari, valdè depressâ, granulatâ, acutissimè carinatâ, lutescente-corneâ, nigricante-castaneo juxta peripheriam fasciatâ, carinâ subtilissimè albo-marginatâ; anfracti-*

bus quinque, planatis, subtus rotundatis, ultimo anticè conspicuè deflexo et constricto, subtus scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, transversè ovali, marginibus integris, lamellâ pariete formatâ, margine columellari nitidè quadridentato.

DUNKER'S HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, orbicular, very depressed, granulated, very sharply keeled, yellowish-horny, banded next the periphery with blackish-chestnut, keel very finely edged with white; whorls five, flattened, rounded beneath, the last conspicuously deflected and constricted in front, furrowed beneath; aperture horizontal, transversely oval, margins entire, a lamella formed on the wall of the body-whorl, columellar margin neatly four-toothed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Andes of New Granada.

A pretty bright horny species encircled with a dark band next the periphery, the sharp edge of which is conspicuously white.

Species 560. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LEPRIEURII. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, conoideo-depressâ, fulvâ, subcarinatâ; carinâ albicante; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo, basi scrobiculato; umbilico mediocri; aperturâ angustissimâ, horizontali, subauriformi; peristomate subincrassato, albo, marginibus lamellâ erectâ, umbilicum semioccultante, aliamque angulatim longè intrantem emittente junctis, supero expanso, basali sinuoso, reflexo, tuberculo dentiformi et juxta carinam dente valido geminato instructo.*

LEPRIEURE'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, conoidly depressed, fulvous, obtusely keeled, white at the keel; whorls five, slightly convex, the last suddenly deflected in front, furrowed at the base; umbilicus middling; aperture very narrow, horizontal, somewhat ear-shaped; lip rather thickened, white, margins joined by an erect lamella, half-covering the umbilicus, emitting another angulately and prominently entering the aperture, upper margin expanded, basal sinuous and reflected, furnished with a tooth-shaped tubercle, and next the keel a strong double tooth.

PETIT, Revue Zoologique Soc. Cuv. 1840, p. 74. Guerin's Mag. de Zool. 1841, Moll. pl. 32.

Hab. Guyana.

The flexuous lip and teeth of this species are remarkably strongly developed.

Species 561. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NIGRITELLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideo-depressâ, solidiusculâ, fuscâ, epidermide nigricante-olivaceâ indutâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, vix convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo basi convexo, medio acutè carinato; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ securiformi; peristomate simplici, margine supero antrorsum arcuato, acuto, basali reflexo.*

THE SWARTHY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoidly depressed, rather solid, brown, covered with a blackish-olive epidermis; whorls five to six, slightly convex, increasing slowly, the last convex at the base, sharply keeled in the middle; umbilicus middling, open; aperture hatchet-shaped; lip simple, upper margin curved towards the front, sharp, basal margin reflected.

PHILIPPI, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. vol. ii. p. 4. pl. 6. f. 8.

Hab. Pacific Islands; Cuming.

A dark little Trochiform shell, tinged with red at the apex, and having a simple toothless aperture.

Species 562. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AURICULINA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, carinatâ, utrinque convexâ, granulato-striatâ, fulvâ, ad carinam lutescente; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo subitò deflexo, basi scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, auriformi, plicis coarctatâ, unâ lamelliformi, ad parietem profundè intrante, secundâ dentiformi, et tertiâ furcatâ in margine basali; peristomate albo, reflexo, marginibus ad umbilicum mediocrem pervium junctis.*

THE LITTLE EAR HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, keeled, convex on both sides, granularly striated, fulvous, yellowish at the keel; whorls five, rather flattened, the last suddenly deflected, furrowed at the base; aperture horizontal, ear-shaped, contracted with three plaits, one of which is lamelliform, deeply entering upon the wall of the body-whorl, the second tooth-shaped, and the third bifurcate upon the basal margin; lip white, reflected, margins joined at the umbilicus, which is middling and open.

PETIT, Revue Zoologique Soc. Cuv. 1840, p. 74. Guerin's Mag. de Zool. 1841, pl. 33.

Hab. Guyana.

The development of the aperture is nearly the same as in *H. Leprieurii*, figured above it; the shell is smaller, and the whorls are rounder.

563.

564.a

564.b

565.

566.a

566.b

567.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CII.

Species 563. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHLOROZONA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, orbiculari, subdepressâ, subtus convexâ, albâ, castaneo latè trifasciatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, obliquè striatis, ultimo ad peripheriam obtusè carinato; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate tenui, paululum reflexo, marginibus approximatis.*

THE PALE-BANDED HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, orbicular, somewhat depressed, convex beneath, white, encircled with three broad chestnut bands; spire obtuse; whorls four to five, rather flattened, obliquely striated, last whorl obtusely keeled at the periphery; aperture lunar-circular; lip thin, a little reflected, margins approximating.

GRATELOUP, Act. Soc. Linn. de Bordeaux, vol. xi. p. 409. pl. 1. f. 4.

Hab. Madagascar.

The chestnut bands being very broad and occupying more of the shell than the white ground upon which they are painted, make it appear as if the shell were white-banded upon a chestnut ground.

Species 564. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SALLEANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conicâ, tenuiculâ, striatulâ et subtiliter malleatâ, nitidiusculâ, cinereo-lutescente, ad peripheriam fasciis duabus fusco-viridibus punctisque castaneis ornatâ; spirâ conicâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo lineis concentricis impressis sculpto, subangulato, basi parum convexo; aperturâ subobliquâ, lunari-ovali, fasciis intus notatâ; peristomate tenui, expanso, paululum reflexo, albo, margine columellari calloso, latè dilatato, appresso.*

SALLE'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, conical, rather thin, finely striated and indented, rather shining, ash-yellow, marked with chestnut dots and two brown-green bands at the periphery; spire conical, rather sharp; whorls five, rather convex, last whorl sculptured with impressed concentric lines, slightly angled, but little convex at the base; aperture rather oblique, lunar-oval, marked interiorly with the bands; lip thin, expanded, a little reflected, white, columellar margin callous, broadly dilated, appressed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849. p. 129.

Hab. Guatemala (on the banks of St. John's River); Sallé.

The marking and general aspect of this shell reminds one in some measure of the rare and curious *H. Macgillivrayi* of New Holland; from which it is nevertheless far removed and not of the same typical form.

Species 565. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BUFFONIANA. *Hel. testâ perangustè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, distinctè granulatâ, tenui, inflatâ, plicis validis obliquis exasperatâ, castaneâ, albo irregulariter strigatâ, fasciis nigricantibus obsoletè ornatâ; spirâ parvulâ, conoideâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo permagno, pesiculari; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus lividâ, subiridescente; peristomate obtuso, marginibus conniventibus, columellari arcuato, fornicatim reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente, basali incrassato, breviter reflexo.*

BUFFON'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, subglobose, distinctly granulated, thin, inflated, roughened with strong oblique folds, chestnut, streaked irregularly with white, ornamented with three rather obsolete blackish bands; spire rather small, conoid, obtuse; whorls four, convex, the last very large, vesicular; aperture lunar-oval, livid and slightly iridescent within; lip obtuse, with the margins approximating, columellar margin arched, reflected in a vaulted manner over the umbilicus, basal margin thickened, shortly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 152.

Hab. Interior of Mexico.

This and the following characteristic Mexican species are quite of the European type, related in form and general aspect to the common *H. aspersa* of our gardens.

Species 566. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HUMBOLDTIANA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, obliquè rugosâ, granulosâ, fasciis badiis cinctâ, epidermide fuscâ strigatim indutâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo ventroso; aperturâ magnâ, lunato-rotundatâ, intus nitidè albâ, trifasciatâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus conniventibus, columellari latè expanso, patente, basali subreflexo.*

HUMBOLDT'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat glo-

bose, obliquely wrinkled, granulated, encircled with three brown bands, covered with a brown-streaked epidermis; whorls four, rather convex, the last ventricose; aperture large, lunar-rounded, shining white and marked with the three bands within; lip simple, margins approximating, columellar margin broadly expanded, open, basal a little reflected.

VALENCIENNES, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. i. p. 37.

Hab. Interior of Mexico.

It is extremely doubtful whether this is really distinct from the preceding species. It may prove to be merely a different state of it.

Species 567. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEMIDECUSSATA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, tenui, subtrochiformi, tumidiusculâ, undique subtiliter granato-decussatâ, fulvo-brunneâ, basi læviore; anfractibus sex, plano-convexis, ad suturas tenuicarinatis, ultimo ad peripheriam carinato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, paululum incrassato.*

THE SEMIDECUSSATED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, thin, somewhat Trochus-shaped, rather swollen, finely granularly decussated throughout, fulvous-brown, smoother at the base; whorls six, flatly convex, finely keeled at the sutures, last whorl keeled at the periphery; aperture lunar; lip simple, slightly thickened.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850.

Hab. Mauritius.

A delicate bright fulvous-brown shell, with the surface granularly decussated, the granules at the base being almost obsolete.

568.

569.a

569.b

570.a

571.a

571.b

570.b

572.a

572.b

573.

Sowerby. del. et. lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CIII.

Species 568. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANDICOLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, undique granulatâ, opacâ, corneo-albidâ, fasciis pluribus rufis, interruptis, denticulatis vel maculoso-tessellatis tæniatâ, interstitiis rufo-flammulatis; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo dilatato, rotundato; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate tenui, marginibus callo tenui junctis, supero breviter expanso, basali reflexiusculo, columellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum angustum semitegente.*

THE ANDES-INHABITING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, granulated throughout, opake, horny-white, filleted with numerous red, interrupted, denticulated or spot-tessellated bands, the interstices between them being red-flamed; spire flat; whorls four, convex, the last dilated, rounded; aperture rotundately lunar; lip thin, margins joined by a thin callosity, upper margin shortly expanded, basal a little reflected, columellar margin dilated and reflected, half-covering a narrow umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 129.

Hab. Eastern Cordilleras, Columbia.

The bands are very irregular, and in one or two instances are little more than lines.

Species 569. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ROSARIUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, supernè subtilissimè granulatâ, deinde obliquè corrugatâ, diaphanâ, pallidè fulvâ, flammis a suturâ exeuntibus, cingulisque tribus moniliformibus rufis ornatâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo subdepresso, subtus lineis perpaucis spiralibus inciso, circa umbilicum infundibuliformem subcompresso; umbilico subobliquo, trigono-lunari; peristomate subcalloso, reflexo.*

THE ROSARY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, very finely granulated at the upper part, then obliquely wrinkled, diaphanous, pale fulvous, ornamented with three necklace-like bands, and with red flames coming out of the suture; spire flat; whorls four to five, convex, the last rather depressed, engraved with a few spiral lines, slightly compressed around the funnel-shaped umbilicus; umbilicus rather oblique, triangularly lunar; lip rather callous, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 131.

Hab. Banks of the Amazon, Brazil.

A subtransparent horny shell, delicately pencilled with red-dot bands and flames.

Species 570. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CATENIFERA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subinflatâ, undique distinctè granulatâ, tenui, subpellucidâ, corneo-albidâ, cingulis rufo-maculatis maculisque irregularibus juxta suturam ornatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis; umbilico subamplo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate tenui, subreflexo.*

THE CHAIN-BEARING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, somewhat inflated, distinctly granulated throughout, thin, rather transparent, horny-white, ornamented with red-dotted bands, with irregular blotches next the suture; whorls five to six, convex; umbilicus rather large; aperture lunar; lip thin, somewhat reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Andes of New Granada.

The painting of this species is very similar to that of the last, except that instead of being in regular flames next the suture, it is in irregular blotches. There are no oblique wrinkles on the surface, which is distinctly granulated throughout.

Species 571. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SCELEROSTOMA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, tenui, subdiscoideâ, squamato-granosâ, setis brevibus instructâ, pellucido-spadiceâ, maculis punctisque rufis subirregulariter tinctâ et fasciatâ; spirâ depresso-concavâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate expanso, subreflexo, purpurascente.*

THE POLLUTED-MOUTH HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, thin, somewhat discoid, squamately granose, furnished with short bristles, transparent fawn-colour, somewhat irregularly stained and banded with red spots and dots; spire depressly concave; whorls four to five, convex; aperture lunar-circular; lip expanded, a little reflected, stained with purple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Gualea, Ecuador; Bourcier.

The granules are in this species developed into scales, as on the surface of a coarse file, from which short bristles are emitted.

Species 572. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MONILE. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, supernè impressâ, tenui, minutissimè granulatâ, translucidâ, pallidè corneâ, supernè maculis strigisve rufis angulatis moniliformibus ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ verticali, lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, supernè breviter expanso, basi reflexo.*

THE NECKLACE HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, somewhat discoid, impressed at the upper part, thin, very minutely granulated, transparent, pale horny, ornamented with angular necklace-like red spots and streaks; whorls four to five, convex, the last inflated; aperture vertical, lunar-circular; lip simple, shortly expanded at the upper part, reflected at the base.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1832, p. 29.

Helix planorbis, Jay.

Hab. Salango, Columbia; Cuming.

Of more solid structure and of a more discoid growth than the preceding species.

Species 573. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HIANS. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, pellucidâ, nitidiusculâ, undique regulariter et confertim granulatâ, pallidè corneâ, strigis angustis, rufis, approximatis, undulatis, interdum ramosis et ad suturam fasciâ pallidâ, maculis irregularibus rufis tessellatâ, ornatâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo inflato, subcompresso, anticè vix descendente; aperturâ subobliquâ, amplâ, lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate tenui, expanso.*

THE GAPING HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, depressed, thin, transparent, rather shining, regularly and closely granuled throughout, pale horny, ornamented with close-set, waved, narrow, red streaks, sometimes branching, and with a pale band next the suture tessellated with irregular red blotches; spire flat; whorls four to five, convex, the last inflated, somewhat compressed, but little descending in front; aperture rather oblique, large, lunar-rounded; lip thin, expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 130.

Hab. ——?

This belongs to the same type, and is doubtless from the same locality, as the preceding species of this Plate, but the umbilicus is small and nearly covered over by the reflected expansion of the columellar margin of the lip.

574.

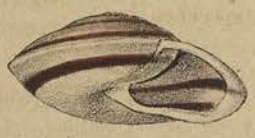
575.a

575.b

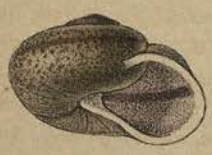
576.a

577.a

577.b



576.b



578.

580.

579.

Sowerby del. et lith.

F.Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CIV.

Species 574. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BIFASCIATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, acutè conicâ, Trochiformi, tenui, subdiaphanâ, albidâ vel roseâ, nigricante-rufo variè cingulatâ; anfractibus septem, supernè convexis deinde concavis, ultimo acutè carinato, anticè non descendente, basi vix convexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, triangulari; peristomate simplici, albo vel roseo, margine supero expanso, basali reflexo.*

THE TWO-BANDED HELIX. Shell imperforated, sharply conical, Trochus-shaped, thin, rather diaphanous, whitish or rose, variously banded with blackish-red; whorls seven, convex at the upper part, then concave, the last sharply keeled, not descending in front, a little convex at the base; aperture very oblique, triangular; lip simple, white or rose, upper margin expanded, basal reflected.

Trochus bifasciatus, Burrows, Elements of Conchology, pl. 27. f. 2.
Carocolla bifasciata, Gray.
Helix pyramidella, Wagner.
Helix Bosciana, Férussac.
Helix Blanchetiana, Moricand.
Helicina pyramidella, Spix.

Hab. Brazil, Bahia.

Although described as variously banded, the bands are mostly two in number, the lower one, as in the specimen here figured, being the broader.

Species 575. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HARTWEGI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, carinatâ, solidâ, striatulâ, fuscâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo basi paulo convexiore, anticè non descendente; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ perobliquâ, irregulariter subquadratâ; peristomate albo, incrassato, breviter reflexo, marginibus callo junctis, dextro sinuoso, basali subrecto, dilatato, introrsum calloso, dente unico interposito.*

HARTWEG'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, keeled, solid, finely striated, brown; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather flat, the last a little more convex at the base, not descending in front; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture very oblique, irregularly subquadrate; lip white, thickened, shortly reflected, margins joined by a callosity, right margin sinuous, basal nearly straight, dilated, callous inwardly, with a single tooth interposed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 126.

Hab. El Catamaija, near Loxa, Ecuador; Hartweg.

A solid brown depressed shell, with a somewhat contracted aperture and callous lip.

Species 576. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GUILLARMADI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, lenticulari-depressâ, solidiusculâ, acutè carinatâ, lævigatâ vel subtilissimè striatâ, supernè stramineâ, aperturam versus roseo-aurantio tinctâ; suturâ opaco-albâ, fasciâ angustâ fusco-nigrâ juxta carinam cingulatâ, subtus albâ, fasciâ latiore fusco-nigrâ cingulatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis; aperturâ subtrigono-ovatâ; peristomate calloso, reflexo, albo.*

GUILLARMAD'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, lenticularly depressed, rather solid, sharply keeled, smooth or very finely striated, straw-colour at the upper part, tinged with rose-orange towards the aperture; suture opake-white, encircled with a narrow brown-black band next the keel, white beneath, encircled with a broader black-brown band; spire obtuse; whorls four, flatly convex; aperture somewhat triangularly ovate; lip callous, reflected, white.

SHUTTLEWORTH, MSS., Mus. Cuming.

Hab. Vera Cruz.

A very characteristic species, in which the bands, at first obsolete and scarcely marked, become gradually broader and darker towards the aperture, when a second band is faintly marked next the suture.

Species 577. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRIGRAMMEPHORA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, striatulâ, nitidâ, flavo-albidâ, lineis castaneis ornatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate subsimplici, albo, marginibus conniventibus, supero expanso, basali reflexo, columellari dilatato, umbilicum mediocrem non occultante.*

THE THREE-LINE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly rather convex, finely striated, shining, yellowish-

white, ornamented with three chestnut lines; spire short, obtuse; whorls five, rather convex, the last descending in front; aperture rotundately lunar; lip rather simple, white, margins approximating, upper margin expanded, basal reflected, columellar dilated, not sufficient to conceal the umbilicus.

D'ORBIGNY, Voyage dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 242. pl. 25. f. 9–11.

Hab. Bolivia; D'Orbigny.

A semitransparent yellowish shell, encircled with three conspicuous chestnut lines, of which the middle one is on the periphery of the whorls.

Species 578. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ESTELLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globuloso-depressâ, tenui, diaphanâ, irregulariter malleatâ, brunneo-flavicante vel olivaceâ, fasciâ unicâ rufo-brunneâ ornatâ; spirâ brevi, apice obtusâ, brunneâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari; peristomate reflexo, albo, margine columellari dilatato, appresso, umbilicum fere occultante.*

THE ESTELLA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globularly depressed, thin, diaphanous, irregularly indented, brownish-yellow or olive, ornamented with a single red-brown band; spire short, obtuse at the apex; whorls four, convex, the last deflected in front; aperture lunately circular; lip reflected, white, columellar margin dilated, appressed, almost concealing the umbilicus.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 241. pl. 25. f. 5–8.

Hab. Bolivia; D'Orbigny.

The surface of this species is peculiarly closely indented throughout.

Species 579. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRIFFITHI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidiusculâ, lævigatâ, supernè leviter striatulâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, corneâ; spirâ breviter elevatâ, conoideâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo ad suturam castaneo-marginato, ventroso; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ vix obliquâ, amplâ, rotundato-lunari, intus iridescente; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis.*

GRIFFITH'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, rather solid, smooth, finely striated at the upper part, olive-brown, horny; spire a little raised, conoid; whorls six, rather convex, the last ventricose and edged with chestnut at the suture; umbilicus middling, open; aperture a little oblique, large, rotundately lunar, iridescent within; lip simple, sharp, margins joined by a very thin callosity.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 127.

Hab. ——?

A dark horny species of solid growth, convoluted much after the manner of a *Cyclostoma*.

Species 580. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STROBILUS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conico-globosâ, obliquè striatâ, nitidâ, nigricante-castaneâ, interdum cingulo lato fusco circumdatâ, circa columellam areâ flavâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo basi planulato, anticè deflexo; aperturâ lunato-ovali; columellâ latâ, albâ, intrante, excavatâ; peristomate albo, reflexo, margine columellari declivi.*

THE PINE-APPLE HELIX. Shell imperforated, conically globose, obliquely striated, shining, dark chestnut, sometimes encircled with a broad brown band, columellar area yellowish; whorls five to six, convex, the last flattened at the base, deflected in front; aperture lunar-oval; columella broad, white, entering, excavated; lip white, reflected, columellar margin slanting.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 103. f. 1.

An eadem var. *Helix mamilla*, Lea.

Hab. Guatemala.

A very dark reddish-chestnut shell of solid growth, concavely hollowed about the columella.

581.

582.

583.

584.

585.a

585.b

586.

587.a

587.b

588.

Sowerby del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CV.

Species 581. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CURVILABRUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conicâ, basi acutè carinatâ, lævi, flavicante, prope suturam cingulo lato rufo-castaneo ornatâ, basi planiusculâ, omnino castaneâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planatis; aperturâ subangulatâ, depressâ, obliquâ, margine superiore dilatato, inflexo; peristomate incrassato.*

THE CURVED-LIP HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conical, sharply keeled at the base, smooth, yellowish, ornamented with a broad reddish-chestnut belt near the suture, rather flat and chestnut-coloured at the base; whorls five to six, flattened; aperture somewhat angular, depressed, oblique, upper margin dilated, inflected; lip thickened.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 59. pl. 14. f. 9 *a*, *b*.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

A flat conical shell, conspicuously umbilicated, with the upper lip peculiarly curved at the edge. The base is of a dark reddish-chestnut, the spire yellowish, encircled by a chestnut belt next the suture.

Species 582. (Mus. Belcher.)

HELIX TROPIDOPHORA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subdiscoideâ, acutè et fortiter carinatâ, brunneâ, striis minutis confertis reticulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunato-transversâ, angulatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE KEEL-BEARING HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat discoid, sharply and prominently keeled, brown, reticulated with close-set minute striæ; whorls five, rather convex; aperture lunar-transverse, angled; lip simple, sharp.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 59. pl. 14. f. 14.

Hab. Borneo.

A comparatively thin shell, with simple lip, sharply and prominently keeled, with a shining horny base.

Species 583. (Mus. Belcher.)

HELIX TRADITA. *Hel. testâ latè et profundè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, olivaceâ, obliquè striatâ, striis transversis distinctis decussatâ; spirâ depressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, labro simplici, acuto.*

THE TRADITIONAL HELIX. Shell broadly and deeply umbilicated, discoid, olive, obliquely striated, decussated with distinct transverse striæ; spire depressed; whorls four to five, rounded; aperture lunately rounded, lip simple, sharp.

Helix obscurata, Adams and Reeve (not of Porro), Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 59. pl. 14. f. 18.

Hab. Borneo (under decayed leaves in the forests); Adams.

A small rounded species, belonging to the type represented in Pl. 97. Sp. 530–534.

Species 584. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRIGONOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, Trochiformi, tenui, obliquè striatulâ, lineis nonnullis concentricis impressis notatâ, albâ, fasciis supernè linearibus, basi latioribus, fusco-violaceis ornatâ; spirâ latè conicâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo spiram superante, obsoletè angulato; columellâ brevi, callosâ; aperturâ subtriangulari; peristomate simplici, margine supero parum expanso, columellari appresso, reflexo.*

THE TRIANGULAR-MOUTH HELIX. Shell imperforated, Trochus-shaped, thin, obliquely finely striated, marked with some concentric impressed lines, white, ornamented with brown-violet bands, which on the upper part of the shell are linear, on the lower broader; spire broadly conical; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last exceeding the spire, obsoletely angled; columella short, callous; aperture somewhat triangular; lip simple, upper margin but little expanded, columellar margin appressed, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 41.

Hab. Vera Cruz, Honduras.

A characteristic milk-white shell encircled with brown-violet lines about the spire, and with distinct bands at the base.

Species 585. (Mus. Belcher.)

HELIX CALLIOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subconicâ, acutè carinatâ, supernè planiusculâ, obliquè striatâ, striis interruptis, lineis impressis confertè decussatâ, albâ, cingulis angustis maculisque rufo-violascentibus circumdatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo infra carinam concavo, basi con-*

vexo, reticulato-striato, rufo multifasciato; aperturâ angulatâ, depressâ, purpureo-violascente; peristomate intus incrassato, rubicundo.

THE BEAUTIFUL MOUTH HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, subconical, sharply keeled, rather flat about the upper part, obliquely striated, striæ interrupted, closely decussated with impressed lines, white, encircled with red-violet blotches and narrow bands; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last concave beneath the keel, convex at the base, reticulately striated and profusely red-banded; aperture angled, depressed, purple-violet; lip thickened inwardly, red.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 59. pl. 14. f. 7 *a*, *b*.

Hab. —— ?

A solid, depressed, sharply angular species, encircled throughout with irregular reddish-violet and purple-brown linear bands, whilst the aperture is deeply stained with violet-red.

Species 586. (Mus. Belcher.)

HELIX DECORA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideo-globosâ, pallidè stramineâ, epidermide spadiceâ indutâ, obliquè striatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo subcarinato; aperturâ lunato-orbiculari, intus albâ; peristomate reflexo, albo, nitente.*

THE GRACEFUL HELIX. Shell imperforated, conoidly globose, pale straw-colour, covered with a fawn epidermis, obliquely striated; whorls four, rather flat, the last faintly keeled; aperture lunar-orbicular, white within; lip reflected, white, shining.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 62. pl. 16. f. 7.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Adams.

A smooth solid shell of a delicate shining straw-colour, the upper portion of the shell being covered with a fawn epidermis.

Species 587. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CANESCENS. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, globosâ, opaco-albâ, strigis obliquis lineisque plurimis concentricis nigricantibus interruptis interdum fasciâ conspicuâ centrali ornatâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo rotundato-inflato; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate intus incrassato, in margine columellari calloso.*

THE GREY HELIX. Shell with a partially covered umbilicus, globose, opake-white, ornamented with oblique blackish streaks and numerous interrupted lines, with sometimes a conspicuous central band; whorls five, the last rotundately inflated; aperture lunar-rounded; lip thickened within, callous at the columellar edge.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 62. pl. 16. f. 10.

Hab. Africa.

A globose white shell with simple lip, variously streaked and linear-banded in an interrupted manner with rusty black.

Species 588. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BATANICA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, sinistrali, albidâ, fasciis fusco-rubris circumdatâ, epidermide olivaceo-luteâ indutâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, transversim obliquè striatis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ transversè lunari; peristomate incrassato, subreflexo.*

THE BATAN HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, somewhat globose, sinistral, whitish, encircled with brown-red bands, and covered with an olive-yellow epidermis; whorls five, rather convex, transversely obliquely striated, the last rounded; aperture transversely lunar; lip thickened, slightly reflected.

ADAMS and REEVE, Zool. Voy. Samarang, Moll. p. 60. pl. 15. f. 5.

Hab. Island of Batan, Bashee Group (under weeds and low plants on the ground); Adams.

Several specimens of this rare species were collected at the above-mentioned locality during the voyage of the Samarang, all distinctly characterized, with little or no variation of colour or marking.

589.

590.a

590.b

591.a

592.a

592.b

591.b

593.a

593.b

594.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CVI.

Species 589. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PILEIFORMIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, pyramidali-Trochiformi, tenui, striatâ, fragili, olivaceo-fuscâ; spirâ elatâ, conicâ, acutâ; anfractibus septem, planatis, ultimo carinato, basi convexiusculo; aperturâ subquadrangulari; peristomate simplici, marginibus callo tenui junctis, dextro et basali expansis, columellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum fere occultante.*

THE CAP-SHAPED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, pyramidally Trochus-shaped, thin, striated, fragile, olive-brown; spire raised, conical, sharp; whorls seven, flattened, the last keeled, rather convex; aperture somewhat square; lip simple, margins joined by a thin callosity, right and basal margins expanded, columellar dilated, reflected, nearly concealing the umbilicus.

MORICAND, Mémoires Nat. Hist. Soc. Geneva, vol. vii. part 2. p. 420. pl. 2. f. 2.

Hab. Brazil; Moricand.

A delicate pyramidal shell of horny texture, participating in the generic characters of *Bulimus*.

Species 590. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SULPHUROSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, inflatâ, lævigatâ, sulphureâ; spirâ parvâ, abbreviatâ; suturis rubidis; anfractibus quatuor, convexis; aperturâ lunari-ovali, labro simplici, intus subincrassato.*

THE BRIMSTONE-COLOURED HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat globose, inflated, smooth, brimstone-coloured; spire small, short; sutures ruddy; whorls four, convex; aperture lunar-oval, lip simple, thickened inwardly.

MORELET, MSS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. ——?

It is extremely doubtful whether this is distinct from *H. picta*. It varies a little from the ordinary form of that species, and Dr. Pfeiffer has confirmed the view taken of it by M. Morelet.

Species 591. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MENKEANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subtus conveziore, tenuiusculâ, lævi, albâ, fasciis fuscis, supremâ latissimâ, punctisque promiscuis ornatâ, epidermide pallidè corneâ diaphanâ induta; spirâ depressâ; anfractibus quatuor, vix convexiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus; aperturâ subverticali, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari supernè perdilatato, reflexo.*

MENKE'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, convex beneath, rather thin, smooth, white, ornamented with three to four brown bands, the uppermost of which is the broadest, and with promiscuous dots, and covered with a pale horny transparent epidermis; spire depressed; whorls four, rather convex, increasing rapidly; aperture subvertical, lunar-oval; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin much dilated at the upper part, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 33.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope; Krauss.

Peculiarly promiscuously dotted throughout in a manner resembling the appearance of fly-spots.

Species 592. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRIZONALIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, crassiusculâ, orbiculato-convexâ, subglobosâ, eleganter sulcato-plicatulâ, pallidè lutescente, zonis tribus vividè castaneis cingulatâ, basi immaculatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo pone labrum peculiariter scrobiculato; aperturâ obliquè ovatâ, intus bidentatâ, dente altero ad marginem basalem, altero in fauce; peristomate expanso, reflexo, ad columellam appresso-dilatato, umbilicum fere tegente.*

THE THREE-ZONED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather thick, orbicularly convex, subglobose, elegantly finely plicated and grooved, pale yellow, encircled with three bright chestnut bands, base unspotted; whorls four, convex, the last peculiarly furrowed behind the lip; aperture obliquely ovate, two-toothed within, one tooth on the basal margin, the other in the throat of the aperture; lip expanded, reflected, appressly dilated at the columella, almost covering the umbilicus.

GRATELOUP, Act. Soc. Linn. de Bordeaux, vol. xi. p. 401. pl. 1. f. 8.

Hab. Cuba.

A shell of solid growth, approximating to the *H. sinuata* form of Jamaica, but nevertheless distinct from it both specifically and typically.

Species 593. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX KUSTERI. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, solidâ, striatâ, carinatâ, castaneâ, apice fulvâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; suturâ marginatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè non descendente, basi vix convexo; aperturâ depressâ, lunato-triangulari; peristomate recto, margine supero simplici, antrorsum arcuato, basali strictiusculo, calloso, intrassato, columellari brevissimo.*

KUSTER'S HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, solid, striated, keeled, chestnut, fulvous at the apex; spire but little raised, obtuse; suture margined; whorls six to seven, rather convex, the last not descending in front, slightly convex at the base; aperture depressed, lunar-triangular; lip straight, upper margin simple, arched in front, basal margin rather drawn out, callous, thickened, columellar margin very short.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 153.

Hab. Tahiti.

A dark solid shell, nearly allied in form and general character to *H. curvilabrum*.

Species 594. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DILUTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, orbiculari, tenui, pellucidâ, flavo-corneâ, fasciis ornatâ, mediâ saturatè rufâ, superâ et inferâ latioribus dilutis; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari expanso, carneo.*

THE WASHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, orbicular, thin, pellucid, yellowish-horny, ornamented with three bands, the middle one dark red, the upper and lower ones fading into the ground-colour of the shell; whorls four, rather flat; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture very oblique, lunar; lip simple, columellar margin expanded, flesh-tinged.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 27.

Hab. Cusco, Peru.

Banded with dark chestnut on a thin greenish ground.

595.

596.a

596.b

597.

598.a

598.b

599.

600.

601

602.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

P. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CVII.

Species 595. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COACTILIATA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, tenui, sub lente minutissimè granulato-striatâ, haud nitente, pallidè corneâ, fasciis angustis rufis ornatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo anticè subdeflexo, basi vix latiore; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate simplici, marginibus fere contiguis, supero recto, basali breviter reflexo.*

THE FELTED HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, somewhat discoid, thin, very minutely granularly striated beneath the lens, not shining, pale horny, ornamented with three to four narrow red bands; spire but little raised; whorls four, convex, the last a little deflected in front, scarcely broader at the base; aperture very oblique, nearly circular; lip simple, margins nearly contiguous, upper margin straight, basal shortly reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. (Deshayes' edit.) p. 18. pl. 72. f. 1–5.

Helix Nystiana, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Central America.

A nearly discoid light horny shell, encircled with three distant red lines.

Species 596. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ORNATELLA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, leviter striatulâ, nitidissimâ, fulvescente-luteâ, unicolore vel fasciis saturatè fulvis et castaneis multimodè ornatâ et radiatâ; spirâ convexiusculâ, obtusâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, vix convexiusculis, ultimo basi planiore; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari subobliquo, dilatato, albo.*

THE ORNAMENTED HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly rather convex, finely striated, very shining, fulvous-yellow, of one colour, or variously ornamented and rayed with dark fulvous or chestnut bands; spire rather convex, obtuse; whorls three to four, slightly convex, the last flatter at the base; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin rather oblique, dilated, white.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 36.

Hab. Pitcairn's Island, and island of Opara; Cuming.

A shining horny species, sometimes pale yellow, sometimes prettily painted with dark bands.

Species 597. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HELIGMOIDEA. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, depressissimâ, discoideâ, lævigatâ, luteo-corneâ; spirâ planissimâ, medio subimpressâ; anfractibus novem, convexiusculis, utrinque æqualibus; aperturâ obliquè semiovali, sinuosâ; peristomate breviter reflexo, marginibus callo valido dentiformi triquetro junctis, supero medio impresso, intus unidentato.*

THE HELICOID HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, very depressed, discoid, smooth, yellowish-horny; spire very flat, slightly impressed in the middle; whorls nine, rather convex, equal on both sides; aperture oblique, semioval, sinuous; lip shortly reflected, margins joined by a strong triangularly-shaped tooth-like callosity, upper margin impressed in the middle, toothed within.

D'ORBIGNY, Voyage dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 237. pl. 23. f. 1–4.

Hab. Guayaquil.

A flattened closely convoluted shell, completely discoid, after the manner of a *Planorbis*.

Species 598. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX THAIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-conicâ, acutè carinatâ, tenui, corneâ, saturatè fuscâ, supernè striis concentricis et obliquis subtiliter decussatâ, infernè lævigatâ, nitente; anfractibus sex, planatis; aperturâ trigono-lunari; labro simplici, ad columellam subexcavato.*

THE THAIS HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly conical, sharply keeled, thin, horny, dark brown, finely decussated about the upper part with oblique and concentric striæ, smooth and shining at the lower; whorls six, flattened; aperture triangularly lunar; lip simple, slightly excavated about the columella.

JACQUINOT, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1849. p. 68.

Hab. Marquesas Islands.

A thin dark brown horny shell of simple character, decussately striated above, smooth and shining beneath.

Species 599. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HELICYCLOIDES. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, supra concavo-planâ, infra excavatâ, griseo-flavicante, subdiaphanâ; anfractibus decem, supernè planatis, deinde rotundatis; aperturâ parvâ, semilunari; labro simplici, subincrassato, albo.*

THE HELICYCLOID HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, discoid, concavely flattened above, excavated beneath, greyish-yellow, subdiaphanous; whorls ten, flattened at the upper part, then rounded; aperture small, semilunar; lip simple, rather thickened, white.

D'ORBIGNY, Voyage dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 246. pl. 28. f. 1–4.

Hab. Bolivia.

A very depressed shell of discoid growth, convoluted on a plane with the spire after the manner of the Brazilian *H. polygyrata.*

Species 600. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX WOODIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepresso-orbiculari, corneâ, pellucidâ, lævigatâ, nitente; anfractibus sex, convexis, ad suturam submarginatis, ultimo obsoletè obtusè carinato; aperturâ transversè lunari; labro simplici.*

WOOD'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat depressed, orbicular, horny, transparent, smooth, shining; whorls six, convex, slightly margined at the suture, last whorl obsoletely obtusely keeled; aperture transversely lunar; lip simple.

PFEIFFER (not of Lea), Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Ceylon; Layard.

A fine horny shell of somewhat glassy texture, with a simple lip and small umbilicus.

Fig. 601. (Mus. Cuming.)

This little shell proves to be a variety of *H. tropidophora*, represented at Pl. CVII. Sp. 583.

Species 602. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ORBICULA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, subtiliter striatulâ, nitidâ, diaphanâ, griseo-flavicante; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusissimâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, convexiusculis, ultimo basi vix latiore, non descendente; umbilico latissimo, tertiam anfractuum latitudinis partem monstrante; aperturâ vix obliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate tenui, acuto.*

THE LITTLE ORB HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, nearly discoid, finely striated, shining, diaphanous, greyish-yellow; spire but little raised, very obtuse; whorls seven to eight, rather convex, the last scarcely broader at the base, not descending; umbilicus very broad, showing one-third part of the width of the whorls; aperture a little oblique, rotundately lunar; lip thin, sharp.

D'ORBIGNY, Voyage dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 250. pl. 27. f. 16–19.

Hab. Bolivia.

Resembling the other Bolivian species figured above it, but of less discoid growth.

603.

604.a

604.b

605.

606.a

606.b

607.

608.a

608.b

609.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

P. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CVIII.

Species 603. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX APPROXIMATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, abbreviato-conicâ, carinatâ, fuscâ, cinereo-lutescente variegatâ; anfractibus sex, subconvexis, basi depressis, ultimo margine acuto, subtus convexo, radiatim tenuiter striolato, striis concentricis signato; spirâ conico-depressâ; umbilico profundo; aperturâ obliquè quadratâ, incrassatâ, anterius acutâ, supernè productâ exteriusque compressâ.*

THE ALLIED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, shortly conical, keeled, brown, variegated with ash-yellow; whorls six, slightly convex, depressed at the base, edge of the last whorl sharp, convex beneath, radiately finely striated, marked with concentric striæ; spire conically depressed; umbilicus deep; aperture obliquely quadrate, thickened, sharp in front, produced at the upper part, and compressed outwardly.

LE GUILLOU, Revue Zool. Soc. Cuv. 1842. p. 139.

Hab. Island of Ternate.

The variegated ash-yellow colouring of this shell arises from the promiscuous sprinkling of a thin epidermis upon a dark-brown band next the keel.

Species 604. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BRARDIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subgloboso-turbinatâ, tenui, corneo-fuscâ, pellucidâ, obliquè creberrimè plicato-striatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo obtusè carinato, tumidiusculo; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate tenui, subexpanso.*

BRARD'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat globosely turbinated, thin, horny-brown, transparent, obliquely very closely plicately striated; whorls five, convex, the last obtusely keeled, rather swollen; aperture lunately circular; lip thin, a little expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Island of Bourbon.

A transparent brown-horny shell, covered in parts with a light opake freckled epidermis.

Species 605. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZOLLINGERI. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, depressissimo-conicâ, subtus medio excavatâ, lævigatâ, saturatè rufo-brunneâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, tenuimarginatis, ultimo acutissimè carinato; aperturâ depresso-securiformi, labro simplici.*

ZOLLINGER'S HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, very depressly conical, excavated in the middle beneath, smooth, dark red-brown; spire obtuse; whorls five, flatly convex, thinly margined, last whorl very sharply keeled; aperture depressly hatchet-shaped, lip thin.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Java.

A flatly compressed, largely umbilicated shell, of a peculiar dark red-brown colour.

Species 606. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TROCHIFORMIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, solidâ, Trochiformi, apice obtusâ, basi planâ, acutè carinatâ, obliquè ruguloso-striatâ, saturatè rufâ vel fusco-luteâ, nigricante-fasciatâ; anfractibus sex, supra carinam prominentem stramineam vel opaco-albam convexiusculis; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ irregulariter rhombeâ; peristomate supernè simplici, recto, antrorsum dilatato, margine columellari rectè descendente, subdilatato, basali reflexiusculo.*

THE TROCHUS-SHAPED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, solid, Trochus-shaped, obtuse at the apex, flat at the base, sharply keeled, obliquely rugulosely striated, dark red or brownish-yellow, banded with brown-black; whorls six, rather convex above the keel, which is straw-coloured or opake-white; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture irregularly rhomboid; lip simple and straight at the upper part, dilated in front, columellar margin descending straightly, somewhat dilated, basal margin a little reflected.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, p. 301.

Carocolla circumdata, Mühlfeldt.

Hab. Islands of Tahiti and Opara.

The colour and marking of this species is extremely variable. The specimen represented at Fig. 606 *a* is encircled with a broad brown-black band, against which the fine keel is opake-white. That at Fig. 606 *b* is simple, encircled with a red line upon a straw-coloured ground.

Species 607. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SWAINSONI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressissimâ, tenui, pellucidâ, subarcuatim ruguloso-striatâ, virescente-fulvâ, lineis rufis ornatâ; anfractibus quinque, depressis, medio convexiusculis, carinatis, carinâ acutâ; umbilico mediocri, profundo; aperturâ perobliquâ, depressè securiformi; peristomate simplici, recto, margine columellari subincrassato.*

SWAINSON'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, very depressed on both sides, thin, pellucid, somewhat arcuately roughly striated, greenish-yellow, ornamented with two red lines; whorls five, depressed, rather convex in the middle, keeled, keel sharp; umbilicus middling, deep; aperture very deep, depressly hatchet-shaped; lip simple, straight, columellar margin rather thickened.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 28.

Hab. Tahiti.

Very closely allied to *H. Zollingeri* figured above it. Of the two red lines mentioned in the description, one is above the keel and the other below it, but they are not always present, and the shell is sometimes partially covered with a light freckled epidermis.

Species 608. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EMILIANA. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, olivaceo-corneâ, basi convexâ, lævi, tumidulâ, supernè creberrimè costulato-striatâ, striis peculiariter granulatis; spirâ apicem versus elevatâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo acutè carinato; aperturâ transversè ovatâ, labro simplici.*

EMIL'S HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, olive-horny, convex at the base, smooth and rather swollen, very closely rib-like striated at the upper part, ribs peculiarly granuled; spire raised towards the apex; whorls six, convex, the last sharply keeled; aperture transversely ovate, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Ceylon; Layard.

A thin horny shell, characterized by a very remarkable fine grain-ribbed sculpture on the upper surface, while all below the keel is smooth and polished.

Fig. 609. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured appears to be identical with *H. Swainsoni* figured above it, and both answer to the *H. Eurydice* described in the same year by Dr. Gould, among the new shells collected by the United States Exploring Expedition. *H. Zollingeri* may prove to be only another variety of the same.

610.

611.a

611.b

612.

613.a

613.b

614.

615.a

615.b

616.

HELIX.

PLATE CIX.

Species 610. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SANDVICENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, discoideâ, striatâ, nitidulâ, luteo-corneâ; spirâ planâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo depresso, basi vix convexiore; umbilico lato, dimidium fere diametri occupante; aperturâ parum obliquâ, lunari-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, recto, tenui, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE SANDWICH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, discoid, striated, shining, yellowish-horny; spire flat, suture impressed; whorls five to six, increasing slowly, the last depressed, scarcely broader at the base; umbilicus broad, occupying nearly half the diameter of the shell; aperture a little oblique, lunar-rounded; lip simple, straight, thin, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 128.

Hab. Sandwich Islands.

An opake horny shell of nearly discoid growth.

Species 611. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TIARA. *Hel. testâ latè et profundè umbilicatâ, depressè turbinatâ, subrudè obliquè striatâ, flavicante, strigis fulguratis rufo-brunneis ornatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici, tenui.*

THE TURBAN HELIX. Shell broadly and deeply umbilicated, depressly turbinated, somewhat rudely obliquely striated, yellowish, ornamented with red-brown zigzag streaks; whorls five to six, convex; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple, thin.

MIGHELS, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U. S. 1845, p. 19.

Hab. Sandwich Islands; Mighels.

A conspicuously red-streaked shell, distinguished by a very broad and deep umbilicus.

Species 612. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POWISIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, supernè convexiusculâ, basi planiusculâ, medio impressâ, tenuissimâ, striatulâ, nitidissimâ, corneâ; anfractibus planè involutis, ultimo anticè obliquè depresso; aperturâ depressâ, lunato-oblongâ; peristomate simplici, recto, marginibus utrinque centro testæ insertis, dextro antrorsum arcuato-dilatato.*

POWIS'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, rather convex at the upper part, rather flattened at the base, impressed in the middle, very thin, finely striated, very shining, horny; whorls involuted upon the same plane, the last obliquely depressed in front; aperture depressed, lunar-oblong; lip simple, straight, margins inserted in the centre of the shell on either side, right margin arcuately dilated in front.

PFEIFFER, Mon. Helic. viv. vol. i. p. 34.

Helix involuta, Pfeiffer (in Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845).

Hab. Quendeu, New Granada.

A bright transparent horny shell, in which the whorls are involuted one into the other after the manner of *Nautilus*.

Species 613. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VITRINA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, striatulâ, nitidissimâ, pellucidâ, corneo-lutescente; spirâ planâ, subexcavatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo lato, depresso, peripheriâ rotundatâ, anticè non descendente; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine supero antrorsum arcuato, columellari non reflexo.*

THE VITRINA HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, nearly discoid, finely striated, very shining, transparent, horny-yellow; spire flat, a little excavated; whorls four, rather convex, increasing rapidly, last whorl broad, depressed, rounded at the periphery, not descending in front; aperture lunar-rounded; lip simple, sharp, upper margin arched in front, columellar margin not reflected.

WAGNER, in Spix Test. Bras. p. 25.

Helix circumplexa, Férussac.

Solarium imperforatum, Spix.

Testa junior *Helix nana*, Wagner.

Solarium pygmæum, Spix.

Hab. South Brazil.

Of thin bright transparent horny texture, convoluted in a manner nearly discoid.

Species 614. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAYARDI. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, conico-turbi-*

natâ, inflatâ, sub-Trochiformi, tenui, pellucido-corneo-albidâ, supernè lineis concentricis et obliquis creberrimè decussatâ, infernè lævigatâ, nitente; spirâ acutâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo carinato, basi tumido; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, ad columellam tenuè dilatato et reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente.

LAYARD'S HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, conically turbinated, inflated, somewhat Trochus-shaped, thin, transparent horny-white, very closely decussated on the upper part with oblique and concentric lines, smooth and shining upon the lower; spire sharp; whorls six, rather convex, the last keeled, swollen at the base; aperture lunar; lip simple, thinly dilated and reflected at the columella, almost covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Ceylon; Layard.

A species of very characteristic form and sculpture, extremely thin and transparent.

Species 615. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZONITES. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, diaphanâ, confertim costulato-striatâ, lutescente-corneâ, fasciâ unicâ aut pluribus castaneis, plerumque latiusculis, ornatâ; anfractibus sex, supernè planiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam rotundato, basi lævore, nitente; umbilico parvo; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici.*

THE ZONITES HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, diaphanous, closely rib-like striated, yellowish-horny, ornamented with one or more chestnut bands, mostly rather broad; whorls six, rather flat at the upper part, the last rounded at the periphery, smoother and shining at the base; umbilicus small; aperture obliquely-lunar; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 127.

Hab. Vera Cruz.

The specimen described by Dr. Pfeiffer was encircled by only a single chestnut band next the suture; that here described and figured has three broad bands.

Species 616. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RECTANGULA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-conicâ, solidâ, striatulâ, griseo-stramineâ, fasciis latis castaneis ornatâ, lineâ suturali areâque basali castaneis; spirâ elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo subrectangulè carinato, basi planiusculo, medio subexcavato; aperturâ depressâ, subtrapeziâ, margine columellari incrassato, calloso-subunidentato.*

THE RIGHT-ANGLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly conical, solid, finely striated, greyish straw-colour, ornamented with chestnut bands, sutural line and basal area chestnut; spire elevated, obtuse; whorls six to seven, rather convex, the last keeled at a right angle, base rather flat, slightly excavated in the middle; aperture depressed, subtrapezoid, columellar margin thickened, with a slightly developed callous tooth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 140.

Hab. Marquesas Islands.

A solid Trochus-shaped shell of the form of an abrupt cone.

617.

618.

619.

620.

621.[a]

621.

622.

623.

624.

625.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F.Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CX.

Species 617. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPIRULATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, lenticulari, subtilissimè striatâ, lineis elevatis concentricis utrinque notatâ, tenui, fulvâ, carinatâ, carinâ compressâ, subexsertâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, lentè accrescentibus, supra carinam convexiusculis, ultimo basi vix convexo, medio impresso; aperturâ depressâ, subrhomboideâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE SPIRULED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, lenticular, very finely striated, marked on both sides with raised concentric lines, thin, fulvous, keeled, keel compressed, a little exserted; spire but little raised; whorls five, increasing slowly, rather convex above the keel, last whorl slightly convex at the base, impressed in the middle; aperture depressed, subrhomboid; lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 129.

Hab. Real Llejos, Central America (on the bark of trees); Cuming.

A light reddish-fulvous shell, characterized above and beneath by concentric circles of raised lines.

Species 618. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RADIANS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, tenui, vividè corneâ, translucidâ; anfractibus quatuor, lævibus, plano-convexis, ad suturam subtilissimè marginatis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ lunari; labro simplici, acuto.*

THE GLITTERING HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, thin, bright horny, transparent; whorls four, smooth, flatly convex, very finely margined at the suture, last whorl obtusely keeled; aperture lunar; lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Tahiti.

An extremely transparent bright horny species of simple character.

Species 619. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX QUADRATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, sub lente confertissimè striatâ, tenui, diaphanâ, stramineâ, rufo-flammulatâ et fasciatâ; spirâ depressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus; umbilico majusculo, perspectivo; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus, columellari subdilatato.*

THE QUADRATE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, very closely striated beneath the lens, thin, diaphanous, straw-coloured, red-flamed and banded; spire depressed; whorls five, rather convex, increasing rapidly; umbilicus rather large, perspective; aperture lunar-oval; lip simple, sharp, margins approximating, columellar margin slightly dilated.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. (Deshayes' edit.) p. 20. pl. 69 C. f. 11, 12.

Helix Kingi, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Juan Fernandez; Cuming.

A small *Cyclostoma*-like shell encircled with a red band, above which the shell is painted with red flames.

Species 620. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHRYSOMELA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, rugoso-malleatâ, albâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo subangulato, basi planiusculo, anticè breviter deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, truncato-ovali; peristomate simplici, obtuso, intus aurantio-limbato, marginibus callo aurantio, nitido, introrsum diffuso junctis, basali dilatato, planulato.*

THE GOLDEN-LIPPED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, roughly indented, white; whorls five, rather flat, the last slightly angled, rather flat at the base, shortly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, truncately oval; lip simple, obtuse, edged inwardly with orange, margins joined by a shining orange callosity which is diffused inwardly, basal margin dilated, rather flat.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 72.

Hab. Brazil.

An opake white indented shell, with a bright orange-red mouth, very much resembling a *Helicina*.

Species 621. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GUAYAQUILENSIS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, pallidè corneâ, obliquè crebrè striatâ; spirâ depressâ; anfractibus sex, rotundatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; labro simplici, acuto.*

THE GUAYAQUIL HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, somewhat discoid, pale horny, obliquely closely striated; spire depressed; whorls six, rounded; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Babahoya, Guayaquil.

Of a pale horny but firm texture, marked irregularly with opake white lines and patches.

Fig. 622. (Mus. Cuming.)

This shell, originally described under the name of *Helix Powisiana*, is now referred to the larger one of the same peculiar Nautiloid growth named *H. involuta*, of which it is supposed to be the young, see Pl. CIX. Fig. 612. For Sp. 622 see Pl. CXIV.

Species 623. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ORBIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, discoideâ, virenti-lutescente, glaberrimâ, nitidâ, pellucidâ, supra planâ, subtus convexiusculâ, medio impressâ; suturâ submarginatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planis, ultimo penultimo vix latiore, supernè angulato; aperturâ subverticali, latâ, lunari; peristomate recto, acuto, simplici.*

THE ORB HELIX. Shell imperforated, discoid, greenish-yellow, very smooth, shining, transparent, above flattened, rather convex beneath, impressed in the middle; suture faintly margined; whorls five to six, flat, the last scarcely broader than the last but one, angled at the upper part; aperture nearly vertical, broad, lunar; lip straight, sharp, simple.

Helicopsis orbis, Beck, Index, p. 2.

Helix orbis, Pfeiffer.

Helix planulata, Anton.

Hab. Island of Opara, Pacific Ocean; Cuming.

A flat horny species of slowly enlarging growth, not umbilicated.

Fig. 624 and 625. (Mus. Cuming.)

These two figures have been inserted accidentally. The first is *H. paludosa*, represented in Pl. LXIV. Fig. 329, and the second is *H. suturalis*, Pl. LXI. Fig. 301. For Sp. 624 and 625 see Pl. CXIV.

626.

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635.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXI.

Species 626. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBTILIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, tenerimâ, nitidâ, pallidè corneâ; spirâ vix exsertâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo basi paulo convexiore; suturâ interdum rufo-marginatâ; aperturâ transversè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE DELICATE HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, very thin, shining, pale horny; spire but little exserted; whorls four to five, rather flat, increasing slowly, the last a little more convex at the base; suture sometimes edged with red; aperture transversely lunar; lip simple, sharp.

ANTON, Verz. p. 35, Chemn. Conch. Cab. (Kuster's edit.) Helix, pl. 29. f. 33–35.

Hab. Island of Ohetaroa, South Pacific; Cuming.

A dull shining horny species, of simple character.

Species 627. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EXÆQUATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, discoideâ, tenui, lucidâ, glabratâ, corneâ, ad peripheriam rotundatâ, infra subplanâ, in foveam centralem devexâ; anfractibus septem, arctè volutis, supra planulatis, suturâ marginatâ, benè impressâ, discretis, spiram planam efformantibus; aperturâ angustâ, transversâ; labro simplici, portione sinistrâ fere horizontali, recedente, subreflexâ.*

THE LEVELLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, discoid, thin, lucid, smooth, horny, rounded at the periphery, rather flattened beneath, declining into a central pit; whorls seven, convoluted in an arched manner, rather flattened above, separated by a well-impressed suture, forming a flat spire; aperture narrow, transverse; lip simple, left portion almost horizontal, receding, a little reflected.

GOULD, Expedition Shells, f. 9.

Hab. Sandwich Islands.

A flattened discoid shell, rounded at the periphery.

Species 628. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BRUNNEA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, nitidissimâ, saturatè fulvâ, supernè punctis albis conspersâ; spirâ convexiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, subplanulatis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo basi convexiusculo, medio impresso; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate acuto, simplici, tenuissimo, loco umbilici subincrassato.*

THE BROWN HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly convex, very shining, dark yellow, sprinkled about the upper part with white dots; spire rather convex; whorls four to five, rather flattened, increasing slowly, the last rather convex at the base, impressed in the middle; aperture rotundately lunar; lip sharp, simple, very thin, slightly thickened in the place of the umbilicus.

ANTON, Verz. p. 35.

Hab. Pitcairn's Island; Cuming.

Distinguished by its shining bright brown colour, sprinkled with white dots.

Species 629. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DISSIMILIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, supernè confertim plicatulâ, pallidè corneo-stramineâ, supernè maculis et flammis irregularibus, basi punctis rufis ornatâ; spirâ planâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; umbilico magno, pervio; aperturâ vix obliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE DISSIMILAR HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, closely finely plicated at the upper part, pale horny-straw, ornamented about the upper part with red spots and flames, and at the base with faint dots; spire flat; suture deep; whorls five, convex; umbilicus large, open; aperture a little oblique, rotundately lunar; lip simple, acute.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 247. pl. 26. f. 18–21.

Helix histrio, Muhlfeldt.

Hab. Concepcion, Chili; D'Orbigny.

Painted in a very characteristic manner about the upper part with red-brown spots and flames.

Species 630. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAMELLOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, tenui, nitidâ, glabrâ, acutè carinatâ, flavescente, maculis et flammis rufis ornatâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfrac-*

tibus septem, planis, ultimo basi inflato, ad umbilicum mediocrem cylindricum angulato; aperturâ depressâ, trapeziâ, lamellis magnis duabus in pariete aperturali, plurimis minoribus in margine columellari, quatuor in basali, unâ in supero.

THE LAMELLOSE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lens-shaped, thin, shining, smooth, sharply keeled, yellowish, ornamented with red spots and flames; spire slightly raised; whorls seven, flat, the last inflated at the base, angled about the umbilicus, which is middling and cylindrical; aperture depressed, trapezoid, furnished with two large lamellæ on the body-whorl, and several smaller ones, one on the columellar margin, four on the basal, and one on the upper margin.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 51 A. f. 3.

Hab. Sandwich Islands.

Resembling the former species in respect of painting, but of a totally different form, being lens-shaped, with a sharp periphery, and having numerous lamellæ within the aperture.

Species 631. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JACQUINOTI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, solidulâ, acutè carinatâ, confertim arcuato-costatâ, fulvo et rufo variegatâ; anfractibus octo, angustis, subconcavis, omnibus carinatis, carinâ exsertâ, compressâ, costis decurrentibus denticulatâ, anfractu ultimo basi vix convexiusculo, radiatim striato; umbilico amplo, laminâ horizontali coarctato; aperturâ depressâ, securiformi, lamellis sex intrantibus munitâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

JACQUINOT'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly conoid, rather solid, sharply keeled, closely arcuately ribbed, variegated with fulvous and red; whorls eight, narrow, slightly concave, all keeled, the keel being exserted and compressed, and denticulated at the edge by the decurrent ribs, last whorl slightly convex at the base, radiately striated; umbilicus large, contracted by a horizontal lamina; aperture depressed, wedge-shaped, furnished with six entering lamellæ; lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 128.

Hab. Tahiti and Marquesas Islands.

A prettily painted Solariiform shell, sculptured with fine ribs which run over and denticulate the periphery.

Species 632. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MISELLA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, tenui, obsoletissimè striatulâ, nitidâ, pellucidâ, pallidè corneâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo carinato, basi convexiusculo, medio impresso; aperturâ subverticali, angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, tenui, margine columellari obliquè arcuato, subincrassato.*

THE POOR HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly rather convex, thin, very obsoletely finely striated, shining, transparent, pale horny; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last keeled, rather convex at the base, impressed in the middle; aperture nearly vertical, angularly lunar; lip simple, thin, columellar margin obliquely arched, rather thickened.

FERUSSAC, Voyage de Freycinet, Zool. p. 473.

Hab. Molucca and Sandwich Islands.

A smooth bright transparent yellowish glassy shell.

Species 633. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TUCKERI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, pellucidâ, obliquè striatâ, breviter et sparsim pilosâ, fusco-corneâ, rufo obsoletè unicingulatâ; spirâ vix elatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo anticè gibbo, constricto, subitò deflexo; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate intus albido, undique breviter reflexo, marginibus approximatis.*

TUCKER'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, pellucid, obliquely striated, sparingly short-haired, brown-horny, encircled with an obsolete red line; spire but little raised; whorls four, rather flat, the last gibbous in front, constricted, suddenly deflected; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture very oblique, nearly circular; lip whitish within, shortly reflected throughout, with the margins approximated.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 77.

Hab. Hardy's Island, Pacific Ocean.

Encircled with a single reddish line just above the periphery, beneath which it is whitish.

Species 634. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CALLIFERA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subdepresso-orbiculari, infra convexiore, lævigatâ, pellucidâ, nitidâ, vividè corneâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ad suturam tenuimarginatis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, prope columellam calloso.*

THE CALLOUS HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat de-

pressly orbicular, more convex beneath, smooth, transparent, shining, bright horny; spire obtuse; whorls four to five, convex, finely margined at the suture; aperture lunar; lip simple, callous near the columella.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850. p. 68.

Hab. Marquesas Islands.

A smooth thin transparent bright horny shell, with the lip a little callous next the columella.

Species 635. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BURSATELLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conicâ vel planulatâ, pervariabili, supra maculis fuscis et albidis alternantibus flexuosis tessellatâ, infra cinereo-albidâ vel flammulis fuscis flexuosis radiatâ, costis numerosissimis acutis radiantibus liratâ, subtus convexiusculâ, interdum simplici, interdum concentricè striatâ, nunc radiatim costellatâ, nunc albidâ, nunc fusco-flammulatâ; anfractibus octo ad novem, externè excavatis, ultimo carinato; suturâ impressâ, plerumque marginatâ; aperturâ parvâ, transversâ, fauce cum lamellis septem, quarum duabus superioribus, unâ columellari, quatuor remotis (unâ supra, tribus infra carinam) ad labrum simplex; umbilico cavernoso, in junioribus acetabuliformi, in majoribus ad januam parvo, constricto.*

THE LITTLE TOWER HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conical or rather flat, very variable, tessellated about the upper part with alternating brown and white flexuous spots, ash-white beneath, rayed with little flexuous flames, sculptured with very numerous sharp radiating ribs, rather convex beneath, sometimes simple, sometimes concentrically striated, now rayed with fine ribs, now white, now brown-flamed; whorls eight to nine, excavated, the last keeled; suture impressed, generally margined; aperture small, transverse, with seven lamellæ in the interior, two of which are superior, one columellar, and four remote (one above the keel and three below it) from the lip, which is simple; umbilicus cavernous, in young specimens cup-shaped, in older specimens small and constricted at the entrance.

GOULD, Expedition Shells, 1846, p. 22.

Hab. Tahiti.

An extremely characteristic species, partaking of the characters and typical form of *H. Jacquinoti*.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXII.

Species 636. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SHUTTLEWORTHI. *Hel. testâ utrinque umbilicatâ, subcompressâ, corneâ, pellucidâ; spirâ immersâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, rotundatis, involutis, lævibus, nitidis; aperturâ angustâ, compresso-lunari, labro simplici, acuto.*

SHUTTLEWORTH'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated on both sides, rather compressed, horny, transparent; spire immersed; whorls four to five, rounded, involuted, smooth, shining; aperture narrow, compressly lunar, lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1851. p. 14.

Hab. Bahia.

A small Nautiloid species, the whorls being convoluted one into the other, so as to form an umbilicus on each side.

Species 637. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEMEN-LINI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subconicâ, tenui, corneâ, pellucidâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quinque, convexis, lævibus, nitidis; aperturâ lunari-ovatâ, subhorizontali.*

THE FLAX-SEED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat conical, thin, horny, transparent; spire short; whorls five, convex, smooth, shining; aperture lunar-ovate, nearly horizontal.

MORICAND, Mem. Nat. Hist. Soc. Geneva, 3rd suppl. p. 55. pl. 5. f. 17.

Hab. Bahia.

A little transparent horny species, of simple and regular subconical growth.

Species 638. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COSTELLATA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, tenui, fuscâ; spirâ depressâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, subtilissimè costellatis; aperturâ rotundâ, labro tenui, acuto.*

THE FINELY-RIBBED HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, thin, brown; spire depressed; suture distinct; whorls five, rounded, very finely ribbed; aperture round, lip thin, sharp.

D'ORBIGNY, Voyage dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 252. pl. 26. f. 6–9.

Hab. Montevideo. Eastern Paraguay.

An opake brown shell, as if covered with an epidermis, partaking of the form of *Cyclostoma*.

Species 639. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EPIDERMIA. *Hel. testâ latè et profundè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, epidermide brunneâ indutâ, utrinque costellatâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor, sensim accrescentibus, convexiusculis; aperturâ subverticali, subcirculari; peristomate acuto, simplici, marginibus approximatis.*

THE EPIDERMIS-COVERED HELIX. Shell broadly and deeply umbilicated, discoid, covered with a brown epidermis, finely ribbed on both sides; spire flat; whorls four, increasing slowly, rather convex; aperture nearly vertical, subcircular; lip sharp, simple, with the margins approximating.

ANTON, Verz. p. 36.

Helix costellata, Deshayes.

Hab. Valparaiso; Cuming.

It is extremely doubtful whether this species differs specifically from the preceding.

Species 640. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PACIFICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, sub-Trochiformi, tenui, pellucidâ, striatulâ, corneâ; spirâ conoideâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo acutè carinato, basi paulo convexiore, lævigato, nitido; aperturâ depressâ, angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari vix dilatato, in perforationem punctiformem inserto.*

THE PACIFIC HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat Trochus-shaped, thin, transparent, finely striated, horny; spire conoid, rather sharp; whorls six to seven, rather convex, the last sharply keeled, a little more convex, smooth and shining at the base; aperture depressed, angularly lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin scarcely dilated, inserted in the puncture-like umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 66.

Hab. Cocos Island, Pacific Ocean.

The surface of this little horny species has a silken aspect above the keel, and a smooth polished one below it.

Species 641. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STREPTAXON. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, distanter arcuato-costatâ et sub lente minutissimè spiraliter striatâ, spadiceâ, brunneo-tessellatâ; spirâ fornicatâ, supernè depressâ; anfractibus octo ad novem, angustis, carinatis, ultimo infra penultimum recedente, tertiam paginæ inferæ penultimi partem liberam relinquente, basi convexiusculo, radiatim costato, distinctius concentricè striato; umbilico profundo, extus laminâ horizontali coarctato; aperturâ depressâ, securiformi, lamellis sex intrantibus munitâ, duabus in pariete aperturali, duabus in margine basali, unâ in supero, unâ dentiformi in columellâ; peristomate simplici, recto, acuto, margine basali retrorsum in laminam umbilicum coarctantem continuatâ.*

THE STREPTAXIS-LIKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, distantly arcuately ribbed, and, beneath the lens, very minutely spirally striated, fawn-colour, tessellated with brown; spire arched, depressed at the upper part; whorls eight to nine, narrow, keeled, last whorl receding below the penultimate whorl, leaving a third of the lower edge of the penultimate whorl bare, base rather convex, radiately striated; umbilicus deep, contracted outwardly by a horizontal lamina; aperture depressed, wedge-shaped, furnished with six entering lamellæ, two on the wall of the aperture, two on the basal margin, one on the upper margin, and one tooth-shaped on the columella; lip simple, straight, sharp, basal margin continued backward into a lamella contracting the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. (*H. coarctata*) 1849. p. 129.

Hab. Tahiti.

A singularly-formed species, characterized by the peculiarly contracted growth of the last whorl.

Species 642. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LIVIDA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conicâ, tenui, striatulâ, fusco-corneâ, diaphanâ; spirâ conicâ, obtusiusculâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo basi ventroso, supra medium carinato; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, recto.*

THE LIVID HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conical, thin, finely striated, brown-horny, diaphanous; spire conical, rather obtuse; whorls six, rather convex, the last swollen at the base, keeled above the middle; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, sharp, straight.

Stenopus lividus, Guilding, Zoological Journal, vol. iii. p. 528. pl. (suppl.) 27. f. 1–3.

Hab. Island of St. Vincent, West Indies.

A transparent horny shell, of extremely simple and regular growth.

Species 643. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RADIELLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, spadiceâ, rufo-fusco undique flammatâ; spirâ obtusâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, costellato-striatis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro simplici, acuto.*

THE RAYED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, somewhat discoid, fawn-colour, flamed throughout with red-brown; spire obtuse; suture impressed; whorls five, rounded, rib-like striated; aperture rotundately lunar, lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845. p. 125.

Hab. Island of Opara, Pacific Ocean; Cuming.

A flatly-compressed *Cyclostoma*-like species, very prettily marked throughout with waved red rays.

Species 644. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VORTEX. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, convexo-discoideâ, hyalinâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, angustis, obsoletè striatis, ultimo subangulato, plerumque deorsum deviato; aperturâ latâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari reflexiusculo.*

THE WHIRL HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, convexly discoid, hyaline; whorls five to six, rather convex, narrow, obsoletely striated, the last slightly angled, generally turned downwards; aperture broad, lunar; lip simple, acute, columellar margin slightly reflected.

PFEIFFER, in Wiegman's Archives, 1839, vol. i. p. 351.

Hab. Islands of Cuba and Santa Cruz.

Of a light hyaline substance, very minutely striated beneath the lens.

Species 645. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHILIENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, pellucidâ, fusco-corneâ, sub lente rugosâ et minutissimè granulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus approximatis.*

THE CHILI HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, pellucid, brown-horny, wrinkled and very minutely granulated beneath the lens; whorls four, convex; umbilicus middling, open; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, sharp, with the margins approximated.

MUHLFELDT, in Anton, Verz. p. 36.

Hab. Valparaiso (under stones); Cuming.

A small horny *Cyclostoma*-like shell, very minutely wrinkled and granulated.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXIII.

Species 646. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BILAMELLATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conicâ, tenui, corneâ, longitudinaliter validè et regulariter plicatâ; spirâ elongatâ, sursum valdè attenuatâ, acutâ; anfractibus novem, carinatis (carinâ exsertâ, acutâ, subaculeatâ), ultimo basi convexiusculo; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ subverticali, subquadrangulari, lamellis duabus coarctatâ, alterâ intrante in pariete aperturali, alterâ crassiore ad columellam; peristomate simplici, recto.*

THE BILAMELLATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conical, thin, horny, longitudinally strongly and regularly plicated; spire elongated, much attenuated and sharp towards the upper part; whorls nine, keeled (keel exserted, sharp, slightly prickly), last whorl rather convex at the base; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture subvertical, quadrangular, contracted by two lamellæ, one entering on the wall of the aperture, the other thicker, upon the columella; lip simple, straight.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845. p. 84.

Hab. Island of Opara, Pacific Ocean; Cuming.

A minute horny pyramidally conical shell, with one lamella on the inner surface of the body-whorl, the other on the columella.

Species 647. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONTORTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, fragili, striatâ, tenuissimè pilosâ, luteo-flavâ, flammulis longitudinalibus rubris pictâ; spirâ vix convexâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis; umbilico lato, pervio; aperturâ subrotundâ, dentatâ, lamellis parallelis duabus intrantibus, parietem aperturalem coarctantibus; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine dextro dentibus acutis munito.*

THE TWISTED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, fragile, striated, very finely hairy, yellowish, painted with red longitudinal flames; spire but little convex; whorls four to five, convex; umbilicus broad, open; aperture somewhat round, seven-toothed, with two parallel lamellæ, entering and contracting the wall of the aperture; lip simple, sharp, right margin furnished with five sharp teeth.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 51 A. f. 2.

Helix intercarinata, Mighels.

Hab. Sandwich Islands.

A small cycloid species, characterized by a complicated arrangement of teeth and lamellæ in the aperture.

Species 648. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEXLAMELLATA. *Hel. testâ angustissimè umbilicatâ, subsemiglobosâ, tenui, regulariter costulatâ, lutescente, maculis castaneis tessellatâ; spirâ elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, angustis, ultimo basi planulato; aperturâ depressâ, obliquè lunari, lamellis acutè elevatis coarctatâ; tribus parallelis in ventre anfractûs penultimi, tribus in fundo aperturæ illis oppositis, pluribus minoribus obsoletis interjectis; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE SIX-LAMELLATED HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, somewhat semiglobose, thin, regularly finely ribbed, yellowish, tessellated with chestnut spots; spire raised, obtuse; whorls six, convex, narrow, the last flattened at the base; aperture depressed, obliquely lunar, contracted by six sharply raised lamellæ, three parallel in the body of the penultimate whorl, three at the bottom of the aperture opposite to them, with many smaller obsolete ones lying between; lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845. p. 85.

Hab. Gambier Island, Pacific Ocean.

Another small species with a complicated arrangement of lamellæ in the aperture, but of very different form.

Species 649. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MARMORELLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenuissimâ, distanter costellatâ, pellucidâ, stramineâ, strigis obliquis et maculis rufis marmoratâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus tribus, vix convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo basi paulo convexiore; aperturâ perobliquâ, amplâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus callo tenui junctis, supero antrorsum subarcuato.*

THE FINELY-MARBLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, very thin, distantly finely ribbed, transparent, straw-colour, marked with oblique red streaks and spots; spire flat; whorls three, slightly convex, increasing rapidly, the last a little more convex at the base; aperture very oblique, large, lunar-oval; lip simple, sharp, margins joined by a thin callosity, upper margin a little arched forward.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845. p. 125.

Hab. Juan Fernandez.

A very delicate zebra-like painted species.

Species 650. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HELICOPHANTOIDES. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, obliquè et confertim costulato-striatâ,*

stramineâ, rufo tessellatâ et strigatâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, vix convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo depresso; aperturâ perobliquâ, amplâ, subovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus approximatis, callo tenuissimo junctis.

THE HELICOPHANTA-LIKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, obliquely and closely rib-like striated, straw-colour, streaked and tessellated with red; spire rather flat; whorls three to four, slightly convex, increasing rapidly, the last depressed; aperture very oblique, large, lunar-oval; lip simple, acute, with the margins approximating, and joined by a very thin callosity.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845. p. 125.

Hab. Juan Fernandez.

Closely resembling the preceding species, from which it differs in being uniformly smaller, and of more opake substance.

Species 651. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TESSELLATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, discoideâ, utrinque planâ, tenui, pallidè corneâ, strigis angustis undatis rufis pictâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, angustissimis, ultimo subtus subinflato; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici.*

THE TESSELLATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, discoid, flat on both sides, thin, pale horny, painted with narrow waved red streaks; whorls six to seven, very narrow, the last slightly inflated beneath; umbilicus middling, open; aperture lunar-rounded; lip simple.

MUHLFELDT, Anton, Verz. p. 36.

Hab. Juan Fernandez.

Another example of this interesting little type from Juan Fernandez, of more discoid growth than either of the preceding species.

Fig. 652. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured proves to be a variety of *H. Turbiniformis*, Pl. XXXVII. Sp. 167.

Species 653. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARCTISPIRA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, confertim costatâ, albidâ, epidermide tenui fuscescente indutâ; spirâ convexiusculâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, angustissimis; umbilico lato, perspectivo; aperturâ parvulâ, subverticali, lunato-subcirculari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE ARCHED-SPIRE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, subdiscoid, closely-ribbed, whitish, covered with a thin light brown epidermis; spire rather convex; whorls five to six, convex, very narrow; umbilicus broad, perspective; aperture rather small, subvertical, lunar-subcircular; lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846. p. 41.

Hab. Juan Fernandez.

Closely allied to *H. tessellata*, but of smaller and still more compressed growth, with a larger umbilicus.

Species 654. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OPARICA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, tenui, costulato-striatâ, fuscescente, obsoletè rubro-maculatâ; spirâ depressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, angustis, convexiusculis; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate acuto, usque ad umbilicum producto; dentibus tribus lamelliformibus in pariete aperturali, quatuor in margine basali.*

THE OPARA HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, thin, rib-like striated, brownish, obsoletely red-spotted; spire depressed; whorls four to five, narrow, rather convex; aperture broadly lunar; lip sharp, produced as far as the umbilicus; three lamelliform teeth in the wall of the aperture, four on the basal margin.

ANTON, Verz. p. 39.

Hab. Island of Opara, Pacific Ocean; Cuming.

An interesting minute species, with the same typical characteristics as *H. contorta* and *sexlamellata.*

Species 655. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HYSTRIX. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, regulariter costulatâ, corneo-luteâ, pilis rectis rigidis deciduis hirsutâ, supernè rufo tessellatâ; spirâ planâ, medio subimmersâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo descendente, basi lineis elevatis, interdum obsoletioribus decussato; umbilico lato, perspectivo; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE PORCUPINE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, nearly discoid, regularly finely ribbed, horny-yellow, covered with erect rigid hairs, tessellated about the upper part with red; spire flat, slightly immersed in the middle; whorls five, convex, the last descending, decussated at the base with raised lines, which are sometimes obsolete; umbilicus broad, perspective; aperture lunar-subcircular; lip simple, sharp.

MIGHELS, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 67.

Hab. Wahoo, Sandwich Islands.

Tessellated in a conspicuous manner with dark red, and curiously bristled over with rigid hairs.

622.

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657. a

657. b

658.

Sowerby del et lith.

J. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXIV.

Species 622. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZALETA. *Hel. testâ obtectè perforatâ, depresso-globosâ, confertissimè costulato-striatâ, flavâ; spirâ parum elatâ vel depressiusculâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate angulatim latè reflexo, intus albo, nitido, calloso, marginibus callo tenuissimo, dentem compressum linguiformem obliquè intrantem emittente junctis, columellari brevi, arcuato, dilatato.*

THE MUDDY HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressly globose, very closely rib-like striated, yellowish; spire a little raised or rather depressed; whorls five to six, rather convex; aperture rotundately lunar; lip angularly broadly reflected, white, shining and callous within, margins joined by a callosity, emitting an obliquely entering compressed tongue-shaped tooth, columellar margin short, arched, dilated.

SAY, Binney in Journ. Bost. Nat. Hist. Soc. vol. i. p. 492. pl. 20.

Hab. Ohio, Missouri, &c., North America.

This is probably a variety of the following, the callosity on the body-whorl being hardly sufficient to distinguish it specifically.

Species 624. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALBOLABRIS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, costulis obliquis striisque spiralibus obsoletis confertissimis subdecussatâ, flavâ; spirâ parum elatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate angulatim latè reflexo, intus albo, nitido, calloso, ad columellam brevem arcuatam dilatato.*

THE WHITE-LIP HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressly globose, faintly decussated with fine oblique riblets and very close-set obsolete spiral striæ, yellowish; spire but little raised; whorls five to six, rather convex; aperture rotundately lunar; lip angularly broadly reflected, white, shining and callous within, dilated at the columella, which is short and arched.

SAY, Nicholson's Encyc. (Amer. edit.) vol. iv. pl. 1. f. 1.

Hab. North America.

"Found in large numbers," says Dr. Gould, of Boston, U.S., "in all the partially cleared forests of New England, sheltered in the moist mould under decaying logs and rotten stumps; and sometimes about stone walls and rocks in the open fields. It is found in all the States, except perhaps the southernmost."

Species 625. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TOWNSENDIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, concentricè minutissimè striatâ, longitudinaliter costulato-rugosâ, corneo luteoque variegatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo inflato, anticè deflexo; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus fuscescente; peristomate albo, intus labiato, marginibus conniventibus, supero latè expanso, basali strictiusculo, reflexo, columellari brevi, dilatato, umbilicum non occultante.*

TOWNSEND'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, concentrically very minutely striated, longitudinally fine rib-like wrinkled, horny, variegated with yellow; spire but little raised; whorls six, rather flat, the last inflated, deflected in front; aperture rotundately lunar, brownish within; lip white, edged inwardly, margins approximating, upper broad and expanding, basal rather drawn out and reflected, columellar short, dilated, not concealing the umbilicus.

LEA, Observations, vol. ii. p. 99. pl. 23. f. 80.

Hab. Wahlamat, North America. California; Lea.

The surface of this species is characterized by a curious yellow-wrinkled character.

Fig. 656. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured is named in Mr. Cuming's collection *H. Petitiana*, D'Orbigny, but it differs from the description of that species in being sculptured obliquely with close-set riblet striæ, and in having from five to six whorls. It is doubtless only a monster *H. albolabris*.

Species 657. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FIDELIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, ruguloso-striatâ, subtilissimè decussatâ, fuscescente aut flavicante, interdum fusco-nebulosâ, basi convexâ, interdum nigricante-castaneâ, infra peripheriam unifasciatâ; anfractibus septem, convexis; umbilico mediocri,*

pervio; aperturâ obliquè lunari, intus lacteâ, fasciatâ; peristomate supernè expanso, basi incrassato, subreflexo, marginibus subconniventibus, columellari dilatato.

The faithful Helix. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, rugulosely striated, very finely decussated, brownish or yellowish, sometimes clouded with brown, convex at the base, sometimes blackish-chestnut, with a band beneath the periphery; whorls seven, convex; umbilicus middling, open; aperture obliquely lunar, milk-white within; lip expanded at the upper part, thickened at the base, slightly reflected, margins somewhat approximating, columellar margin dilated.

Gray, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 67.

Helix Nuttalliana, Lea.

Hab. Fort Vancouver, Oregon, North America.

This species, as may be seen by the examples figured, varies considerably in colour, but the band which encircles it is always present.

Species 658. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix avus. *Hel. testâ subampliter et profundè umbilicatâ, subdepresso-orbiculari, solidâ, lævigatâ vel sub lente minutè obliquè striatâ, fuscescente tinctâ, ad suturam saturatiore, ad peripheriam albifasciatâ; spirâ convexâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis; aperturâ subrotundâ; peristomate incrassato, calloso-reflexo, albo, marginibus callo albo conspicuo junctis.*

The grandfather Helix. Shell rather largely and deeply umbilicated, somewhat depressly orbicular, solid, smooth, or very minutely obliquely striated beneath the lens, stained with light brown, which is darker next the suture, white-banded at the periphery; spire convex; whorls four, rather flat; aperture nearly round; lip thickened, callous, reflected, white, margins joined by a conspicuous white callous layer.

Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

A shell of very characteristic solid growth, largely and deeply umbilicated with a peculiarly callous, thickened, much reflected lip, the margins of which are joined on the body-whorl by a broad-spread callous layer.

659.

660 a.

660 b.

661.

662 a

662 b

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664.

663 a

665 b.

HELIX.

PLATE CXV.

Species 659. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DUPETITHOUARSII. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, lævigatâ vel substriatâ, saturatè castaneâ, supernè pallidiore, nigricante-rufo cingulatâ; spirâ conoideo-obtusâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, angustis, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ ovato-semilunari, intus albâ, fasciatâ; peristomate simplici, brevissimè reflexo, margine columellari arcuato, supernè dilatato-reflexo, umbilicum mediocrem non occultante.*

DUPETIT-THOUARS' HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, smooth or finely striated, dark chestnut, paler at the upper part, encircled with blackish-red; spire conoidly obtuse; whorls seven to eight, narrow, rather convex, the last inflated; aperture ovately semilunar, white and banded within; lip simple, very shortly reflected, columellar margin arched, dilately reflected at the upper part, not concealing the middling umbilicus.

DESHAYES, Revue Zool. Soc. Cuv. 1839, p. 300.

Hab. California.

Belonging to the same type, and closely allied specifically, to *H. fidelis* of the preceding Plate.

Species 660. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VINCTA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenui, inflatâ, obliquè subtiliter et densissimè rugulosostriatâ, olivaceâ, flavicante marmoratâ, fasciâ angustâ nigricante-fuscâ supra peripheriam cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate tenui, marginibus conniventibus, supero recto, columellari reflexo et dilatato.*

THE HARD-GIRT HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globose, thin, inflated, obliquely finely and very closely striated in a somewhat wrinkled manner, olive, marbled or freckled with yellow, encircled above the periphery with a narrow black-brown band; whorls five, convex; aperture nearly circular; lip thin, margins approximating, upper margin straight, columellar margin reflected and dilated.

VALENCIENNES, Voyage de la Venus, Moll. pl. 1. f. 2.

Hab. California.

A globose light inflated shell, finely sculptured with wrinkled subgranulated striæ.

Species 661. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CALIFORNIENSIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, rugulosâ, granulatâ, fulvâ, luteo-maculatâ; spirâ subturbinatâ; anfractibus septem, convexiusculis, ultimo supra peripheriam fasciâ unicâ angustâ rufâ cincto, basi inflato; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus albâ, unifasciatâ; peristomate intus albo-labiato, reflexiusculo, margine columellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum semioccultante.*

THE CALIFORNIAN HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, finely wrinkled and granular, fulvous, yellow-spotted; spire subturbinated; whorls seven, rather convex, the last encircled with a single red-brown band above the periphery, inflated at the base; aperture lunar-rounded, white within, one-banded; lip white-thickened inwardly, slightly reflected, columellar margin dilated and reflected, half-concealing the umbilicus.

LEA, Observations, vol. ii. p. 99. pl. 23. f. 79.

Hab. California, near Columbia River.

This agrees with the preceding species both in sculpture and painting, but differs in form, being composed of more whorls, more closely turbinated.

Species 662. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SOLITARIA. *Hel. testâ latè pervio-umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidiusculâ, obliquè confertim rugosâ, lutescente-corneâ, brunneo-fasciatâ; anfractibus sex, convexis; suturâ profundâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus nitidè albâ, fasciatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari dilatato, subreflexo.*

THE SOLITARY HELIX. Shell with a broad open umbilicus, globosely depressed, rather solid, obliquely closely wrinkled, yellowish-horny, encircled with two to three brown bands; whorls six, convex; suture deep; aperture lunar-rounded, shining white within, banded; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin dilated, a little reflected.

JAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 157.

Hab. Missouri, Ohio, North America.

Of a *Cyclostoma*-like form, encircled between the periphery and the suture with three dark burnt-brown bands.

Species 663. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX REHBEINII. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, solidiusculâ, lævigatâ vel sub lente minutè obliquè striatâ, lutescente, viridi-nigricante, aut fusco trifasciatâ, fasciâ centrali latiore; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate albo, expanso, reflexo, ad columellam planato.*

REHBEIN'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, rather solid, smooth, or beneath the lens minutely obliquely striated, yellowish, encircled with three greenish or brown bands, of which the middle one is broader than the others; aperture lunar-circular; lip white, expanded, reflected, flattened at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

A new species received by Mr. Cuming from the Philippine Islands, closely allied to *H. sphærica* and *orbitulus*.

Species 664. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AREOLATA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, striatâ, nitidulâ, albâ, lineis fuscis interruptis variè ornatâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo vix descendente, basi parum convexo; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus fuscescente; peristomate acuto, intus sublabiato, margine columellari breviter arcuato, unidentato, dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente.*

THE CHEQUERED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, striated, shining, white, variously ornamented with interrupted brown lines; spire depressly conoid; whorls five, rather convex, the last a little descending, but little convex at the base; aperture rotundately lunar, brownish within; lip sharp, slightly thickened inwardly, columellar margin shortly arched, obsoletely one-toothed, dilated, reflected, almost covering the umbilicus.

SOWERBY, Pfeiffer, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 154.

Hab. California, near the Columbia River; Hinds.

Encircled with numerous irregular interrupted blotchy brown lines, upon an opake-white ground.

Species 665. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX KELLETTII. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, rugulosâ, granulatâ, fulvâ, sordidè flavo et opaco-albo conspersâ, rufo unifasciatâ; spirâ subturbinatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam fasciâ pallidâ cincto, basi subinflato; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus pallidè fuscâ unifasciatâ; peristomate reflexiusculo, margine columellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum plus minus occultante.*

KELLETT'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, wrinkled, granulated, fulvous, sprinkled with dirty yellow and opake white, with a single red-brown band round the middle; spire somewhat turbinate; whorls six, rather convex, last whorl encircled with a pale band at the periphery, slightly inflated at the base; aperture lunar-rounded, pale brown and one-banded within; lip a little reflected, columellar margin dilated, reflected, more or less concealing the umbilicus.

FORBES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850, p. 55.

Hab. Central America?

This interesting species, besprinkled with opake-white flames, belongs apparently to a Californian type of the genus. It is named by Professor Edward Forbes in honour of Captain Kellett, R.N., late of H.M.S. Herald, and now Commander of H.M.S. Resolute, on her way to the Polar Regions in search of Sir John Franklin.

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HELIX.

PLATE CXVI.

Species 666. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INORNATA. *Hel. testâ angustè et profundè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, supernè confertim subtilissimè obliquè costellato-striatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, basi subconcavo-excavatâ, virescente; spirâ convexâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis; aperturâ subamplâ, lunato-circulari, fauce cærulescente; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus, columellari breviter dilatato.*

THE UNADORNED HELIX. Shell narrowly and deeply umbilicated, globosely depressed, closely very finely obliquely rib-like striated at the upper part, olive-brown, greenish and somewhat concavely excavated at the base; spire convex, obtuse; whorls five, rather flat; aperture rather large, lunar-circular, interior bluish; lip simple, sharp, margins approximating, columellar margin shortly dilated.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 371.

Hab. Pennsylvania.

The upper surface of this shell, which is of a delicate bright olive-brown colour, obtains a silky appearance from the close and regular accumulation of riblet striæ. The under surface of the shell is smooth, greenish, and impressly hollowed.

Species 667. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GLAPHYRA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, supernè planiusculâ, tenui, olivaceo-virente, lævigatâ, nitente; suturâ lineari; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, sensim accrescentibus; umbilico angustissimo; aperturâ latâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE NEAT HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressed, rather flat at the upper part, thin, olive-green, smooth, shining; suture linear; whorls five, rather flat, increasing gradually; umbilicus very narrow; aperture broad, lunar; lip simple, sharp, margins approximating.

JAY, Nichol's American Cyclopædia, pl. 1. f. 3.

Hab. Pennsylvania.

Dr. Gould considers this species to be identical with the European *H. cellaria* of Müller, and that it has been imported thence in plants or about water-casks. I take it to be distinct, belonging to a type indigenous to North America, and abundantly represented in *H. Vancouverensis, lævigata, inornata, intertexta, Planorboides,* and *fuliginosa,* collected in this Plate.

Species 668. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INTERTEXTA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, virescente, obliquè argutè striatâ, lineis confertis concentricis granulato-decussatâ; spirâ elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, fasciis obsoletis saturatioribus cincto; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, acuto, margine columellari supernè reflexiusculo, intus calloso-incrassato.*

THE WOVEN HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, orbicularly convex, greenish, strongly obliquely striated, decussately granulated with close-set concentric lines; spire elevated, obtuse; whorls six to seven, rather convex, the last obsoletely angled, encircled with obsolete darker bands; aperture lunar; lip simple, straight, sharp, columellar margin a little reflected at the upper part, callously thickened inwardly.

BINNEY, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S. vol. iii. p. 413. pl. 20. f. 2.

Hab. Pennsylvania, Ohio, South Carolina.

Of a pale greenish colour, thickly set with obliquely arched striæ, which are crossed by minute, almost obsolete, spiral lines.

Species 669. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VANCOUVERENSIS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, solidiusculâ, minutissimè et confertim striatâ et rugulosâ, olivaceo-corneâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo basi subcompresso, anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate supernè depresso, simplici, basi incrassato, breviter reflexo, marginibus approximatis.*

THE VANCOUVER HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, rather solid, very minutely and closely striated and wrinkled, olive-horny; spire but little raised; whorls four to five, rather flat, increasing slowly, the last somewhat compressed at the base, deflected in front; aperture very oblique, nearly cir-

cular; lip depressed at the upper part, simple, thickened and shortly reflected at the base, margins approximated.

LEA, Observations, vol. ii. p. 87. pl. 23. f. 72.

Hab. North America.

A fine dark olive species of *Cyclostoma*-like growth, inhabiting the banks of the Columbia River, &c.

Species 670. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALTERNATA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, tenui, luteo-corneâ, strigis interruptis rufis ornatâ, striis confertis elevatis scabrâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo interdum obtusè carinato; umbilico magno, pervio; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, ad umbilicum vix expanso.*

THE ALTERNATE HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, thin, yellowish-horny, ornamented with red interrupted streaks, rough with close-set raised striæ; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last sometimes obtusely keeled; umbilicus large, open; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip simple, acute, a little expanded at the umbilicus.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 161.

Helix scabra, Lamarck.

Helix radiata, Gmelin.

Hab. North America, on the banks of the rivers and in damp parts of the forests, upon decaying logs and stumps.

Characterized by its conspicuous red-streaked and mottled painting, and deep open perspective umbilicus.

Species 671. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PANDORÆ. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, rugulosâ, concentricè minutissimè striatâ; anfractibus supra peripheriam fuscis, infra et prope peripheriam albidis, fusco cingulatis, basi albidis; aperturâ rotundatâ, intus fuscâ, albido-fasciatâ, margine interno incrassato, albo; peristomate reflexiusculo, extus albo-labiato, margine columellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum occultante.*

PANDORA'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressly globose, thin, wrinkled, concentrically very minutely striated; whorls above the periphery brown, beneath and near the periphery whitish, encircled with brown, at the base whitish; aperture rounded, brown and white-banded within, inner edge thickened, white; lip slightly reflected, white-edged outwardly, columellar margin dilated, reflected, concealing the umbilicus.

FORBES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850, p. 55.

Hab. Central America, near the Straits of Juan del Fuaco.

A small grey-brown species with somewhat of a European aspect.

Species 672. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LÆVIGATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, virescente-corneâ, supernè minutè costulato-striatâ, basi convexiusculâ, sublævigatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo lato, anticè non descendente; aperturâ amplâ, latè lunari, intus cærulescente; peristomate acuto, recto, marginibus conniventibus, columellari vix dilatato, reflexiusculo.*

THE SMOOTH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, greenish-horny, minutely rib-like striated, rather convex at the base, nearly smooth; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather flat, the last broad, not descending in front; aperture large, broadly lunar, bluish within; lip sharp, straight, margins approximating, columellar a little dilated and reflected.

Mesomphix lævigata, Rafinesque, Beck, Index, p. 7.

Hab. Pennsylvania, Kentucky.

Thin, transparent, smooth, and horny, of a greenish hue, with only a moderate-sized umbilicus.

Species 673. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VELLICATA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, tenui, convexo-depressâ, luteo-virescente, subnitidâ, sulcato-striatâ, striis minutissimis spiralibus decussatâ; spirâ convexiusculâ; anfractibus sex, ultimo rotundato, magno, anticè dilatato, subdescendente; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-oblongâ, fauce albâ; peristomate effuso, margine subreflexo, supernè deflexo-sinuato.*

THE PINCHED HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, thin, convexly depressed, greenish-yellow, rather shining, groove-striated, decussated with very minute spiral striæ; spire rather convex; whorls six, the last rounded, large, dilated and a little descending in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-oblong, interior white; lip effused, edge a little reflected, deflectedly sinuated at the upper part.

FORBES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850, p. 55.

Hab. Panama?

Distinguished by the peculiar pinched deflected formation of the lip-margins.

Species 674. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PLANORBOIDES. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, supernè læviusculâ, basi costulato-striatâ, diaphanâ, corneo-flavidâ; spirâ brevissimâ; suturâ mediocri; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè non deflexo; aperturâ vix obliquâ, lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, marginibus approximatis, basali reflexiusculo.*

THE PLANORBIS-LIKE HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, rather smooth at the upper part, finely rib-like striated at the base, diaphanous, horny-yellow; spire very short; suture middling; whorls five, rather flat, the last not deflected in front; aperture scarcely oblique, lunar-circular; lip simple, with the margins approximated, basal margin a little reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 82. f. 4.

Mesomphix Planorboides, Rafinesque.

Helix concava, Say.

Hab. Illinois and Missouri, North America.

A very delicate pale greenish-yellow shell, partaking of the form of *Planorbis* and of *Cyclostoma*.

Species 675. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FULIGINOSA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, striatulâ, nitidâ, olivaceo-corneâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo magno, subdepresso; aperturâ perobliquâ, amplâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine umbilicali reflexiusculo.*

THE SOOTY HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, thin, finely striated, shining, olive-horny; spire but little raised; whorls four to five, rather flat, increasing rapidly, the last large, a little depressed; aperture very oblique, large, lunar-oval; lip simple, sharp, umbilical edge a little reflected.

GRIFFITH, Binney, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, vol. iii. p. 417. pl. 24.

Hab. Pennsylvania, Ohio.

A sombre olive-horny species, rather inflated in the last whorl.

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683 *b*.

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Sowerby del et Lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXVII.

Species 676. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PENNSYLVANICA. *Hel. testâ obtectè perforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, pellucidâ, luteo-corneâ, subtiliter obliquè costulatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo ad aperturam subconstricto; aperturâ lunari; peristomate latè reflexo, intus albo-labiato, margine columellari subrecto, expanso, umbilicum obtegente.*

THE PENNSYLVANIAN HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, subglobose, thin, pellucid, yellow-horny, finely obliquely ribbed; whorls five, rather flat, the last somewhat constricted at the aperture; aperture lunar; lip broadly reflected, white-edged inwardly, columellar margin nearly straight, expanded, covering the umbilicus.

GREEN, Contributions to Maclurian Lyceum of Natural History, No. 1. p. 8.

Helix clausa, Say.

Hab. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois.

The species collected in this Plate are all different forms of one peculiar North American type.

Species 677. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX THYROIDES. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, corneo-luteâ, regulariter striatâ; spirâ magis minusve elevatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo basi convexo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate reflexo, intus albo, calloso, marginibus callo tenui medio tuberculum dentiforme gerente junctis, columellari umbilicum semioccultante.*

THE SHIELD-LIKE HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, horny-yellow, regularly striated; spire more or less raised; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last convex at the base; aperture lunar; lip reflected, white and callous within, margins joined by a thin callosity bearing a tooth-shaped tubercle in the middle, columellar margin half-covering the umbilicus.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 161.

Mesodon leucodon, Rafinesque.

Hab. North America.

Of light subtransparent texture, with a broad flatly appressed lip and a tooth-like tubercle on the body-whorl.

Species 678. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PALLIATA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, fusco-corneâ, granulato-striatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, subplanulatis, ultimo obtusè angulato, anticè paululum descendente; aperturâ coarctatâ, subtriangulari; peristomate tenui, angulato-reflexo, intus bidentato, dente in margine dextro, altero transverso in basali pariete aperturali dente tertio linguiformi munito.*

THE CLOTHED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressed, thin, brown-horny, granulately striated; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather flat, the last obtusely angled, a little descending in front; aperture contracted, somewhat triangular; lip thin, angularly reflected, two-toothed within, one tooth on the right margin, one transverse on the basal, furnished with a third linguiform tooth on the wall of the aperture.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. iii. p. 152.

Helix denotata, Férussac.

Helix notata, Deshayes.

Helix Carolinensis, Lea.

Hab. North America.

Of a more compressed form than the preceding species, with the lip toothed inwardly along the edge, and an elongated tongue-shaped tooth on the body-whorl.

Species 679. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SAYI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, tenui, luteo-corneâ, costulato-striatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo non descendente; umbilico mediocri; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, dente linguiformi in pariete aperturali coarctatâ; peristomate intus albo-labiato, angustè reflexo, margine basali unidentato, columellari dilatato.*

SAY'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, thin, yellowish-horny, finely rib-like striated; whorls six, rather convex, the last not descending; umbilicus middling; aperture lunar-subcircular, contracted by a linguiform toothon the wall of the aperture; lip white-edged inwardly, narrowly reflected, basal margin one-toothed, columellar dilated.

BINNEY, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S. vol. iii. p. 379. pl. 16.

Hab. North America.

Broader and more widely convoluted, with a deep perspective umbilicus.

Species 680. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ROEMERI. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenuiusculâ, confertim striatulâ, diaphanâ, vix nitidulâ, sordidè corneâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; suturâ leviter impressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo ad peripheriam subangulato, anticè vix descendente; aperturâ obliquâ, lunari, dente oblongo in pariete aperturali; peristomate validè albolabiato, margine supero recto, basali reflexo, columellari dilatato.*

ROEMER'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressed, rather thin, closely finely striated, diaphanous, but little shining, dull horny; spire but little raised; suture slightly impressed; whorls five, rather convex, increasing slowly, the last slightly angled at the periphery, scarcely descending in front; aperture oblique, lunar, with an oblong tooth on the body-whorl; lip strongly white-edged, upper margin straight, basal reflected, columellar dilated.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1848, p. 117.

Hab. Texas.

This species, collected near Braunfels, Texas, by Dr. Ferdinand Roemer, belongs to the same North American type as the other species figured in this Plate.

Species 681. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ELEVATA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, obliquè striatâ, sub epidermide lutescente albâ; spirâ elevatâ, turbinatâ; anfractibus septem, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ subtriangulari; peristomate lato, intus albo, labiato, marginibus callo tenui dentem validum linguiformem emittente junctis, dextro expanso, basali strictiusculo, reflexo, columellari dilatato.*

THE RAISED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, subglobose, obliquely striated, white, beneath a yellowish epidermis; spire raised, turbinated; whorls seven, rather convex, the last inflated; aperture somewhat triangular; lip broad, white edged, margins joined by a thin callosity emitting a strong tongue-shaped tooth, right margin expanded, basal margin rather drawn out and reflected, columellar dilated.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 154.

Helix Knoxvillina, Férussac.

Hab. North America.

Chiefly distinguished from its congeners by its more elevated globose form.

Species 682. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PROFUNDA. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, tenui, confertim costulato-striatâ, vividè aureo-corneâ, interdum fasciâ unicâ latâ rufâ supra peripheriam ornatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo vix descendente; umbilico pervio, perspectivo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate lato, angulatim expanso, margine basali reflexo.*

THE DEEP HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, orbicularly convex, thin, closely rib-like striated, bright golden-horny, sometimes ornamented above the periphery with a broad red band; spire scarcely raised; whorls five, rather convex, the last a little descending; umbilicus open, perspective; aperture lunar; lip broad, angularly expanded, basal margin reflected.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 160.

Hab. North America.

A beautifully bright transparent species, with the whorls convoluted round a broad axis after the manner of a *Solarium*.

Species 683. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBSTRICTA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, costulato-striatâ, epidermide nudâ pallidè fuscâ vestitâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, depressis, acutè carinatis, carinâ prominente, anfractu ultimo basi convexo; aperturâ obliquâ, subtriangulari, dente linguiformi arcuatim intrante parietis aperturalis coarctatâ; peristomate tenui, latè expanso, intus latè albo-calloso, margine supero validè unidentato, basali stricto, dilatato, reflexo, obsoletè unidentato.*

THE TIED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressed, rib-like striated, clothed with a pale brown naked epidermis; spire rather flat; whorls five, depressed, sharply keeled, keel prominent, last whorl convex at the base; aperture oblique, subtriangular, contracted by a tongue-shaped tooth entering in an arched manner upon the wall of the aperture; lip thin, broadly expanded, broadly white-callous within, upper margin strongly one-toothed, basal drawn out, reflected, obsoletely one-toothed.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 154.

Hab. Ohio, North America; Say.

Of the same type as the preceding species, but having the periphery produced throughout into a sharp prominent keel.

Species 684. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BASKERVILLEI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidiusculâ, subpellucidâ, obliquè plicato-rugulosâ, lineis spiralibus impressis minutè decussatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ; spirâ subconoideâ; anfractibus sex, angustis, convexiusculis, ultimo rotundato, anticè vix descendente; aperturâ obliquè lunari, dente linguiformi albo pariete aperturali; peristomate latè incrassato, carneo-albido, margine basali appresso, subdentato, columellari dilatato, calloso, umbilicum semitegente.*

BASKERVILLE'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, rather solid, subtransparent, obliquely plicately wrinkled, minutely decussated with impressed spiral lines, olive-brown; spire subconical; whorls six, narrow, rather convex, the last rounded, but little descending in front; aperture obliquely lunar, with a white tongue-shaped tooth on the wall of the aperture; lip broadly thickened, flesh-white, basal margin appressed, slightly toothed, columellar dilated and callous, half-covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 130.

Hab. Vancouver's Island; Lieut. Baskerville.

This species from Vancouver's Island presents the same trifling but characteristic departure from the North American type as the *H. Roemeri* from Texas, namely, that the regular rib-likes triæ are replaced by irregular plicately wrinkled striæ.

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Sowerby, del et Lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXVIII.

Species 685. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPINOSA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, lenticulari, tenui, corneo-fuscâ, hispidâ, basi convexâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus sex, planis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo anticè gibbo, subdeflexo, acutissimè carinato; aperturâ depressâ, transversâ, sublineari, dente magno linguiformi obliquè intrante in toto pariete aperturali coarctatâ; peristomate calloso, margine supero reflexo, basali introrsum incrassato, obsoletè denticulato.*

THE SPINOUS HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, lenticular, thin, horny-brown, hairy, convex at the base; spire scarcely raised; whorls six, flat, increasing slowly, last whorl gibbous in front, a little deflected, very sharply keeled; aperture depressed, transverse, nearly linear, contracted by a large tongue-shaped tooth, obliquely entering all along the wall of the aperture; lip callous, upper margin reflected, basal inwardly thickened, obsoletely toothed.

Carocolla spinosa, Lea, Observations, vol. i. p. 114. pl. 15. f. 35.

Helix spinosa, Binney.

Hab. Alabama, Tennessee, North America.

A peculiarly flattened lens-shaped shell, characterized by a long erect linguiform tooth upon the body-whorl, which almost closes upon the aperture.

Species 686. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FALLAX. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, costulato-striatâ, corneo-luteâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo, constricto; aperturâ trisinuosâ, dente parietis uperturalis magno linguiformi obliquè arcuatim intrante coarctatâ; peristomate reflexo, intus calloso, albo, bidentato, dente superiore introrsum flexo, a margine remoto, altero sub-basali.*

THE FALSE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, finely rib-like striated, horny-yellow; spire convex; whorls six, rather convex, the last deflected and constricted in front; aperture tri-sinuous, contracted by a large oblique tongue-shaped tooth, entering upon the wall of the aperture in an arched manner; lip reflected, callous within, white, two-toothed, upper tooth bent inwardly, remote from the margin, the other sub-basal.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. v. p. 119.

Hab. North America, Virginia, Texas, Philadelphia.

A small compact shell, of a light semitransparent horny texture, peculiarly constricted round the aperture.

Species 687. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VENTROSULA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, subtiliter striatâ, pellucidâ, corneo-albidâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo supernè subangulato, subitò deflexo, basi inflato, anticè gibbo et valde constricto; aperturâ perobliquâ; peristomate acuto, latè reflexo, marginibus vix conniventibus, laminas elevatas in ventre anfractûs penultimi angulatim junctas emittentibus, dextro laminâ subperpendiculari dilatato, basali dentibus acutis munito.*

THE SWOLLEN HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, finely striated, pellucid, horny-white; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather convex, the last slightly angled at the upper part, suddenly deflected and inflated at the base, gibbous and much constricted in front; aperture very oblique; lip sharp, broadly reflected, margins a little approximating, emitting raised angularly joined lamellæ on the body-whorl, right margin dilated into a nearly perpendicular lamina, basal furnished with two sharp teeth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 131.

Hab. Mexico; Hinds. Texas; Sowerby.

Somewhat like the last species in general aspect, but smoother, more swollen, and characterized by a peculiar triangular lamella on the body-whorl.

Species 688. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX REDFIELDII. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subgloboso-turbinatâ, tenui, ventricosâ, carneo-fuscescente; spirâ subacuminatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, obliquè plicato-striatis, lineis spiralibus minutis impressè decussatis; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate tenui, marginibus conniventibus, columellari breviter dilatato.*

REDFIELD'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, somewhat globosely turbinated, thin, ventricose, light flesh-brown; spire somewhat acuminated; whorls

five, convex, obliquely plicately striated, impressly decussated with minute spiral lines; aperture nearly circular; lip thin, margins approximating, columellar margin shortly dilated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. Shanghai, China; Fortune.

Of a subacuminated *Bulimus*-like growth, thin and semi-transparent, and of a uniform light flesh-brown hue.

Species 689. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX APPRESSA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, pellucidâ, costulato-striatâ, corneo-lutescente; spirâ planulatâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè planulatis, ultimo obtusè angulato (angulo anticè evanescente), anticè constricto; aperturâ coarctatâ, subtriangulari; peristomate angulatim latè reflexo, intus calloso, marginibus callo tenui, dentem linguiformem obliquè intrantem emittente, junctis, dextro et basali strictiusculo obsoletè dentatis.*

THE APPRESSED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, orbicularly depressed, pellucid, finely rib-like striated, horny-yellow; spire flattened; whorls five, flattened at the upper part, the last obtusely angled (the angle disappearing towards the front) constricted anteriorly; aperture contracted, nearly triangular; lip angularly broadly reflected, callous within, margins joined by a thin callosity, emitting an obliquely entering tongue-shaped tooth, right and basal margins rather drawn out, obsoletely toothed.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 151.
Helix linguifera, Férussac.

Hab. Ohio and Missouri, North America.

Characterized in great measure by its appressly flattened growth.

Species 690. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRIDENTATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, confertim costulato-striatâ, corneo-luteâ vèl fuscescente; spirâ brevissimâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; aperturâ lunari, subtriangulari; peristomate reflexo, albo, intus calloso, marginibus conniventibus, callo tenui dentem linguiformem intrantem emittente junctis, dextro et basali unidentatis, dentibus inæqualibus, in ipso margine calli positis.*

THE THREE-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, closely rib-like striated, horny-yellow or brownish; spire very short; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last a little descending in front; aperture lunar, subtriangular; lip reflected, white, callous within, margins approximating, joined by a thin callosity, emitting an entering tongue-shaped tooth, right and basal margins one-toothed, teeth unequal, placed on the callous edge.

SAY, Nichol's Encyclopædia (American edition), vol. iv.

Hab. Atlantic States of North America.

Although resembling *H. fallax* in the dentition of the aperture, the shell is specifically distinct in form and manner of convolution.

Species 691. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MULTILINEATA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, pellucidâ, costulis minutis obliquis confertissimis ornatâ, corneo-stramineâ, cingulis variis angustis rufis circumdatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate acuto, angulatim reflexo, margine columellari in laminam tenuem, umbilicum prorsus obtegentem, expanso.*

THE MANY-LINED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressly globose, thin, pellucid, ornamented with oblique close-set minute ribs, horny-straw colour, encircled with various narrow red bands and lines; whorls six, rather convex; aperture lunar-rounded; lip sharp, angularly reflected, columellar margin expanded into a thin lamella, entirely covering the umbilicus.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 150.

Hab. Illinois and Missouri, North America.

This delicate finely-ribbed transparent species, encircled with red bands and lines, stands alone as a distinct type by itself among the North American snails.

Species 692. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COLUMBIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, luteo-corneâ, striatâ, pilis brevibus rigidis obsitâ; spirâ elevatiusculâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo anticè vix deflexo, ad aperturam constricto; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate latè expanso, intus albo, calloso, margine columellari brevi, subverticali, dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum angustum fere occultante, basali strictiusculo.*

THE COLUMBIA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, yellowish-horny, striated, covered with short rigid hairs; spire somewhat raised; whorls six, convex, the last a little deflected in front, constricted at the aperture; aperture rotundately

lunar; lip broadly expanded, white, callous within, columellar margin short, subvertical, dilated, reflected, almost concealing the narrow umbilicus, basal margin rather drawn out.

LEA, Observations, vol. ii. p. 89. pl. 23. f. 75.

Hab. Fort Vancouver, California, Nootka Sound.

Distinguished by its covering of numerous short bristles, which are arranged obliquely in a direction contrary to the lines of growth.

Species 693. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LIGERA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, nitidâ, pallide luteâ, supernè arcuatim costulato-striatâ, basi lævigatâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo basi planiore; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, recto, margine columellari vix reflexiusculo, intus subincrassato.*

THE TIED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, shining, pale yellow, arcuately rib-like striated at the upper part, smooth at the base; whorls six, convex, the last flatter at the base; aperture lunar; lip simple, sharp, straight, columellar margin scarcely reflected, slightly thickened within.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 157.

Helix Wardiana, Lea.

Helix Rafinesquea, Férussac.

Hab. Missouri, Kentucky, Cincinnati, North America.

The chief peculiarity of this species, compared with other forms of the same type, is that there is no callous reflected thickening of the lip.

Fig. 694. (Mus. Cuming.)

This species proves to be *H. clausa*, Say (not of Rafinesque), which is a variety of *H. Pennsylvanica*, represented in Pl. CXVII.

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Lowerby, sc. et lith.

E. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXIX.

Species 695. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PERSPECTIVA. *Hel. testâ latè et perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, supernè vix convexiusculâ, subtus excavatâ, tenui, rufo-corneâ, regulariter costulatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus; aperturâ parvâ, lunato-subcirculari; peristomate acuto, marginibus distantibus.*

THE PERSPECTIVE HELIX. Shell broadly and perspectively umbilicated, depressly orbicular, slightly convex at the upper part, excavated beneath, thin, red-horny, regularly finely ribbed; whorls six to seven, rather convex, increasing slowly; aperture small, lunar-subcircular; lip simple, acute, margins distant.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. i. p. 18.

Helix patula, Deshayes.

Hab. North America, near Lake Erie.

A small depressly excavated species, with the whorls widely convoluted so as to form a large open perspective umbilicus.

Species 696. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONVEXA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, diaphanâ, rufescente-corneâ, pilis brevissimis obsitâ; spirâ convexiusculâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, supremis planiusculis, ultimis duobus convexis, ultimo anticè gibbo, ad aperturam constricto; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ latè lunari, dente lamelliformi in pariete aperturali coarctatâ; peristomate acuto, reflexo, intus albo-calloso.*

THE CONVEX HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, diaphanous, reddish-horny, covered with very short hairs; spire rather convex; whorls five to six, the uppermost rather flat, the last two convex, the last gibbous in front, constricted at the aperture; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture broadly lunar, contracted by a lamelliform tooth upon the wall of the aperture; lip sharp, reflected, white-callous within.

RAFINESQUE, Deshayes, Encyclopédie Méthodique, vol. ii. p. 253.

Helix monodon, Rackett.

Eadem var., *Helix fraterna*, Say.

Hab. Ohio, North America.

A small globose species, covered with very short hairs, which, however, are generally more or less obsolete.

Species 697. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BICOSTATA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, semiglobosâ, supernè subarcuatim rugoso-striatâ, nitidulâ, virente-flavidâ; spirâ magis minusve elevatâ; anfractibus septem, angustis, convexiusculis, ultimo basi subplano, medio impresso, lævigato, lineis concentricis obsoletis sub lente notato; aperturâ latè lunari, basi costis validis, marginem non attingentibus, munitâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari perobliquo, calloso.*

THE TWO-RIBBED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, semiglobose, somewhat arcuately rugosely striated at the upper part, shining, greenish-yellow; spire more or less raised; whorls seven, narrow, rather convex, the last somewhat flattened at the base, impressed in the middle, smooth, marked beneath the lens with obsolete concentric lines; aperture broadly lunar, furnished at the base with two strong ribs, not reaching to the margin; lip simple, acute, columellar margin very oblique and callous.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 69.

Hab. Tennessee, North America.

This little species partakes of the same peculiar typical characters as *H. Cookiana*, and others collected in Pl. LXII., being of the same hollow-based pyramidal form, furnished with internal ribs or lamellæ.

Species 698. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CEREOLUS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, corneâ, obliquè costulatâ; spirâ planatâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, supernè angustissimis, subæqualibus, penultimo supernè immerso, omnibus basi conspicuis, inæqualiter prominentibus, ultimo supernè carinato; aperturâ reniformi; peristomate simplici, angulatim reflexo, marginibus lamellâ dentiformi junctis.*

THE LITTLE TAPER HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, orbicular, horny, obliquely finely ribbed; spire flattened; whorls seven to eight, very narrow at the upper part, nearly equal, penultimate whorl immersed

at the upper part, all conspicuous at the base, unequally prominent, last whorl keeled at the upper part; aperture kidney-shaped; lip simple, angularly reflected, margins joined by a toothed lamella.

Muhlfeldt, Berlin, Mag. vol. viii. p. 11. pl. 2. f. 18.

Helix septemvolva, Férussac.

Helix planorbula, Lamarck.

Helix polygyrata, Binney.

Hab. Georgia, Florida, North America.

A very singular species, with the whorls convoluted one over the other like a wax taper.

Species 699. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix florulifera. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, supernè planiusculâ, arcuatim striatâ, basi rotundatâ, griseo-albidâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo circa umbilicum parvum tumidiusculo; aperturâ parviusculâ, horizontali, constrictâ, dentibus duobus lamelláque auriformi peculiariter coarctatâ; peristomate expanso.*

The flower-bearing Helix. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, rather flat at the upper part, arcuately striated, rounded at the base, greyish-white; whorls five, the last rather swollen around the umbilicus, which is small; aperture rather small, horizontal, constricted, peculiarly contracted by two teeth and an ear-shaped lamella; lip expanded.

Pfeiffer, MSS.

Hab. Florida.

The dentition of this species is extremely peculiar.

Species 700. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix auriculata. *Hel. testâ compresso-umbilicatâ, supernè planiusculâ, subtus inflatâ, costulato-striatâ, lutescente vel fuscâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, angustis, ultimo ad aperturam deflexo, disjuncto, subtus constricto, scrobiculato; umbilico plano, penultimum anfractum modo monstrante; aperturâ subhorizontali, auriformi, fere clausâ; peristomate continuo, marginibus plicâ oblongâ intrante supernè excavatâ junctis, dextro intus lamellâ profundâ munito, cum basali latè unituberculoso angulum subacutum formante.*

The auriculated Helix. Shell compressly umbilicated, rather flat at the upper part, inflated beneath, finely rib-like striated, yellowish or brown; whorls five to six, narrow, the last deflected at the aperture, disjoined, constricted and pitted underneath; umbilicus flat, sometimes showing the penultimate whorl; aperture subhorizontal, ear-shaped, almost closed; lip continuous, margins joined by an oblong entering fold, excavated at the upper part, right margin furnished with a deep lamella, inwardly forming with the broadly one-tubercled basal margin a rather sharp angle.

Polygyra auriculata, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. i. part 2. p. 277.

Helix auriculata, Férussac.

Hab. Florida.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but more closely compressly convoluted.

Species 701. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix Cumberlandiana. *Hel. testâ subampliter et perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subtus convexâ, conspicuè arcuatim costato-striatâ, carinatâ, infra carinam impressâ, fuscescente, rufo maculatâ; anfractibus quinque; aperturâ angulatâ; peristomate tenui, acuto.*

The Cumberland Helix. Shell somewhat largely and perspectively umbilicated, depressly orbicular, convex beneath, conspicuously arcuately rib-like striated, keeled, impressed beneath the keel, pale brownish, spotted with red; whorls five; aperture angled; lip thin, acute.

Lea, Observations, vol. iii. p. 67. pl. 6. f. 61.

Hab. Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, North America.

A conspicuously rib-striated red-blotched shell, allied to *H. alternata*.

Fig. 702. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured proves to be Dr. Pfeiffer's Variety β of the *Helix hirsuta*, Say, for which see Pl. CXXI. It is of much larger and more opake growth than the typical species, and is said to have been named in manuscript by De Férussac *H. stenotrema*.

Species 703. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix Edgariana. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, lenticulari, subtus convexiore, arcuatim striatâ, lineis spiralibus impressis minutissimè decussatâ, pellucido-albicante; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, ultimo ad peripheriam carinato; aperturâ angustissimâ, horizontali, dente elongato laminâque coarctatâ, dente in medio inciso; peristomate anticè incrassato, erecto.*

EDGAR'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, lenticular, more convex beneath, arcuately striated, very minutely decussated with spiral impressed lines, transparent whitish; whorls five, flatly convex, the last keeled at the periphery; aperture very narrow, horizontal, contracted by an elongated tooth which is slit in the middle and a lamina; lip thickened anteriorly and erect.

Carocolla Edgariana, Lea, Pro. American Phil. Soc. 1841, vol. ii. p. 31.

Hab. Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, North America.

Closely allied to *H. hirsuta* in the form and dentition of the aperture, but of a different texture and sculpture.

Species 704. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CLAUSA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, granulato-striatâ, pubescente, griseo-fuscâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo ad aperturam supernè gibboso, lateraliter constricto; aperturâ coarctatâ; peristomate reflexo, intus calloso, margine dextro dente majore intrante, basali dente minore marginali, munitis, pariete aperturali dente tertio linguiformi intrante prædito.*

THE CLOSED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, orbicularly convex, granularly striated, pubescent, greyish-brown; spire short; whorls five, slightly convex, the last gibbous about the aperture at the upper part, constricted at the side; aperture contracted; lip reflected, callous within, right margin furnished with a large entering tooth, basal margin with a smaller upon the edge, wall of the aperture with a third tongue-shaped entering tooth.

RAFINESQUE, Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 51. f. 2.

Helix inflecta, Say.

Hab. Missouri, Carolina, North America.

A rather solid shell, covered with very fine pubescent hairs.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXX.

Species 705. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MICRODONTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-planâ, corneâ vel pallidè rufescente, supernè planâ, obliquè et argutè striatâ, subtus convexâ, tenerrimè striatâ, nitidâ, maculis opacis radiantibus notatâ; umbilico infundibuliformi, excavatâ; anfractibus sex, ultimo ad aperturam gibbo; aperturâ subtriangulari; peristomate subincrassato, reflexiusculo, marginibus dente parvo calloso triangulari junctis.*

THE SMALL-TOOTH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly flattened, horny or pale red, flat at the upper part, obliquely and smartly striated, convex beneath, very finely striated, shining, marked with opake radiating spots; umbilicus funnel-shaped, hollowed; whorls six, the last gibbous at the aperture; aperture somewhat triangular; lip rather thickened and a little reflected, margins joined by a small callous triangular tooth.

DESHAYES, in Férussac, Hist. Moll. p. 6. pl. 72. f. 13.
Helix plana, Dunker.

Hab. Texas and Bermuda Islands.

Distinguished by the small tooth which is set in a triangular form on the body-whorl.

Species 706. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TROOSTIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, discoideâ, utrinque costulatâ, corneâ, supernè planulatâ, basi convexiore; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planulatis, penultimo subtus umbilicum latum planulatum formante, ultimo anticè deflexo, constricto; aperturâ obliquâ, lunari, coarctatâ; peristomate acuto, angulatim reflexo, intus calloso, marginibus callo dentem linguiformem subtriangularem emittente junctis, basali dente submarginali, dextro dente latiore profundo, munitis.*

TROOST'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, discoid, finely ribbed on both sides, horny, flattened at the upper part, convex at the base; spire rather flat; whorls five to six, flattened, penultimate whorl forming underneath a broad flattened umbilicus, last whorl deflected and constricted in front; aperture oblique, lunar, contracted; lip sharp, angularly reflected, callous within, margins joined by a callosity emitting a subtriangular tongue-shaped tooth, basal tooth submarginal, right margin furnished with a deep broader tooth.

Polygyra Troostiana, Lea, Observations, vol. ii. p. 170. pl. 24. f. 119.

Hab. Tenessee, North America.

The tongue-shaped tooth upon the body-whorl of this species is unusually broad and excavated.

Species 707. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TEXASIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, tenuiusculâ, nitidulâ, albâ vel rubellâ, supernè confertim plicatâ, basi convexâ, lævigatâ; spirâ brevissimâ, vix elevatâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo prope aperturam argutè plicato, anticè deflexo, subtus constricto, basi deviante, rimam arcuatam formante; aperturâ lunari, coarctatâ; peristomate albo, reflexo, marginibus dente linguiformi acuto triangulari junctis, dextro dente minuto, basali dente validiore, munitis.*

THE TEXAS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, rather thin, shining, whitish or reddish, closely plicated at the upper part, convex and smooth at the base; spire very short, scarcely raised; whorls six, flattened, the last neatly plicated near the aperture, deflected in front, constricted beneath, deviating at the base so as to form an arched rim; aperture lunar, contracted; lip white, reflected, margins joined by a sharp triangular tongue-shaped tooth, right margin furnished with a minute tooth, basal with a stronger one.

MORICAND, Mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Geneva, vol. vi. p. 538. pl. 1. f. 2.

Hab. Texas, Alabama.

The tooth on the body-whorl forms a distinct hollowed triangle joining with the margins of the aperture.

Species 708. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BERLANDERIANA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, striatâ, lucidâ, albâ vel cinereâ, interdum unifasciatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo basi inflato; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari; peristomate acuto, intus labiato, margine columellari juxta umbilicum angustum reflexo, dilatato.*

BERLANDER'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, de-

pressly globose, striated, lucid, white or ash-coloured, sometimes one-banded; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last inflated at the base; aperture lunar-subcircular; lip sharp, thickened within, columellar margin reflected and dilated next the aperture.

MORICAND, Mem. Soc. Nat. Hist. Geneva, vol. vi. p. 537. pl. 1. f. 1.

Hab. Texas.

This species, which has the appearance of a glassy bubble, is very distinct from any of the North American forms; so much so, as almost to cast a doubt upon its locality.

Species 709. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HOPETONENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepresso-orbiculari, undique creberrimè costato-striatâ, olivaceo-corneâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate effuso, subreflexo, intus labiato, marginibus conniventibus, dente brevi albo in pariete aperturali, margine columellari dente parvo, basali dente latiore, munitis.*

THE HOPETON HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat depressly orbicular, very closely rib-like striated throughout, olive-horny; whorls five, rounded; aperture lunar-circular; lip effused, a little reflected, thickened within, margins approximating, with a short white tooth on the wall of the aperture, columellar margin furnished with a small tooth, basal with a broader one.

SHUTTLEWORTH, MS.

Hab. Texas.

A neatly closely ribbed rounded species, of a glossy olive aspect, having three small teeth in the aperture, one on the body-whorl, and two on the inner edge of the lip opposite.

Species 710. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CAYENNENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, discoideâ, striatulâ, nitidâ, corneo-lutescente; spirâ subplanulatâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo vix dilatato, non descendente; umbilico magno, pervio; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE CAYENNE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, discoid, finely striated, shining, horny-yellow; spire rather flattened; whorls five, but little convex, the last scarcely dilated, not descending; umbilicus large, open; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, acute.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 21.

Hab. Cayenne; Petit.

A shell of simple *Planorbis*-like growth, without any indication of teeth in the aperture.

Species 711. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VULTUOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, undique creberrimè costellato-striatâ, olivaceo-corneâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus sex, subangustis, convexis, ultimo subobscurè carinato; umbilico parvo, profundo; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari, dente prominente linguiformi in pariete aperturali; peristomate incrassato, subreflexo, margine columellari dente oblongo, dextro dente triangulari introverto, munitis.*

THE GRIM-LOOKING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, very closely rib-like striated throughout, olive-horny; spire convex; whorls six, rather narrow, convex, the last somewhat obscurely keeled; umbilicus small, deep; aperture somewhat squarely lunar, with a prominent tongue-shaped tooth on the wall of the aperture; lip thickened, a little reflected, columellar margin furnished with an oblong tooth, right margin with a triangular tooth turned inwards.

GOULD, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, 1848, p. 38.

Hab. Texas.

This is very closely allied to *H. Hopetonensis*, but is more closely convoluted, having a whorl more, and there is a difference in the form of the teeth.

Species 712. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HINDSI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subtiliter striatâ, corneo-lutescente, diaphanâ, nitidâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo basi convexiore, anticè deflexo, subtus constricto; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunari; peristomate breviter reflexo, marginibus conniventibus, callo triangulari dentiformi junctis, dextro lamellâ subverticali, basali dentibus acutis, munitis.*

HINDS'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, finely striated, horny-yellow, diaphanous, shining; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather flat, the last more convex at the base, deflected in front, constricted beneath; aperture very oblique, lunar; lip shortly reflected, margins approximating, joined by a triangular tooth-shaped callosity, right margin furnished with a nearly vertical lamella, basal with two sharp teeth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 132.
Hab. Texas.

Of a hyaline yellowish-white substance, only faintly striated, with a prolonged triangular tooth on the body-whorl.

Species 713. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DORFEUILLEANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, nitidâ, rufo-corneâ, supernè brevissimè conoideâ, plicato-striatâ, infernè subinflatâ, lævigatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix deflexo; aperturâ majusculâ, interdum dente in pariete aperturali; peristomate reflexo, albo, dentibus duobus marginalibus intus munito.*

DORFEUILLE'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, shining, reddish-horny, very shortly conoid at the upper part, plicately striated, somewhat inflated and smooth at the lower; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last slightly deflected in front; aperture rather large, sometimes with a tooth on the wall of the aperture; lip reflected, white, furnished interiorly with two marginal teeth.

LEA, Observations, vol. ii. p. 107. pl. 24, f. 118.
Hab. Ohio, North America. Honduras; Dyson.

The specimen here figured has no teeth on the inner wall of the aperture, it being as commonly absent as present.

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Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXI.

Species 714. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HIRSUTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globulosâ, diaphanâ, rufâ, undique hirsutâ, subtus inflatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè gibbo, angulatim deflexo; aperturâ irregulariter transversè lunari, rimulæformi, dente prælongo lamelliformi in pariete aperturali coarctatâ; peristomate supernè vix expanso, basi callo tristnuoso introrsum prominente subincrassato.*

THE HAIRY HELIX. Shell imperforated, globular, diaphanous, reddish, hairy throughout, inflated beneath; whorls five, rather convex, the last gibbous in front, angularly deflected; aperture irregularly transversely lunar, rim-shaped, contracted by a prolonged lamelliform tooth on the apertural wall; lip a little expanded at the upper part, thickened inwardly at the base by a prominent trisinuous callosity.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. i. p. 17.
Helix fraterna, Wood.

Hab. Pennsylvania, North America.

Closely allied to *H. stenotrema*, but smaller and of more transparent texture.

Species 715. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PURA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, virescente-corneâ, pellucidâ, nitidâ, striatulâ; spirâ subplanulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, vix convexiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo depresso; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE TRANSPARENT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, greenish-horny, transparent, finely striated; spire rather flattened; whorls four, slightly convex, increasing quickly, last whorl depressed; umbilicus middling, open; aperture very oblique, lunar-rounded; lip simple, acute.

ALDER, Catalogue, p. 12.
Helicella nitidiosa, Férussac.
Helix nitidiosa, Rossmässler.
Helix nitidula, var., Draparnaud.
Helix lenticula, Held.
Helix electrina, Gould.
Zonites purus, Gray.
Eadem var. *Helix radiatula*, Alder.
Helix clara, Held.

Hab. Germany, France, Britain, Massachusetts, U.S.

A small greenish glassy shell, more or less faintly striated.

Species 716. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SELENINA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, pellucido-corneâ, albidâ, tenuissimè obsoletè striatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo obtusè carinato; umbilico parvo, profundo; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate tenui, simplici.*

THE MOON-LIKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, transparent-horny, whitish, very finely obsoletely striated; whorls five, rather flat, the last obtusely keeled; umbilicus open, deep; aperture lunar-circular; lip thin, simple.

GOULD, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, 1848, p. 38.

Hab. Florida.

A small whitish-horny species of very simple character.

Fig. 717. (Mus. Cuming.)

This shell, received with the name *H. monodon*, Binney, proves to be identical with *H. convexa*, Rafinesque, given at Pl. CXIX. Sp. 696.

Species 718. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INTERNA. *Hel. testâ angustissimè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, supernè regulariter et confertim costulatâ, subtus læviusculâ, nitidâ, pallidè corneâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus septem, angustis, supernè planatis, ultimo basi convexiore; umbilico punctiformi; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine basali dentibus pliciformibus, ad marginem non porrigentibus, munito.*

THE INTERNAL HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, regularly and closely ribbed at the upper part, rather smooth and shining beneath, pale horny; spire but little raised; whorls seven, narrow, rather flat at the upper part, last whorl more convex at the base; umbilicus puncture-like; aperture broadly lunar; lip simple, sharp, basal margin furnished with two plait-like teeth, not reaching to the edge.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 155.
Helix pomum-Adami, Green.

Hab. Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North America.

Distinguished by its numerous narrow whorls, strongly rib-striated, and by the internal plait-like teeth of the aperture.

Species 719. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GULARIS. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, tenui, striatulâ, nitidâ, luteo-corneâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, angustis, planiusculis; aperturâ lunari, intus dentibus pliciformibus, margine basali adnatis, extus conspicuis, coarctatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE GULLET HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, thin, finely striated, shining, yellowish-horny; whorls five to six, narrow, rather flat; aperture lunar, contracted by two plait-like teeth, which extend to the margin, and are conspicuous from without; lip simple, acute.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 156.

Hab. Ohio, Pennsylvania, North America.

The internal plait or plaits extend for some little distance within the aperture, and are seen from the outside.

Species 720. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AVARA. *Hel. testâ rimato-umbilicatâ, depressâ, striatâ, hispidâ, fusco-corneâ; spirâ brevissimâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo basi umbilicum latum non pervium formante; aperturâ brevi, coarctatâ, triangulari-subreniformi; peristomate reflexo, marginibus dente magno uncinato junctis, basili dente majusculo triangulari, dextro dente latiore illi approximato, munitis.*

THE GREEDY HELIX. Shell rim-like umbilicated, depressed, striated, hairy, brown-horny; spire very short; whorls five, rather flat, the last forming at the base a broad closed umbilicus; aperture short, contracted, triangularly somewhat kidney-shaped; lip reflected, margins joined by a large hooked tooth, basal margin furnished with a rather large triangular tooth, right margin with a broader tooth near to it.

Polygyra avara, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. i. p. 277.

Helix Sayi, Wood.

Hab. Louisiana and West Florida.

The mouth of this species is nearly closed up by the strong development of the lip and marginal teeth.

Species 721. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PUSTULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, minutè striatulâ, rufo vel pallidè corneâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo basi convexiore, anticè breviter deflexo, constricto; aperturâ obliquâ, angustâ, sinuato-lunari; peristomate breviter reflexo, marginibus dente mediocri linguiformi junctis, basali dilatato, dentibus approximatis munito.*

THE PUSTULE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, minutely striated, reddish or pale horny; spire scarcely raised; whorls four to five, slightly convex, the last more convex at the base, shortly deflected and constricted in front; aperture oblique, narrow, sinuately lunar; lip shortly reflected, margins joined by a middling tongue-shaped tooth, basal margin dilated, furnished with two approximating teeth.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 50. f. 1.

Hab. Texas.

This appears to be the smallest of the North American species, distinguished by an oblong tongue-shaped tooth on the body-whorl.

Species 722. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LEPORINA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressiusculâ, fusco-corneâ, obliquè striatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ obliquâ, angustâ, dente linguiformi laminari in pariete aperturali intrante; peristomate erecto, subeffuso, margine columellari dilatato, basali dentibus duobus intus munito.*

THE HARE HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, rather depressed, brown-horny, obliquely striated; spire convex; whorls five, convex, the last obtusely keeled; aperture oblique, narrow, with a laminar tongue-shaped tooth entering upon the wall of the aperture; lip erect, effused, columellar margin dilated, basal furnished inwardly with two teeth.

GOULD, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, 1848, p. 39.

Hab. Tennessee, North America.

It has been much doubted whether this and the preceding species are not varieties of the same; still the smaller shell has the larger umbilicus.

Species 723. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUPPRESSA. *Hel. testâ infundibuliformi-umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, virescente-olivaceâ, vitreâ, subtiliter plicato-striatâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, angustis, plano-convexis, ultimo basi subconcavo; aperturâ lunari, laminâ tenui internâ munitâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE CONCEALED HELIX. Shell with a funnel-shaped umbilicus, depressly orbicular, greenish-olive, glassy, finely plicately-striated; whorls seven to eight, narrow, flatly convex, the last somewhat concave at the base; aperture lunar, furnished with a thin internal lamina; lip simple, acute.

SAY, Description of new terrestrial shells, p. 14; Binney, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, vol. iii. p. 410. pl. 11. f. 3.

Hab. Tennessee, North America.

Dr. Pfeiffer quotes this species as a variety of *H. gularis*, but it is composed of more whorls, has a narrow deep funnel-shaped umbilicus, and the lamina of the aperture is more internal.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXII.

Species 724. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LINEATA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, tenui, pallidè flavescente, striis concentricis confertis lineatâ; spirâ brevissimâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, suturâ impressâ; aperturâ lunari, intus remotè bidentatâ; peristomate simplici.*

THE LINEATED HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, subdiscoid, thin, pale yellow, lineated with close-set concentric lines; spire very short; whorls four to five, with the suture impressed; aperture lunar, remotely two-toothed within; lip simple.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. i. part 1. p. 18; part 2. p. 373.

Hab. Philadelphia, Massachusetts, North America.

Distinctly characterized by its spiral concentric lines.

Species 725. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PULCHELLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, albidâ, nitidâ, glabrâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè dilatato, non deflexo; aperturâ obliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate reflexo, candidè sublabiato, marginibus approximatis.*

THE PRETTY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat depressed, whitish, shining, smooth; whorls three to four, rather convex, the last dilated in front, not deflected; aperture oblique, nearly circular; lip reflected, white-thickened inwardly, with the margins approximating.

MULLER, Verm. terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 30.

Helix paludosa, Walker.

Helix minuta, Say.

Helix crystallina, Dillwyn.

Hab. Europe, Madeira, North America.

A small white glassy *Cyclostoma*-like shell.

Fig. 726. (Mus. Cuming.)

This shell, an authentic specimen of *H. minuta*, Say, can only be regarded as a variety of the preceding, if not synonymous with it.

Species 727. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STRIATELLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, tenuissimâ, fusco-corneâ, confertim costulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, vix convexiusculis, ultimo basi inflato, latiusculo; umbilico majusculo, pervio; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus approximatis.*

THE FINELY STRIATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, very thin, brown horny, closely finely ribbed; whorls four, rather convex, the last inflated and rather broad at the base; umbilicus rather large, open; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, sharp, with the margins approximating.

ANTHONY, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S. vol. iii. p. 278. pl. 3. f. 2.

Hab. Ohio, Massachusetts, North America.

Distinguished by its hollowed base, dark-brown colour, and characteristic ribbed sculpture.

Species 728. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LABYRINTHICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conicâ, costulatâ, saturatè rufâ, subtus pallidiore, lævigatâ, nitidâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ vix obliquâ, lunari; peristomate breviter reflexo, simplici; pariete aperturali dente majusculo lamelliformi intrante et lineâ elevatâ interdum obsoletâ prope columellam munito.*

THE LABYRINTHINE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conical, finely ribbed, dark red, paler smooth and shining beneath; whorls five to six, rather convex; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture scarcely oblique, lunar; lip shortly reflected, simple; wall of the aperture furnished with a rather large entering lamelliform tooth, with a raised line, which is sometimes obsolete, near the columella.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. i. part 1. p. 124.

Hab. Pennsylvania, Missouri, Massachusetts, Texas, North America.

A small finely-ribbed shell, of conical growth, of a dark-brown colour, with sometimes a blood-red iridescent hue, having one sometimes two entering lamellar plaits on the body-whorl.

Species 729. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MULTIDENTATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, depressâ, nitidulâ, corneâ, supernè regulariter*

striatâ, basi lævigatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex, angustis, subplanulatis, ultimo supernè subangulato, intus seriebus pluribus remotis dentium munito, dentibus in serie basi pellucente; umbilico angustissimo, pervio; aperturâ depressâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.

THE MANY-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, depressed, shining, horny, regularly striated at the upper part, smooth at the base; spire scarcely raised, obtuse; whorls six, narrow, rather flattened, the last slightly angled at the upper part, furnished within with several distant rows of teeth, five in a row on the transparent base; umbilicus very narrow, open; aperture depressed, lunar; lip simple, sharp.

GOULD, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U. S. vol. iii. p. 425. pl. 22. f. 5.

Hab. Vermont, North America.

The rows of teeth which characterize this species are internal, and not seen at the aperture.

Species 730. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INDENTATA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, pellucidâ, pallidè corneâ, nitidissimâ, lineis radiantibus impressis regulariter distantibus notatâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo circa umbilicum punctiforme excavato; aperturâ depressâ, amplâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine supero antrorsum arcuato.*

THE INDENTED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressed, transparent, pale horny, very shining, marked with regularly distant impressed radiating lines; spire rather flat; whorls four to five, increasing rapidly, the last excavated around the puncture-like umbilicus; aperture depressed, large, lunar; lip simple, sharp, upper margin curved forward.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. ii. p. 372.

Hab. New Jersey, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, North America.

A bright glassy shell, indented throughout with radiating ridges.

Species 731. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MINUSCULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, pellucidâ, hyalinâ, nitidâ, sub lente ruguloso-striatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo tereti, vix latiore; umbilico lato, pervio; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE LITTLE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, transparent, hyaline, shining, finely striated in a wrinkled manner beneath the lens; spire but little raised; whorls four, rather flat, last whorl tapering, scarcely broader than the rest; umbilicus broad, open; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, sharp.

BINNEY, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U. S. vol. iii. p. 435. pl. 22. f. 4.

Hab. Vermont, Ohio, North America.

The smallest of the North American species.

Species 732. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FULVA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, turbinato-globosâ, corneâ, minutissimè striatulâ, nitidâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, angustissimis, ultimo basi convexiusculo; aperturâ depressâ, lunari; peristomate recto, simplici, acuto.*

THE FULVOUS HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, turbinately globose, horny, very minutely striated, shining; whorls six, convex, very narrow, the last rather convex at the base; aperture depressed, lunar; lip straight, simple, sharp.

MULLER, Verm. terr. et fluv. Hist. vol. ii. p. 56.
Helix trochiformis, Montagu.
Helix trochulus, Dillwyn.
Helix chersina, Say.
Helix Mandralisci, Bivon.
Helix Mortoni, Jeffreys.

Hab. Europe, North America.

A smooth transparent globular shell.

Species 733. (Mus. Cuming.)

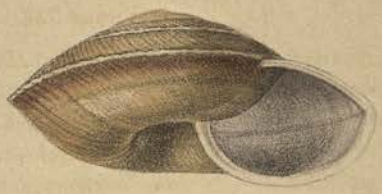
HELIX ARBOREA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, nitidulâ, striatulâ, virente vel fulvescente corneâ; spirâ convexâ, parum elatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo vix depresso; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE ARBOREAL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, shining, finely striated, greenish or fulvous horny; spire convex, but little raised; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last slightly depressed; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, sharp.

SAY, American Encyclopædia, pl. 4. f. 4.
Helix Ottonis, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Ohio, Massachusetts, North America.

A bright olive glassy shell, extremely thin and transparent.



734.

735. a.

735. b.

736. a.

737.

738.

736. b.

Sowerby del. et lith.

F. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXIII.

Species 734. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX OXYTES. *Hel. testâ ampliter umbilicatâ, depressâ, lenticulari, ferrugineo-carneâ aut fulvescente, arcuatim tenuè plicato-striatâ; spirâ convexâ, suturis non excavatis; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planulatis, ultimo acutè carinato; umbilico latè perspectivo, anfractus usque ad apicem exhibente; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari; peristomate paululum reflexo.*

THE SHARP-EDGED HELIX. Shell largely umbilicated, depressed, lenticular, rusty flesh-colour or yellowish, arcuately finely plicately striated; spire convex, with the sutures not excavated; whorls five to six, rather flattened, the last sharply keeled; umbilicus broadly perspective, exhibiting the whorls as far as the apex; aperture somewhat squarely lunar; lip a little reflected.

BENSON, Journ. Asiatic Soc. of Calcutta, 1836. vol. v. p. 351.

Hab. East Frontier of Bengal.

A fine large sharply keeled species, remarkable for its large and deep perspective umbilicus.

Species 735. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Benson.)

HELIX THYREUS. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, sinistrali, olivaceo-corneâ, infra carinam pallidè fusco-fasciatâ, solidiusculâ, arcuatim subtilissimè striatâ; spirâ parum convexâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo carinato, deinde rotundato; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari; peristomate paululum incrassato, reflexo, carneo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE SHIELD HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, sinistral, olive-horny, faintly banded with brown beneath the keel, rather solid, arcuately very finely striated; spire but little convex, obtuse at the apex; whorls five, flattened, the last keeled, then rounded; aperture somewhat squarely lunar; lip a little thickened, dilated, flesh-coloured, with the margins approximated.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1852, vol. ix.

Hab. Southern India; Jerdon.

A rather solid reversed species, of a dull olive hue, faintly banded below the keel, with a deep, but not broad, umbilicus.

Species 736. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Benson.)

HELIX AMPULLA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, obliquè ovatâ, tenui, valde inflatâ, intensè virente-olivaceâ, corneâ; spirâ parvâ, obtusâ; anfractibus tribus, primis duobus confertim plicato-costellatis, ultimo radiatim et divaricatim anguloso-striato et malleato, costellis evanidis; aperturâ peramplâ; peristomate tenui, marginibus approximatis.*

THE FLASK HELIX. Shell imperforated, obliquely ovate, thin, very much inflated, dark greenish-olive, horny; spire small, obtuse; whorls three, the first two finely and closely plicately ribbed, the last radiately and divaricately striated and indented in a wrinkled manner, ribs faded away; aperture very large; lip thin, margins approximated.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, vol. v. p. 213.

Hab. Khoonda Pass, Nilgherries; Jerdon.

This very interesting and distinct species has the oblong-ovate inflated form of *H. magnifica*, with the texture and external sculpture of the South African *H. Caffra*, save that in the last whorl the riblets disappear and the surface is indented and cross-veined with broad superficial wrinkled striæ. It is a remarkable species both as regards its specific and its typical character.

Species 737. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX CYSTIS. *Hel. testâ subangustè umbilicatâ, sinistrali, sordidè olivaceâ, apicem versus carneo-tinctâ, arcuatim tenui-striatâ; spirâ convexâ, subobtusâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate paululum reflexo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE BLADDER HELIX. Shell somewhat narrowly umbilicated, sinistral, dirty-olive, flesh-tinged towards the apex, arcuately finely striated; spire convex, rather obtuse; whorls five, flatly convex; aperture lunar-circular; lip a little reflected, with the margins approximating.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1852, vol. ix.

Hab. Nilgherry Mountains; Jerdon.

A large reversed dirty-olive shell, flesh-tinged towards the apex, covered with a very thin darker olive epidermis.

Species 738. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX OROBIA. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, subdepressâ, arcuatim striatâ, striis juxta suturam plicatis, lineis impressis spiralibus sub lente subtilissimè decussatâ, fulvo-olivaceâ, fasciâ rufescente-castaneâ ad peripheriam cingulatâ, basi virescente, sub lente minutissimè granulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, intus calloso-annulato.*

THE MOUNTAINEER HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, orbicular, slightly depressed, arcuately striated, striæ plicated next the suture, very finely decussated beneath the lens with impressed spiral striæ, fulvous-horny, encircled with a reddish-chestnut band at the periphery, base greenish, beneath the lens very minutely granulated; whorls five, convex; aperture lunar; lip simple, callous-ringed within.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1848, vol. ii. p. 158.
Hab. Darjeeling, Sikkim-Himalaya.

Convex on both sides, with a very small but deep umbilicus, characterized by minute sculpture beneath the lens.

739.

740. a.

740. b.

741.

742. a.

742. b.

743.

744. a.

744. b.

745.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXIV.

Species 739. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX ACUDUCTA. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, tenui, supernè plano-depressâ, subtus rotundatâ, fulvescente-corneâ, arcuatim costellato-striatâ, striis lineis spiralibus minutis impressis sub lente decussatâ, basi lævore; anfractibus quinque, ultimo acutissimè carinato, supra et infra carinam subconcavo-impresso; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari; peristomate tenui, acuto, margine columellari breviter revoluto.*

THE SCRATCHED HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, thin, flatly depressed at the upper part, rounded beneath, fulvous-horny, arcuately rib-like striated, striæ decussated beneath the lens with minute impressed lines, base smoother; whorls five, the last sharply keeled, slightly concavely impressed above and below the keel; aperture somewhat squarely lunar; lip thin, sharp, columellar margin shortly turned back.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, vol. v. p. 214.
Hab. In woods on the summits of the Nilgherries; Jerdon.

A brittle transparent horny shell sharply keeled in the middle, of which the upper surface is comparatively flat, in part concave, throughout elaborately finely sculptured, and the under surface is rounded and smoother.

Species 740. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Benson.)

HELIX COTYLEDONIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subconoideâ, tenui, lævigatâ, pellucido-corneâ, rufo-fuscâ, fasciâ latâ epidermidis hydrophanæ opaco-albæ cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ lunari, labro tenui, acuto.*

THE COTYLEDON HELIX. Shell imperforated, subconoid, thin, smooth, transparent horny, red-brown, encircled with a broad opake-white band of hydrophanous epidermis; whorls five, convex; aperture lunar, lip thin, acute.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, vol. v. p. 216.
Hab. Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope; Benson.

A delicate red-brown transparent shell, distinguished by a band of opake-white hydrophanous epidermis, after the manner of the Philippine snails.

Species 741. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX SOLUTA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, anticè subobliquè productâ, plicato-striatâ, opaco-albâ, cinereo-tinctâ, nigro-punctatâ, lineâ fusco-rufâ cingulatâ, apicem versus livido-purpurascente; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis; aperturâ transversè lunari, fauce fusco-rufâ, labro subsimplici, margine columellari reflexiusculo.*

THE FRECKLED HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, depressly orbicular, rather obliquely produced in front, plicately striated, opake white, ash-tinged, black-dotted, and encircled with a brown-red line, livid purple towards the apex; whorls five, flatly convex; aperture transversely lunar, brown-red in the interior, lip nearly simple, columellar margin a little reflected.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1848, vol. ii. p. 158.
Hab. Nilgherries; Jerdon.

Of a peculiar ash-tinted opake white, changing to livid purple towards the apex, promiscuously sprinkled throughout with black dots.

Species 742. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Benson.)

HELIX CLIMACTERICA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-pyramidali, subtus tumidâ, sordidè albâ; spirâ gradatâ, apice elevatâ; anfractibus octo, supernè arcuatim creberrimè costellato-striatis, deindè acutè angulato-carinatis, ultimo basi convexo, medio excavato; aperturâ transversè lunari, ad carinam subsinuatâ; peristomate simplici, subincrassato.*

THE STAIR HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly pyramidal, swollen beneath, dirty-white; spire step-like, raised at the apex; whorls eight, very closely arcuately rib-like striated at the upper part, then sharply angularly keeled, last whorl convex at the base, excavated in the middle; aperture transversely lunar, a little sinuated at the keel; lip simple, rather thickened.

BENSON, Journ. Asiatic Soc. of Calcutta, 1836, vol. v. p. 352.
Hab. East Frontier of Bengal.

A very peculiar species, in which each whorl drops one below the other throughout, so as to form on the spire a keel-bound stair, ascending step by step to the apex.

Species 743. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX DECUSSATA. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, tenui, vividè corneâ, pellucidâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, supra planiusculis, lævigatis, ad suturam marginatis et tenuiplicatis, ultimo obtusè carinato, subtus convexo, medio excavato; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici.*

THE DECUSSATED HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, depressed, somewhat discoid, thin, bright horny, transparent; whorls six to seven, rather flat at the upper part, smooth, margined and finely plicated at the suture, last whorl obtusely keeled, convex beneath, excavated in the middle; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple.

Nanina decussata, Benson, Journ. Asiatic Soc. of Calcutta, 1836, vol. v. p. 351.

Hab. East Frontier of Bengal.

A bright pellucid golden-horny shell, with a horny coating about the under part which is more or less deciduous.

Species 744. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX CACUMINIFERA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, tenui, fusco-corneâ, pyramidali-Trochiformi; spirâ concavo-elevatâ, apice acutâ; anfractibus octo, supernè plano-concavis, granulis spiraliter gemmatis, ultimo acutissimè carinato, subtus convexo, polito; aperturâ transversè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, ad carinam subsinuato.*

THE STEEPLE-CROWNED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, thin, brown-horny, pyramidally Trochus-shaped; spire concavely raised, sharp at the apex; whorls eight, flatly concave at the upper part, and spirally gemmed with granules, last whorl very sharply keeled, convex and polished beneath; aperture transversely lunar; lip simple, sharp, slightly sinuated at the keel.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, vol. v. p. 214.

Hab. Summits of Nilgherry Mountains.

This is a remarkable species, differing from all others in the development of a Trochus-like grain-pattern sculpture.

Species 745. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX TROTTERIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosoturbinatâ, inflatâ, tenuissimâ, hyalino-albâ, epidermide tenui corneâ virescente indutâ, apice carneo-rufâ; spirâ breviusculâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, irregulariter plicato-striatis; aperturâ amplâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari breviter revoluto.*

TROTTER'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat globosely turbinated, inflated, very thin, hyaline-white, covered with a thin horny greenish epidermis, flesh-red at the apex; spire rather short; whorls four, convex, irregularly plicately striated; aperture large; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin shortly turned back.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1848, vol. ii. p. 161.

Hab. Uitenhage, South Africa; R. Trotter.

An inflated vesicular species, of hyaline substance, covered with a transparent greenish-horny epidermis, tinged with red at the apex.

746.

747.

748.

749.

750. a.

750. b.

751.

752. a.

752. b.

753.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXVI.

Species 754. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LESSONI. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globulosâ, minutè striatulâ, solidulâ, nigricante-castaneâ, apicem versus pallidiore; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo inflato, anticè deflexo; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus lilaceâ; peristomate undique expanso, albo, margine columellari supernè perdilatato, umbilicum tegente.*

LESSON'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globular, minutely finely striated, rather solid, blackish-chestnut, paler towards the apex; spire obtuse; whorls six, slightly convex, last whorl inflated, deflected in front; aperture lunar-rounded, lilac within; lip expanded throughout, white, columellar margin very broadly dilated at the upper part, covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 71.

Helix Rangii, Lesson (not of Férussac).

Hab. Australia.

A very dark chestnut shell, with a somewhat livid purplish hue.

Species 755. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRAYI. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, corneâ, fasciâ purpureo-rufâ ad suturam et circa umbilicum ornatâ; spirâ brevisculâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, minutè granulatis, plicato-striatis, striis apicem versus costellatis, anfractu ultimo rotundatâ; aperturâ lunari; peristomate tenui, reflexiusculo, roseo-labiato, margine columellari purpureo-rufo, perdilatato, umbilicum fere tegente.*

GRAY'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globose, thin, horny, ornamented on th[illegible] and around the umbilicus with a pu[illegible] spire rather short, with the suture imp[illegible] five to six, convex, minutely granul[illegible] striated, striæ towards the apex rib-l[illegible]rl rounded; aperture lunar; lip thin, pu[illegible]ged, slightly reflected, columellar margin very broadly dilated, almost covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 68. Mon. Hel. viv. vol. i. p. 134.

Hab. Eastern Australia.

A globose yellowish horny shell, of rather solid growth, encircled next the suture and around the umbilicus with a dark purple-red band.

Species 756. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DUNKIENSIS. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, supernè rudè plicato-striatâ et minutè granulatâ, subtus lævioré, politâ, sordidè olivaceâ; anfractibus sex, convexis; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate tenui, expanso, parum reflexo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE DUNK ISLAND HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, depressly globose, rudely plicately striated and minutely granulated at the upper part, smooth and polished at the lower; whorls six, convex; aperture nearly circular; lip thin, expanded, but little reflected, margins approximating.

FORBES, Moll. Voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, Appendix, p. 378, pl. 2, f. 7, *a*, *b*.

Hab. Dunk Island, north-east coast of Australia.

This is also an olive horny-like species, but of more solid growth than the preceding, the interior of the aperture being lined with a thin whitish callous layer.

Species 757. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX IMPERATOR. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, carinatâ, obliquè rugosâ et striatâ, fuscâ, ad carinam pallidè fasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate valdè incrassato, calloso, reflexo, albo, intus dentibus septem inæqualibus obtusis instructo, marginibus perdilatatis, callo junctis.*

THE EMPEROR HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressed, keeled, obliquely wrinkled and striated, brown, faintly banded at the keel; whorls five, rather flat; aperture lunar-rounded; lip very much thickened, callous, reflected, white, furnished within with seven obtuse unequal teeth, margins broadly dilated, joined by a callous layer.

Polydontes imperator, De Montford, Conch. Syst. vol. ii. p. 155. pl. 39.

Helix imperator, Férussac.

Hab. Cuba.

Of this extremely rare species, the specimen here figured,

which is stripped of its epidermis, and not, therefore, brown, as described above, is the only one I have seen.

Species 758. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JERVISENSIS. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidiusculâ, rufescente-fuscâ, obscurè fasciatâ, subtus pallidè olivaceâ, circa umbilicum fuscâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, obliquè rudè plicato-striatis; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate subincrassato-reflexo, margine columellari dilatato, umbilicum tegente.*

THE JERVIS BAY HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, rather solid, reddish-brown, obscurely banded, pale olive beneath, brown around the umbilicus; whorls six, convex, obliquely rudely plicately striated; aperture obliquely lunar; lip somewhat thickly reflected, columellar margin dilated, covering the umbilicus.

QUOY and GAIMARD, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, vol. ii. pl. 10. f. 26–30.

Hab. Jervis Bay; Quoy and Gaimard. Brisbane Water (under logs in dry, stony, and scrubby ground); Macgillivray.

Allied to *H. Grayi*, and somewhat similarly painted, but of much more solid obliquely compacted growth.

Species 759. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TENUIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, fuscâ, rufo-zonatâ, lineis obsoletis impressis concentricis notatâ, epidermide tenuissimâ sericinâ indutâ; spirâ obtusiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, celeriter accrescentibus, vix convexiusculis, ultimo magno, inflato, ad columellam obliquam subtortam excavato; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate recto, simplici, basi subincrassato.*

THE THIN HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, thin, brown, red-zoned, marked with obsolete concentric impressed lines, covered with a very thin silken epidermis; spire rather obtuse; whorls five, increasing rapidly, but little convex, the last large, inflated, excavated at the columella, which is oblique and rather twisted; aperture lunar-oval; lip straight, simple, slightly thickened at the base.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 41.

Hab. ——?

A very distinct and characteristic species, of which the habitat is not yet known.

Species 760. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PTYCHOMPHALA. *Hel. testâ ampliter umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, supernè creberrimè ruguloso-striatâ, striis conspicuè elevatis, subtus lævigatâ, rufo-castaneâ, apice roseâ, circa umbilicum lutescente; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexo-declivibus, ultimo anticè deflexo; umbilico perspectivo, profundo, plicato-ruguloso; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE PLICATED UMBILICUS HELIX. Shell largely umbilicated, somewhat depressed, very closely rugulosely striated at the upper part, the striæ being conspicuously raised, smooth underneath, reddish-chestnut, pink at the apex, yellowish around the umbilicus; whorls four to five, convexly slanting, the last deflected in front; umbilicus perspective, deep, plicately wrinkled; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple, with the margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. Port Essington.

Of a *Cyclostoma*-like form, with the whorls peculiarly slanting, not to say depressed, round the upper part, with a large wrinkle-lined umbilicus.

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HELIX.

PLATE CXXVII.

Species 761. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DUCLOSIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, pellucidâ, lævigatâ, vel arcuatim plicato-striatâ, albidâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; umbilico parvo; aperturâ subangustâ, lunari-ellipticâ, intus callo lato protuberante coarctatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari reflexo.*

DUCLOS' HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, transparent, smooth, or arcuately plicately striated, white; whorls five, rather convex; umbilicus small; aperture rather narrow, lunar-elliptic, contracted within by a broad swollen callosity; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 51 A. f. 6.

Helix macrodon, Menke.

Hab. New Holland.

A semitransparent white shell, having a tooth-like callosity within the aperture, and no corresponding indentation without.

Species 762. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONVEXA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, fusco-corneâ, striatâ, lineis concentricis confertis minutissimè reticulatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, apice obtusatâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato; suturâ leviter impressâ; aperturâ latâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, intus callo albido latè labiato, margine columellari vix reflexo.*

THE CONVEX HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, somewhat discoid, brown-horny, striated, very minutely reticulated with close-set concentric lines; spire but little raised, blunted at the apex; whorls six, slightly convex, the last obsoletely angled; suture slightly impressed; aperture broad, lunar; lip simple, straight, broadly banded within by a white callosity, columellar margin slightly reflected.

BENSON, Pfeiffer, Monog. Hel. viv. vol. i. p. 130.

Nanina monticola, Hutton.

Hab. Mahassa, Himalaya; Hutton.

Distinguished, like *H. labiata*, by a broad callous band within the lip.

Species 763. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STRUMOSA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subpellucidâ, obliquè undique nitidè costellatâ, pallidè olivaceâ, medio brunnescente, supra peripheriam pallidè fasciatâ; spiræ suturis impressis; anfractibus quinque, ultimo, e labro subremotè, scrobiculato; aperturâ ovatâ, subhorizontali, marginibus carneis, conniventibus, columellari reflexo, intus oblongo-dentato.*

THE NECK-PITTED HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, depressed, subtransparent, neatly obliquely finely ribbed throughout, pale olive, brownish in the middle, with a light band immediately above the periphery; sutures of the spire impressed; whorls five, the last pitted rather distantly from the lip; aperture oval, nearly horizontal, margins flesh-tinted, approximating, columellar margin reflected, oblong-toothed within.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. St. Domingo; Sallè.

A neatly finely ribbed shell, with a pit in the last whorl at some little distance from the aperture.

Fig. 764. (Mus. Cuming.)

A finer specimen of *H. Vitrinoides* than was represented at Pl. XXXIV. Fig. 151, from Landour, India.

Fig. 765. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured proves to be identical with *H. Campbelli*, represented in Pl. LXXXII. Sp. 438.

Species 766. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GABATA. *Hel. testâ latè et profundè umbilicatâ, albido-corneâ, supra planulatâ, infra valde convexâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, leviter striatâ, ultimo carinâ castaneâ circumdato; aperturâ subquadrato-ovatâ; peristomate latè reflexo, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE PLATTER HELIX. Shell broadly and deeply umbilicated, whitish-horny, flattened above, very convex beneath; whorls four to five, lightly striated, last whorl surrounded by a chestnut keel; aperture some-

what squarely oval; lip broadly reflected, with the margins approximating.

Gould, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., vol. iv. p. 454. pl. 24. f. 9.

Hab. Tavoy, Burmah.

This species, which does not appear to have been known to Dr. Pfeiffer, is an extremely characteristic one, as well in form as in the chestnut-tinted keel with which it is encircled.

Fig. 767. (Mus. Cuming.)

A characteristic variety of *H. similaris*, represented at Pl. XXXIV. Fig. 149.

Species 768. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix Phædra. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subtus concavâ, corneâ, valde pellucidâ; anfractibus quinque, subobscurè plicato-sulcatis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ lunari, subproductâ; peristomate simplici, subincrassato, margine columellari latè dilatato.*

The Phædra Helix. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressed, hollowed beneath, horny, very transparent; whorls five, somewhat obscurely plicately grooved, last whorl obtusely keeled; aperture lunar, somewhat produced; lip simple, slightly thickened, columellar margin broadly dilated.

Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. St. Domingo; Sallè.

A *Vitrina*-like species, of very transparent horny substance.

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Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXVIII.

Species 769. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DRINGI. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, fragili, supernè confertim plicatulâ, albidâ, opacâ, lineis pellucidis cingulatâ; spirâ subplanulatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo latere subcompresso, basi lævigato, inflato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate expanso, intus subincrassato, margine columellari breviter arcuato, dilatato, reflexo, appresso.*

DRING'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressed, thin, fragile, very closely finely plicated at the upper part, whitish, opake, encircled with transparent lines; spire rather flattened; whorls four to five, scarcely convex, the last a little compressed at the side, smooth and inflated at the base; aperture lunar; lip simple, slightly thickened, columellar margin shortly arched, dilated, reflected, appressed.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 73.

Hab. Torres Straits, East Australia (under decayed leaves); Dring.

A delicate flatly globose opake-white species, encircled with pellucid bands and lines. The specimen here figured from Mr. Cuming's collection is the only one at present known.

Species 770. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INFRENDENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculatâ, depresso-conoideâ, corneo-virescente, subcarinatâ, supra rugoso-striatâ, subtus glabrâ, nitidâ, regione umbilicali excavatâ; anfractibus septem, convexiusculis; suturâ impressâ; aperturâ coarctatâ, labro vix reflexo, calloso, margine basali sinuato, dentibus complanatis majoribus nonnullisque minoribus munito.*

THE TEETH-GNASHING HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicular, depressly conoid, horny-greenish, slightly keeled, roughly striated above, smooth beneath, shining, region of the umbilicus excavated; whorls seven, rather convex; suture impressed; aperture contracted, lip slightly reflected, callous, basal margin sinuated, furnished with two larger smooth teeth and some smaller ones.

GOULD, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S., vol. iv. p. 453. pl. 24. f. 6.

Hab. Tavoy, Burmah.

A small species, having the lip much appressed upon the body-whorl, and still further contracted by small teeth.

Species 771. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GLAUCA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, glaberrimâ, nitidâ, glaucescente-hyalinâ; spirâ elevatâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo multo latiore, rotundato; aperturâ subverticali, lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, margine columellari vix dilatato, perforationem fere claudente.*

THE GLAUCOUS HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, very smooth, shining, pale glaucous hyaline; spire raised, rather sharp; whorls six, rather convex, the last much broader and rounder; aperture subvertical, lunar; lip simple, straight, columellar margin a little dilated, almost closing the umbilicus.

Nanina glauca, Benson, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 65.

Hab. Almorah, Bengal.

A transparent azure straw-coloured shell, tinged with brown at the lip.

Species 772. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX REINGA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidulâ, obliquè striatulâ, albidâ, fasciâ unicâ castaneâ pluribusque lineis aurantiis ornatâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo subtus convexo, anticè descendente; aperturâ perobliquâ, angustâ, subtriangulato-lunari; peristomate breviter expanso, intus albo-labiato, margine columellari strictiusculo, obsoletè et obtusè unidentato.*

THE REINGA HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, solid, obliquely striated, whitish, ornamented with a chestnut band and numerous orange lines; spire rather elevated; whorls five to six, rather convex, increasing by degrees, the last convex beneath, descending in front; aperture very oblique, narrow, somewhat triangularly lunar; lip shortly expanded, white-edged within, columellar margin rather drawn out, obsoletely and obtusely one-toothed.

GRAY (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. New Zealand.

Allied in general typical form to the *H. Dringi* from

Eastern Australia, but of more solid structure richly banded.

Species 773. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBRUGATA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, pellucido-corneâ, arcuatim irregulariter rugatâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo carinato; aperturâ subtrigono-ovatâ, labro simplici, acuto.*

THE FAINTLY-WRINKLED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressed, thin, transparent-horny, arcuately irregularly wrinkled; whorls six, flattened, the last keeled; aperture somewhat triangularly ovate, lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

A very thin, perfectly transparent, bright horny species.

Species 774. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX IGNIFLUA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, depressiusculâ, arcuatim striatâ, lineis spiralibus impressis sub lente minutissimè decussatâ, sordidè fuscâ, flammis rufis e suturâ obliquè divergentibus; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate tenui, acuto, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE FIRE-FLOWING HELIX. Shell somewhat deeply umbilicated, rather depressed, arcuately striated, very minutely decussated beneath the lens with spiral impressed lines, dull brown, with red flames diverging from the suture; whorls five, flattened, the last obtusely keeled; aperture nearly circular; lip thin, sharp, with the margins approximating.

Helix lambda, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. New Zealand.

The letters of the Greek alphabet cannot be recognized for specific names; first, because the use of them for that purpose is not in accordance with the established form of nomenclature, and, secondly, because they are frequently used to distinguish varieties.

Species 775. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DIMORPHA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, globoso-discoideâ, tenui, pellucido-fuscescente, maculis rufis variegatâ; spirâ planatâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, subtiliter costellato-striatis, ultimo tumido, basi medio concavo; aperturâ verticaliter lunari; peristomate tenui, acuto, margine columellari reflexo-dilatato.*

THE DIMORPHOUS HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, globosely discoid, thin, transparent-brown, variegated with red spots; spire flattened; suture impressed; whorls three to four, finely rib-like striated, the last swollen, concave at the base in the middle; aperture vertically lunar; lip thin, acute, columellar margin reflectedly dilated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

Being flat at the spire and concave at the base, the shell is convoluted in a manner nearly discoid.

Species 776. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INDISTINCTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, undique obliquè confertim nitidè costellatâ, sordidè olivaceâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo rotundato, subtus convexo-plano; aperturâ circulari-ovali; peristomate tenui, reflexo, marginibus conniventibus, columellari incrassato, dilatato, intus dente oblongo instructo.*

THE INDISTINCT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, obliquely closely neatly fine-ribbed throughout, dull olive; whorls four, convex, the last rounded, convexly flattened beneath; aperture circularly oval; lip thin, reflected, margins approximating, columellar margin thickened, dilated, furnished within with an oblong tooth.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 38. f. 1.

Hab. Island of Haiti.

A shell of rather solid growth, neatly obliquely rib-like striated throughout.

Species 777. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BREVIPILA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, pilis brevissimis rigidis quincuncialiter dispositis, haud nitidâ, saturatè brunneâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus vix quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo rotundato, anticè subdeflexo, circa umbilicum angustum subcompresso; aperturâ obliquâ, rotundato-lunari, intus nitidâ; peristomate tenui, brunneo-carneo, breviter expanso, marginibus conniventibus, columellari subdilatato-reflexo.*

THE SHORT-HAIR HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, roughened with very short stiff hairs, disposed in rows of five, not shining, very dark brown; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls scarcely five, rather convex, the last rounded, slightly deflected in front, a little compressed around the umbilicus, which is narrow; aperture oblique, rotundately lunar, shining within; lip thin, brown-flesh, shortly expanded, margins approximating, columellar margin somewhat dilately reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 130.

Hab. East coast of New Holland; Dr. Stanger.

Well distinguished by its rough covering of minute rigid hairs.

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Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXIX.

Species 778. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SOLARIUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-pyramidatâ, subdepressâ, acutè carinatâ, striatâ, diaphanâ, fulvâ; spirâ brevi, conicâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus septem, exsertiusculis, planis, ultimo basi planulato, ad umbilicum pervium perspectivum angulato; aperturâ depressâ, securiformi; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE SOLARIUM HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly pyramidal, rather depressed, sharply keeled, striated, diaphanous, fulvous; spire short, conical, obtuse at the apex; whorls seven, rather exserted, flat, the last flattened at the base, angled round the umbilicus, which is open and perspective; aperture depressed, hatched-shaped; lip simple, sharp.

QUOY and GAIMARD, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, vol. ii. p. 131. pl. 11. f. 24–29.

Hab. Port Carteret, New Ireland.

Named after its resemblance in form to a *Solarium*.

Species 779. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LIGHTFOOTI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, corneo-albâ; spirâ elevatiusculâ; anfractibus sex, rotundatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro subincrassato, marginibus callo tenui junctis, in umbilicum retrorso, margine basali subexpanso, unidentato.*

LIGHTFOOT'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, somewhat depressed, horny-white; spire slightly raised; whorls six, rounded; aperture lunar-circular, lip slightly thickened, margins joined by a thin callosity, which turns back into the umbilicus, basal margin slightly expanded, one-toothed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Banks of the Brisbane River, Australia; Strange.

A small whitish horny shell, peculiarly characterized by the thin callosity which connects the margins of the aperture turning back into the umbilicus.

Species 780. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZELANDIÆ. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, turbiniformi, pallidè corneâ, pellucidâ, maculis rufis variegatâ, minutè striatulâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinquè, planulatis, ultimo carinato, convexo; umbilico profundo; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE NEW ZEALAND HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, turbiniform, pale horny, transparent, variegated with red spots, minutely striated; spire convex; whorls five, rather flattened, the last keeled, convex; umbilicus deep; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, sharp.

GRAY, Dieffenbach's Travels, vol. i. p. 247.

Hab. New Zealand.

A small horny shell, faintly variegated towards the apex with red-brown spots.

Species 781. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NUDA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, tumidiusculâ, tenuissimâ, vitreâ, vividè olivaceâ, nitente; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate tenui, acuto.*

THE NAKED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, rather swollen, very thin, glassy, bright shining olive; whorls five, convex; aperture lunar-circular; lip thin, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. Himalaya; Fortune.

A delicate bright olive glassy *Vitrina*-like shell.

Species 782. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PLECTOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ sinistrali, umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, subtus tumidâ, albidâ, epidermide corneâ deciduâ indutâ; spirâ exsertiusculâ; anfractibus sex, supra planatis, radiatim plicatis, lineis elevatis confertis decussatis, ultimo supernè angulato, lineis paucis elevatis infra cingulum notato; aperturâ lunari, dente triangulari parietis aperturalis obsoletiore; umbilico subcylindraceo, pervio; peristomate albo, breviter angulatim reflexo, marginibus callo junctis, supero antrorsum arcuato-dilatato.*

THE PLAIT-MOUTH HELIX. Shell sinistral, umbilicated, depressly conoid, swollen beneath, whitish, covered with a deciduous horny epidermis; spire rather exserted; whorls six, flattened above, radiately plicated, decussated with close-set raised lines, last whorl angled at the upper part, marked with a few raised lines below the angle; aperture lunar, with a triangular tooth on the wall of the aperture, often more obsolete; umbilicus subcylindrical, open; lip white, shortly angularly reflected, margins joined by a callosity, upper margin arcuately dilated forward.

BENSON, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Calcutta, vol. v. p. 351.
Hab. North Bengal.

A reversed rounded horny shell, with one or two more or less obsolete folds upon the body-whorl within the aperture.

Species 783. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INFULA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, pyramidali-turbinatâ, tenuissimâ, pellucido-corneâ, subtiliter striatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, plano-convexis, medio obsoletè carinatis, ultimo basi plano-convexo; aperturâ subverticali, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE TURBAN HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, pyramidally turbinated, very thin, transparent-horny, finely striated; whorls six to seven, flatly convex, obsoletely keeled in the middle, last whorl flatly convex at the base; aperture nearly vertical, lunar; lip simple, acute.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1848, p. 160.
Hab. Rajmahal Hills, Hindoostan.

Of very transparent horny substance, with the whorls faintly keeled.

Species 784. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PRUINOSA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenui, inflatâ, undique creberrimè costellato-plicatâ, rufescente-fuscâ, medio pallidè fasciatâ, non nitente; spirâ parvâ, depressâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, ultimo multo maximo; aperturâ amplâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE RAGGED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globose, thin, inflated, very closely rib-like plicated, reddish-brown, faintly banded in the middle, not shining; spire small, depressed; suture impressed; whorls three to four, the last much the largest; aperture large; lip simple, acute.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.
Hab. St. Domingo; Sallè.

A peculiarly formed inflated dull red-brown shell, very closely rib-like striated throughout.

Species 785. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ACUMINATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, acuminato-globosâ, solidiusculâ; obliquè productâ, opaco-albâ, lineis saturatioribus sub lente obscurè cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ obliquè ovatâ; peristomate effuso, vix reflexo, fauce pallidè fuscescente.*

THE ACUMINATED HELIX. Shell imperforated, acuminately globose, rather solid, obliquely produced, opake-white, obscurely encircled beneath the lens with faint darker lines; whorls four, the last descending in front; aperture obliquely ovate; lip effused, scarcely reflected, interior light brown.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1851, p. 16.
Hab. St. Domingo; Sallè.

A rather solid oblique-globose shell, partaking somewhat of the typical form of *Helicina*.

Species 786. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HUTTONI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, subdiaphanâ, pallidè corneâ, epidermide scabrâ indutâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo angulato, anticè vix descendente; umbilico latiusculo, perspectivo; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus conniventibus, dextro recto, basali breviter reflexo, columellari subdilatato.*

HUTTON'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, subdiaphanous, pale horny, covered with a rough epidermis; whorls six, rather convex, last whorl angled, a little descending in front; umbilicus rather broad, perspective; aperture oblique, lunar-rounded; lip simple, margins approximating, right margin straight, basal margin shortly reflected, columellar margin rather dilated.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 82.
Helix orbicula, Hutton (not of D'Orbigny).
Hab. Himalaya.

A horny species, with an open *Solarium*-like umbilicus.

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Sowerby, del. et lith.

J. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXX.

Species 787. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HYPOPOLEA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, undique creberrimè plicato-striatâ, olivaceâ; spirâ convexâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo basi rotundato; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate tenui, acuto.*

THE UNDER-TURNED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, very closely plicately striated throughout, olive; spire convex, suture impressed; whorls five, convex, the last rounded at the base; aperture lunar-circular; lip thin, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand; Strange.

A small horny shell, with the whorls somewhat rounded and finely plicated.

Species 788. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JEFFREYSIANA. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, impresso-striatâ, pellucido-corneâ, nitente; spirâ planatâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ circulari, marginibus conniventibus.*

JEFFREY'S HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, depressed, somewhat discoid, impressly striated, transparent horny, shining; spire flattened, with the suture impressed; whorls three to four, last whorl rounded; aperture circular, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. ——?

Of a thin shining horny substance, with the whorls convoluted after the manner of a *Planorbis*.

Species 789. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX IDE. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, depressâ, pellucidâ, intensè castaneo subremotè radiatâ, liris membranaceis pilosis undique decussatâ; spirâ impressâ, subconcavâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo tumidiusculo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE IDE HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, depressed, transparent, somewhat distantly rayed with dark chestnut, decussated throughout with hairy membranaceous ridges; spire impressed, somewhat concave; whorls five, the last rather swollen; aperture lunar; lip simple, acute.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 166.

Hab. Auckland, New Zealand; Greenwood.

An extremely characteristic species, peculiar in form, sculpture, and marking.

Species 790. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PHLOGOPHORA. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, depressiusculâ, tenuissimâ, striatulâ, pellucidâ, nitidâ, fulvoluteâ, flammulis angulatis et serrulatis rufis confertis pictâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, apice subpapillatâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, convexis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo depresso, basi planiusculo; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, margine columellari subreflexo.*

THE FLAME-BEARING HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, rather depressed, very thin, finely striated, transparent, shining, fulvous-yellow, painted with close-set angled and serrulated flames; spire but little raised, somewhat papillated at the apex; whorls three to four, convex, increasing rapidly, the last depressed, rather flattened at the base; aperture very oblique, rotundately lunar; lip simple, straight, columellar margin slightly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 127.

Helix multilimbata? Hombron and Jacquinot.

Hab. New Zealand.

A light delicate horny shell, brightly painted with close-set brown stripes.

Species 791. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COMPRESSIVOLUTA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subtus concavâ, tenuè plicato-striatâ, pellucido-corneâ; anfractibus quatuor, angustis, supernè declivibus; aperturâ lunari-elliptico; peristomate tenui, margine columellari tenuissimo, latè dilatato, umbilicum ferè occultante.*

THE COMPRESSLY-WHORLED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, concave underneath, thinly plicately striated, transparent horny; whorls four, narrow, slanting at the upper part; aperture lunar-elliptic; lip thin, columellar margin very thin, broadly dilated, almost covering the umbilicus.

Helix omega, Pfeiffer.
Hab. New Zealand.

The whorls of this species slant towards the periphery at the upper part, and at the lower are concavely compressed.

Species 792. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBNUBILA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, intensè fuscâ, sulcis impressis spiralibus striisque obliquis undique decussatâ; spirâ depressâ, suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE DUSKY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, dusky brown, decussated with impressed spiral grooves and oblique striæ; spire depressed, suture distinct; whorls five, flatly convex, the last rounded; aperture lunar; lip simple, sharp.

Helix sigma, Pfeiffer.
Hab. New Zealand.

Of a peculiarly dark dusky-brown colour, decussated with oblique striæ and distinct spiral grooves.

Species 793. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PYXIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, pyramidali-globosâ, diaphanâ, solidulâ, pellucido-albâ, nitente; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, subrotundatis, carinâ angustâ acutâ medio cingulatis; aperturâ horizontali, subcirculari; peristomate acuto, reflexo.*

THE BOX HELIX. Shell imperforated, pyramidally globose, diaphanous, rather solid, transparent white, shining; whorls four to five, somewhat rounded, encircled round the middle with a sharp narrow keel; aperture horizontal, nearly circular; lip sharp, reflected.

HINDS, Zool. Voy. Sulphur, Moll. p. 55. pl. 19. f. 10.
Hab. ——?

A very characteristic species, of rather solid growth, but yet of delicate transparent white substance, encircled by a narrow sharp keel-like ridge.

Species 794. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX KIVI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, turbinatâ, albâ, tenui, obliquè confertim striatâ, strigis brevibus irregularibus obliquis purpureo-brunneis ornatâ; spirâ subconicâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo rotundato, basi convexo, lævigato; aperturâ latâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, reflexo, margine columellari reflexiusculo.*

THE KIVI HELIX. Shell imperforated, turbinated, white, thin, obliquely closely striated, ornamented with short, irregular, oblique, purple-brown stripes; spire subconical, obtuse; whorls six, rather flat, the last rounded, convex and smooth at the base; aperture broad, lunar; lip simple, straight, columellar margin slightly reflected.

GRAY, Dieffenbach's Travels, vol. i. p. 262.
Hab. New Zealand.

The brown stripes which distinguish this species are broad, short, and rather distant, not seen from the underside of the shell.

Species 795. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX IMPEXA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, pellucido-corneâ, tenui, nitente; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, supernè declivibus; aperturâ transversè lunari; peristomate tenui, acuto, margine columellari tenuè dilatato.*

THE UNDECKED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, convexly depressed, transparent horny, thin, shining; spire obtuse; whorls four to five, slanting at the upper part; aperture transversely lunar; lip thin, sharp, columellar margin thinly dilated.

Helix inconspicua, Forbes (not of Benson), Voy. Rattlesnake, App. p. 372. pl. 2. f. 3.
Hab. Islet in Trinity Bay, Australia; Macgillivray.

Of very simple character, without sculpture or marking.

Species 796. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COMA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, pallidè fuscâ; spirâ planulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, obliquè et confertim acutè elevato-lineatis, fusco-striatis; umbilico conico, perspectivo; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, tenui.*

THE HAIR HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, light brown; spire flattened; whorls five, convex, obliquely and closely, sharply, elevately lineated, brown-striated; umbilicus conical, perspective; aperture very oblique, rotundately lunar; lip simple, thin.

Zonites coma, Gray, Dieffenbach's Travels, vol. i. p. 263.
Hab. New Zealand.

The whole spire of this shell is conspicuous, blotched and rayed with chestnut-red.

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HELIX.

PLATE CXXXI.

Species 797. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHIRON. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, olivaceo-viridi, pellucido-vitreâ, nitente; spirâ plano-concavâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus tribus, convexis, sub lente supernè arcuatim plicato-liratis; aperturâ lunato-circulari.*

THE CHIRON HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, olive-green, transparent glassy, shining; spire flatly concave, with the suture impressed; whorls three, convex, arcuately plicately ridged at the upper part beneath the lens; aperture lunar-circular.

Zonites Chiron, Gray, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 166.

Hab. Auckland, New Zealand; Greenwood.

Of very transparent dark olive-green glassy substance.

Species 798. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EGESTA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, intensè fuscâ; spirâ planatâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, sulcis spiralibus lirisque obliquis decussatis, anfractu ultimo peculiariter descendente; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE EGESTA HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, dark brown; spire flattened; whorls five, rounded, decussated with spiral grooves and oblique ridges, last whorl peculiarly descending; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, acute.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 166.

Hab. Auckland, New Zealand; Dr. Sinclair.

Distinguished by a peculiar distorted appearance, from the dropping of the last whorl.

Species 799. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CELINDE. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, subdepresso-conicâ, fuscâ, obliquè tenuissimè costellato-striatâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate tenui, margine columellari subreflexo-dilatato.*

THE CELINDE HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, somewhat depressly conical, brown, obliquely very finely rib-like striated; whorls five, rounded; aperture lunar; lip thin, columellar margin somewhat reflectedly dilated.

Nanina Celinde, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 164.

Hab. Auckland, New Zealand.

The umbilicus, which is extremely small, is nearly concealed by a thinly reflected dilation of the columellar margin.

Fig. 800. (Mus. Cuming.)

This proves to be a variety in fine condition of *H. coma* figured in the preceding plate.

Species 801. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HELENENSIS. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, plano-discoideâ, sordidè fuscâ, rufo-variegatâ; spiræ suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus septem, rotundatis, longitudinaliter creberrimè costellato-striatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, parvâ, lamellis duabus angustis in pariete aperturali, plurimis minoribus oppositis.*

THE ST. HELENA HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, flatly discoid, dirty brown, variegated with red; suture of the spire distinct; whorls seven, rounded, longitudinally very closely rib-like striated; aperture lunar-circular, small, with two narrow lamellæ on the body-whorl, and several smaller ones opposite.

FORBES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. St. Helena.

A pretty variegated shell, of nearly discoid growth, having the aperture crowded with small lamellæ.

Species 802. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANGUICULUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, fuscescente, strigis rufis subremotis ornatâ; spiræ suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, longitudinaliter tenuissimè costellato-striatis; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate tenui, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE LITTLE SNAKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, nearly discoid, light brown, ornamented with rather distant red streaks; suture of the spire impressed; whorls five, rounded, longitudinally very finely rib-like striated; aperture nearly circular; lip thin, with the margins approximating.

Helix theta, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

Less widely convoluted than the preceding species, and without lamellæ in the aperture.

Species 803. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AUSTRALIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, glabrâ, obsoletè striatâ, albidâ, maculis radiantibus fasciisque interruptis obsoletis cinereis pictâ; anfractibus quinque, rapidè accrescentibus; umbilico angusto, aperto; aperturâ lunari-rotundatâ, fauce ferrugineâ; peristomate simplici, margine columellari reflexo-dilatato.*

THE SOUTHERN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, smooth, obsoletely striated, whitish, painted with ash-coloured radiating spots and interrupted bands; whorls five, rapidly increasing; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture lunar-rounded, interior rust-coloured; lip simple, columellar margin reflectedly dilated.

MENKE, Moll. Nov. Holl. p. 6.

Hab. Swan River, New Holland.

A small striped species of European aspect.

Species 804. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MARIÆ. *Hel. testâ angustè obtectè umbilicatâ, perdepresso-conicâ, fumeo-fuscâ, acutè carinatâ, supra corrugatâ, infra superficialiter granulatâ; anfractibus quinque, planatis; aperturâ trigono-ovatâ; peristomate simplici, margine columellari tenuè dilatato.*

MARIA'S HELIX. Shell with a narrow covered umbilicus, very depressly conical, smoky-brown, sharply keeled, wrinkled above, superficially granuled below; whorls five, flattened; aperture triangularly ovate; lip simple, columellar margin thinly dilated.

Nanina Mariæ, Gray, Fauna of New Zealand, p. 262.

Hab. Auckland, New Zealand; Greenwood.

A finely keeled species, of dingy brown colour, finely reticularly granularly sculptured above and below, the upper sculptures being disposed in arched wrinkles.

Species 805. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CREBRIFLAMMEA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, pellucido-lutescente, flammis rubidis undique creberrimè pictâ; spirâ parvâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus tribus, lævigatis, juxta suturam tenuiplicatis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ subtransversè ovatâ; peristomate simplici.*

THE CLOSE-FLAMED HELIX. Shell somewhat largely umbilicated, depressly turbinated, transparent yellow, very closely painted throughout with red flames; spire small, with the suture impressed; whorls three, smooth, finely plicated next the suture, last whorl rounded; aperture somewhat transversely ovate; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

A conspicuously striped shell, of transparent horny substance.

Species 806. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PORTIA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, fuscâ, strigis rufis angulatis subremotis ornatâ; spiræ suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, undique creberrimè costellato-striatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, subexpanso.*

THE PORTIA HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, convexly depressed, brown, ornamented with rather remote red angled streaks; suture of the spire impressed; whorls five, rounded, very closely rib-like striated; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, a little expanded.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849. p. 165.

Hab. Auckland, New Zealand; Dr. Sinclair.

Of a dull brown, streaked at rather wide intervals with red, and sculptured throughout with fine ring-like raised striæ.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F.Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXXII.

Species 807. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CORESIA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressiusculâ, pellucido-corneâ, olivaceâ; spirâ parvâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, tenuè costellato-striatis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ subamplâ, circulari; peristomate subexpanso.*

THE CORESIA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather depressed, transparent horny, olive; spire small; whorls three to four, finely rib-like striated, the last rounded; aperture rather large, circular; lip a little expanded.

Zonites Coresia, Gray, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849. p. 166.

Hab. Auckland, New Zealand; Greenwood.

A very delicate subtransparent shell, composed of horny epidermal substance.

Species 808. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INFECTA. *Hel. testâ ampliter umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, fuscescente, maculis rufis grandibus quadratis ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, tenuè costellato-striatis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ parvâ, lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici.*

THE TAINTED HELIX. Shell largely umbilicated, convexly depressed, light brown, ornamented with large red square spots; whorls four to five, finely rib-like striated, last whorl rounded; aperture small, lunar-circular; lip simple.

Helix zeta, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

Well characterized at the upper part by its tessellated painting of large square red blotches.

Species 809. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PILULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tumidiusculâ, fuscescente, rufo tenuè lentiginosâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, creberrimè costellato-striatis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici.*

THE PILL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat globose, rather swollen, light brown, finely freckled with red; whorls four to five, convex, very closely rib-like striated; aperture lunar; lip simple.

Helix iota, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

Of the same typical character as the preceding species, but globosely rounded, and more closely striated.

Species 810. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BICONCAVA. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, angustè discoideâ, fuscescente, rufo strigatâ et variegatâ; spirâ concavo-impressâ; anfractibus quinque, creberrimè tenuissimè costellato-striatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici.*

THE BICONCAVE HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, narrowly discoid, light brown, streaked and variegated with red; spire concavely impressed; whorls five, very closely and finely rib-like striated; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

Convoluted on a discoid plane, concave both on the upper and under surface.

Species 811. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COLLYRULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, supra planatâ, infra conexâ, fuscescente, rufo maculatâ et lentiginosâ; anfractibus quatuor, supernè obtusè angulatis, creberrimè et tenuissimè costellato-striatis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici.*

THE LITTLE CAKE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, flattened above, convex beneath, light brown, blotched and freckled with red; whorls four, obtusely angled at the upper part, very closely and finely rib-like striated; aperture lunar; lip simple.

Helix kappa, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

This and the two preceding species, though differing so materially in their plan of convolution, belong to the same peculiar type of which so many different forms have been collected in New Zealand.

Species 812. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SERICATULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, discoideâ, subtiliter et confertim costellato-striatâ, subsericâ, griseo-corneâ, lineis brunneis irregularibus radiatâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo subrotundato, juxta umbilicum*

subimpresso; aperturâ subverticali, latè lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, obtusiusculo, margine basali declivi, supernè reflexo, umbilicum fere occultante.

THE SILKY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, discoid, finely and closely rib-like striated, somewhat silky, greyish-horny, rayed with irregular brown lines; spire flat; whorls four to five, convex, the last somewhat rounded, slightly impressed near the umbilicus; aperture subvertical, broadly lunar; lip simple, straight, rather obtuse, basal margin slanting, reflected at the upper part, almost concealing the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 127.

Hab. Port Jackson, Australia; Strange.

Allied in general character to the small New Zealand type of the genus.

Species 813. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STIPULATA. *Hel. testâ subpyramidali-conicâ, obliquè costellato-striatâ, striis subremotis, fuscescente, obscurè maculatâ, epidermide indutâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo basi angulato; aperturâ parvâ, subtrigono-ovatâ; peristomate simplici, juxta umbilicum subexpanso.*

THE THATCHED HELIX. Shell somewhat pyramidally conical, obliquely rib-like striated, striæ rather distant, light brown, obscurely spotted, covered with an epidermis; whorls six, flattened, last whorl angled at the base; aperture small, somewhat triangularly ovate; lip simple, a little expanded next the columella.

Helix alpha, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

Distinguished from its numerous allies by its pyramid-like conical form.

Species 814. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BARBATULA. *Hel. testâ subangustè umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, obliquè arcuatim costellato-striatâ, fuscescente, maculis rufis subquadratis tessellatâ, subpilosâ; anfractibus sex, planatis, ultimo basi angulato; aperturâ parvâ, subtrigono-ovatâ; peristomate simplici.*

THE FINELY BEARDED HELIX. Shell rather narrowly umbilicated, pyramidally conical, obliquely arcuately rib-like striated, light brown, tessellated with somewhat square red spots, a little hairy; whorls six, flattened, last whorl angled at the base; aperture small, somewhat triangularly ovate; lip simple.

Helix beta, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

This approaches very closely to the preceding species, but it is more narrowly pyramidal and more sharply angled at the base.

Species 815. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PŒCILOSTICTA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, obliquè tenuissimè et creberrimè elevato-striatâ, sericeo-fuscescente, carinâ angustâ prominente rufo-punctatâ ad basin anfractuum cingulatâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo angulato; aperturâ transversè ovatâ; peristomate simplici, prope columellam dilatato-reflexo.*

THE VARI-DOTTED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, pyramidally conical, obliquely very finely and closely elevately striated, light silky-brown, encircled round the base of the whorls with a prominent narrow red-dotted keel; whorls six, flattened, the last angled; aperture transversely ovate; lip simple, dilately reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

Neatly characterized by the narrow red-dotted necklace-like keel.

Species 816. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BARRAKPORENSIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, tenuissimâ, lævigatâ, pellucido-corneâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ad basin tenuicarinatis; aperturâ subtrigono-ovatâ; peristomate simplici, juxta columellam dilatato-reflexo.*

THE BARRAKPORE HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, pyramidally conical, very thin, smooth, transparent-horny; whorls six, flattened, thinly keeled at the base; aperture somewhat triangularly ovate; lip simple, dilately reflected next the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Barrakpore, India; Bacon.

A simple bright horny conical shell, finely keeled.

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Sowerby del. et lith.

J. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXXIII.

Species 817. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ERIGONE. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, apice obtusâ, pellucido-corneâ, fusco maculatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, subtilissimè corrugato-striatis, ultimo basi angulato et carinato; aperturâ subtrigono-ovatâ; peristomate tenui, juxta columellam dilatato-reflexo.*

THE ERIGONE HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, pyramidally conical, obtuse at the apex, transparent horny, spotted with brown; whorls four to five, rather convex, very finely wrinkled-striated, the last angled and keeled at the base; aperture somewhat triangularly ovate; lip thin, dilately reflected next the columella.

Nanina Erigone, Gray, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 165.

Hab. Auckland, New Zealand; Greenwood.

The smallest species of the genus at present known.

Species 818. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CAPUT-SPINULÆ. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, turbinatâ, pellucido-corneâ, lævigatâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, rotundatis; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate subexpanso.*

THE PIN'S-HEAD HELIX. Shell umbilicated, turbinated, transparent horny, smooth; whorls three to four, rounded; aperture nearly circular; lip a little expanded.

Helix epsilon, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

A very minute horny species, turbinated somewhat after the manner of a *Cyclostoma*.

Species 819. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BULLULA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, pellucido-stramineâ; anfractibus sex, angustis, convexis, ultimo basi tumidiusculo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari dilatato-reflexo.*

THE LITTLE BUBBLE HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, somewhat globose, thin, transparent straw-colour; whorls six, narrow, convex, last whorl rather swollen at the base; aperture lunar; lip simple, columellar margin dilately reflected.

HUTTON, Journ. Asiatic Society of Calcutta, vol. vii. part 1. p. 218.

Hab. Landour, India.

A subtransparent straw-coloured globular shell, composed of several narrow whorls.

Species 820. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LEIMONIAS. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, pellucido-corneâ, tenuissimâ; anfractibus septem, planatis, lævigatis, nitentibus, ultimo medio spiraliter sulcato; aperturâ trigono-ovatâ, trilamellatâ, lamellis angustis, acutis, unâ in pariete aperturali, duabus oppositis; peristomate simplici, margine columellari dilatato-reflexo.*

THE LEIMONIAS HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, pyramidally conical, transparent horny, very thin; whorls seven, flat, smooth, shining, last whorl spirally grooved in the middle; aperture triangularly ovate, three-lamellated, lamellæ narrow, sharp, one on the wall of the aperture, two opposite to it; lip simple, columellar margin dilately reflected.

Bulimus? (*Laoma*) *Leimonias*, Gray, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 167.

Hab. Auckland, New Zealand; Greenwood.

This is certainly not the young of a *Pupa*, as Mr. Gray intimates it may be, but a well-defined mature species.

Species 821. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BUCCINELLA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, discoideâ, fuscescente, strigis rufis subdistantibus obliquè pictâ; spirâ planulatâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ suboblongo-ovatâ; peristomate simplici, subexpanso.*

THE LITTLE TRUMPET HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, discoid, brown, obliquely painted with rather distant red streaks; spire flattened, with the suture impressed; whorls five, convex; aperture suboblong-ovate; lip simple, a little expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

Of open discoid growth, painted with rather distant oblique streaks.

Species 822. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GLABRIUSCULA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, conico-depressâ, pellucido-corneâ, strigis castaneis angustis medio flexuosis ornatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo obtusè angulato; aperturâ transversè ovatâ; peristomate simplici.*

THE SMOOTH HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, conically depressed, transparent horny, ornamented with narrow chestnut streaks, flexuous in the middle; whorls five, convex, the last obtusely angled; aperture transversely ovate; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

A shining transparent horny shell, prettily marked with fine flexuous red lines.

Species 823. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FASTIGIATA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, albido-corneâ, pyramidali, minutissimè granulatâ; anfractibus septem, convexiusculis, ultimo acutè angulato, basi plano-convexo; aperturâ transversè ovatâ; peristomate simplici, margine columellari reflexo.*

THE PYRAMIDAL HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, white-horny, pyramidal, very minutely granulated; whorls seven, rather convex, the last sharply angled, flatly convex; aperture transversely ovate; lip simple, columellar margin reflected.

HUTTON, Journ. Asiatic Society of Calcutta, vol. vii. part 1. p. 217.

Hab. Simla, Himalaya.

Of very simple character, the granules being almost obsolete.

Species 824. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VARICOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, apice acutâ, fuscescente, rufo-maculatâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè subplanatis, deinde convexis, costis subdistantibus undique ornatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, subexpanso.*

THE VARICOSE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subdepressed, sharp at the apex, brownish, spotted with red; whorls five, rather flattened at the upper part, then convex, ornamented throughout with rather distant ribs; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, a little expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

Distinguished in a peculiar manner by the prominent varix-like developement of the ribs.

Species 825. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HUMILIS. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, corneâ, sordidè fuscâ; anfractibus quinque, subangustis, rotundatis; aperturâ fere circulari; peristomate simplici.*

THE HUMBLE HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, convexly depressed, horny, dull brown; whorls five, rather narrow, rounded; aperture nearly circular; lip simple.

HUTTON, Journ. Asiatic Society of Calcutta, vol. vii. part 1. p. 217.

Hab. Landour and Simla, Himalaya.

A minute smooth horny circular species.

Species 826. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CORNICULUM. *Hel. testâ ampliter umbilicatâ, discoideâ, tenui, sub lente tenuissimè et creberrimè elevato-striatâ, lutescente, immaculatâ; spirâ impressâ, suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quatuor, rotundatis; aperturâ fere circulari; peristomate simplici.*

THE LITTLE HORN HELIX. Shell largely umbilicated, discoid, thin, very finely and closely elevately striated beneath the lens, yellowish, unspotted; spire impressed, suture distinct; whorls four, rounded; aperture nearly circular; lip thin.

Helix eta, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. New Zealand.

A delicate unspotted horny species, of the small New Zealand type, in which the rib-like striæ are very finely developed.

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HELIX.

PLATE CXXXIV.

Species 827. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SARCOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, solidulâ, obsolete striatâ et granulato-punctulatâ, fuscâ, castaneo fasciatâ et pallidè marmoratâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate amplo, reflexo, subrevoluto, nitido, carneo, marginibus approximatis, callo crassiusculo junctis, basali sæpe subdentato.*

THE FLESH-MOUTH HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat globose, rather solid, obsoletely striated and granularly dotted, brown, banded and faintly marbled with chestnut; whorls five, slightly convex, the last deflected in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip large, reflected, a little turned back, shining, flesh-colour, margins approximated, joined by a rather thick callosity, basal margin often slightly toothed.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, Syn. p. 312.

Hab. Grand Canary Island.

A prettily variegated solid shell, distinguished by an unusually broadly reflected flesh-tinged lip.

Species 828. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PORTO-SANCTANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, obliquè rugoso-striatâ, obsoletè granulatâ, supernè rufâ, pallidè fasciatâ, basi lutescente vel albidâ; spirâ subprominulâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate carneo, marginibus fere contiguis, callo crassiusculo junctis, supero expanso, basali incrassato, reflexo.*

THE PORTO SANCTO HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, obliquely rugosely striated, obsoletely granuled, reddish and faintly banded at the upper part, yellowish or whitish at the base; spire rather prominent; whorls five, rather convex, the last deflected in front; umbilicus middling, open; aperture very oblique, nearly circular; lip flesh-tinged, with the margins almost contiguous, joined by a rather thick callosity, upper margin expanded, basal thickened and reflected.

SOWERBY, Zoological Journal, vol. i. p. 57. pl. 3. f. 5.

Hab. Island of Porto Sancto, Madeiras.

A lightly wrinkled red-banded shell, with a nearly circular aperture.

Species 829. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ADANSONI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidâ, virente-fulvâ vel castaneâ, minutissimè granulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo convexo, angulato, anticè inflato, ad aperturam deflexo, constricto; aperturâ subtriangulato-lunari, intus lacteâ; peristomate incrassato, margine supero breviter reflexo, infero recto, latè appresso, ad columellam subtuberculato.*

ADANSON'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, solid, greenish-fulvous or chestnut, very minutely granulated; whorls five, rather convex, the last convex, angulated, inflated in front, deflected and constricted at the aperture; aperture somewhat triangularly lunar, milk-white within; lip thickened, upper margin shortly reflected, lower margin straight, broadly appressed, slightly tubercled at the columella.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, Syn. p. 313.

Le Pouchet, Adanson.

Helix Pouchet, Deshayes.

Hab. Senegal, Canaries, and Cape de Verd Islands.

This species was first published by Adanson, in his 'Voyage en Sénégal,' but his names are not available for our present form of nomenclature.

Species 830. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LOWII. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, turbinatâ, tenui, subinflatâ, densissimè ruguloso-striatâ, rufescente-lacteâ, lineis rufis duabus medio cingulatâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo ad peripheriam subangulato, basi rotundato; aperturâ circulari, labro reflexiusculo, marginibus fere contiguis, callositate junctis.*

LOWE'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, turbinated, thin, somewhat inflated, very thickly rugosely striated, reddish-cream colour, encircled round the middle with two red lines; spire somewhat raised; whorls five, convex, the last slightly angled at the periphery, rounded at the base; aperture circular, lip rather reflected, with the margins almost contiguous, joined by a callosity.

FERUSSAC, Bull. Zool. 1835. p. 89.

Hab. Island of Porto Sancto, Madeiras.

This shell, which is only found in a pale semi-fossil state,

is regarded by Dr. Pfeiffer as a colossal variety of *H. Porto-Sanctana*. The spire is more raised, and the marking differs slightly.

Species 831. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UNDATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, nigricante-fuscâ, plicis validis undatim corrugatâ; spirâ latè conoideâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè valde deflexo; aperturâ amplâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate supernè simplici, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis, columellari dilatato, appressè reflexo, plano.*

THE WAVED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly turbinated, blackish-brown, wrinkled in a waved manner with strong plaits; spire broadly conoid; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last strongly deflected in front; aperture large, lunar-oval; lip simple at the upper part, with the margins joined by a very thin callosity, columellar margin dilated, appressly reflected, flat.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 41. pl. 5. f. 5.

Helix Groviana, Férussac.

Helix scabra, Wood.

Hab. Madeira.

Remarkably sculptured throughout with very strong plicated wrinkles.

Species 832. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SAULCYI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, obliquè rugulosâ, undique minutè malleatâ, albidâ, fusco-maculatâ, fasciis angustis castaneis ornatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, coarctatâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate albo vel roseo, marginibus subparallelis, dextro latè expanso, reflexiusculo, columellari dilatato, introrsum latè tuberculato.*

SAULCY'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, obliquely wrinkled, minutely indented throughout, whitish, spotted with brown, ornamented with five narrow chestnut bands; whorls five, rather convex, the last suddenly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, contracted, lunar-oval; lip white or rose-tinged, margins nearly parallel, right margin broadly expanded, rather reflected, columellar margin dilated, broadly tubercled inwardly.

D'ORBIGNY, Moll. Canaries, p. 56. pl. 3. f. 9–11.

Hab. Island of Fuerteventura, Canaries.

Distinguished by a somewhat white-freckled appearance, with the striæ forming into oblique wrinkles.

Species 833. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBPLICATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, longitudinaliter validè plicatâ, epidermide luteo-fuscâ vel castaneâ indutâ; spirâ elatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, inflatis, rapidè accrescentibus; aperturâ amplâ, subcirculari, intus nitidâ, plicatâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus fere contiguis, callo tenui junctis, columellari subincrassato, dilatato.*

THE SUBPLICATE HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, longitudinally strongly plicated, covered with a yellowish-brown or chestnut epidermis; spire raised, obtuse; whorls three to four, inflated, increasing rapidly; aperture large, nearly circular, shining and plicated within; lip simple, with the margins almost continuous, joined by a thin callosity, columellar margin rather thickened, dilated.

SOWERBY, Zool. Journ. vol. i. p. 56. pl. 3. f. 1.

Hab. Island of Porto Sancto, Madeiras.

An obliquely plicated inflated shell, with a rather prominent turbinated spire.

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Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXXV.

Species 834. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GAUDRYI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, striatâ, obsoletè malleatâ, supernè fusco-violaceâ, maculis violaceis in zonas dispositis vel maculis albidis ornatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-oblongâ; peristomate subincrassato, albo, marginibus subparallelis, supero expanso, basali strictiusculo, dilatato, appresso.*

GAUDRY'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, striated, obsoletely indented, brownish-violet at the upper part, ornamented with violet spots arranged in four bands, or with whitish spots; spire short, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last suddenly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-oblong; lip rather thickened, white, margins nearly parallel, upper margin expanded, basal rather drawn out, dilated, and appressed.

D'ORBIGNY, Moll. Isles Canaries, p. 57. pl. 3. f. 15–17.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

Of the four violet-tinged bands which characterize this species, the lowest is nearly obsolete.

Species 835. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PUNCTULATA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, concentricè lineatâ, flavo-fuscâ, fasciis saturatè brunneis vel nigricantibus ornatâ, epidermide setigerâ indutâ; spirâ breviusculâ, suturâ distinctâ, depressiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo convexo; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, margine dextro breviter expanso, columellari dilatato, albo, reflexo.*

THE DOTTED HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, subglobose, concentrically lineated, yellowish-brown, ornamented with two dark brown or blackish bands, covered with a bristly epidermis; spire rather short, with the suture distinct and a little depressed; whorls five, the last convex; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, right margin shortly expanded, columellar margin dilated, white, reflected.

SOWERBY, Zool. Journal, vol. i. p. 56. pl. 3. f. 2.

Eadem subfossilis, *Helix Bowdichiana*, Férussac.

Hab. Porto Santo, Madeira.

Covered, except at the base, with granular dots.

Species 836. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MODESTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, reticulato-malleatâ, virente-luteâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo, basi subgibbo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, intus albâ; peristomate latè expanso, reflexiusculo, albo vel roseo, marginibus subconniventibus, basali strictiusculo, dilatato, planato.*

THE MODEST HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, thin, reticulately indented, greenish-yellow; spire a little raised; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last suddenly deflected in front, slightly gibbous at the base; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, white within; lip broadly expanded, a little reflected, white or rose-tinted, margins somewhat approximating, basal margin rather drawn out, dilated, flattened.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 42. f. 1.

Hab. Island of Fuertaventura, Canaries.

The surface of this species is peculiar in being finely reticulately indented throughout.

Species 837. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PLICARIA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, violascente-fuscâ, basi pallidiore, obliquè plicato-costatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè valde deflexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, angustâ, subovali, intus albâ; peristomate acuto, angulatim latissimè expanso, intus incrassato, marginibus callo junctis.*

THE PLICATED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, orbicularly depressed, violet-brown, paler at the base, obliquely plicately ribbed; whorls four to five, convex, the last much deflected in front; aperture rather horizontal, narrow, sub-oval, white within; lip sharp, very broadly angularly expanded, thickened within, margins joined by a callosity.

LAMARCK, Encyclopédie Méthodique, pl. 462. f. 3.

Helix plicatula, Lamarck (in Anim. sans vert.).

Helix orbiculata, Wood.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

Strongly marked by its sharply wrinkled plait-like sculpture.

Species 838. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VILLIERSII. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, tenui, rugosâ, profundè et irregulariter plicatâ (plicis obliquis, acutis, interruptis), fusco-corneâ, lineis angustis fuscis vittatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, subcarinatis; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate tenui, acuto, margine supero expanso, columellari dilatato, ad umbilicum reflexo.*

VILLIERS' HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, thin, rough, deeply and irregularly plicated (plaits oblique, sharp, and interrupted), brown-horny, filleted with narrow brown lines; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather flat, slightly keeled; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip thin, sharp, upper margin expanded, columellar dilated, reflected at the umbilicus.

D'ORBIGNY, Moll. Isles Canaries, p. 5. pl. 3. f. 12–14.

Hab. Grand Canary Island.

A worn discoloured specimen, showing the plaited sculpture but indistinctly, is the only one I have been able to procure of this species.

Species 839. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX XANTHODON. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, depressiusculâ, albâ, solidâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, sensim accrescentibus; aperturâ rotundatâ, perobliquâ, minusculâ; peristomate reflexo, albo-labiato, margine columellari calloso, unidentato.*

THE YELLOW TOOTH HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, a little depressed, white, solid; spire convex; whorls five, rather convex, increasing slowly; aperture rounded, very oblique, rather small; lip reflected, white-edged, columellar margin callous, one-toothed.

ANTON, Rossmässler, Moll. vol. 9. p. 6. f. 363.

Hab. Oran, Algiers.

A globose, solid species, with a conspicuously developed oblong tooth on the columellar margin.

Species 840. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONSOBRINA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, reticulato-malleatâ, fusco et flavido marmoratâ et obsoletè fasciatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo magno, ad aperturam constricto; aperturâ subhorizontali, transversè auriformi, intus nitidâ, cærulescente; peristomate latè expanso, reflexo, roseo, marginibus subparallelis, basali dilatato, latè tuberculato.*

THE COUSIN HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, reticulately indented, marbled and obsoletely banded with brown and yellow; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last large, constricted at the aperture; aperture rather horizontal, transversely ear-shaped, shining and bluish within; lip broadly expanded, reflected, rose-coloured, margins subparallel, basal margin dilated, broadly tubercled.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 42. f. 2.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

Of a dark chestnut-colour, with little yellowish flames emerging from the suture.

Species 841. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PELLIS-LACERTI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidiusculâ, undique confertim subtiliter granulosa, virente-fulvâ, fasciis saturatè castaneis ornatâ, strigis albis epidermidis lentiginosâ, apice purpurascente-roseâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato, anticè breviter deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, obtusè triangulari; peristomate fusco-carneo, incrassato, breviter reflexo, margine dextro ad insertionem obsoletè, in medio validè, tuberculato, basali strictiusculo, introrsum dilatato, calloso.*

THE LIZARD-SKIN HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, rather solid, closely finely granulated throughout, greenish-yellow, ornamented with dark chestnut bands, and freckled with white streaks of epidermis, purple-rose at the apex; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last inflated, shortly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, obtusely triangular; lip brown, flesh-tinged, thickened, shortly reflected, right margin obsoletely tubercled at the insertion, strongly tubercled in the middle, basal margin rather drawn out, dilated inwards and callous.

Helix malleata, var. β, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Island of Lancerota, Canaries.

Instead of being plicately wrinkled and indented, as in *H. malleata*, the surface of this species is very closely finely granulated throughout.

Species 842. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MALLEATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidiusculâ, undique obliquè corrugato-plicatâ et malleatâ, fulvescente, castaneo fasciatâ, epidermide albâ*

lentiginosa, apice purpurascente-roseâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ transversè obliquâ, obtusè triangulari; peristomate incrassato, albo, breviter reflexo, margine dextro ad insertionem obsoletè, medio validè, tuberculato, basali strictiusculo, introrsum dilatato, calloso.

THE INDENTED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, rather solid, obliquely corrugately plicated and indented throughout, fulvous, banded with chestnut, and freckled with white epidermis, purple-rose at the apex; whorls four to five, rather convex, last whorl suddenly deflected in front; aperture transversely oblique, obtusely triangular; lip thickened, white, shortly reflected, right margin obsoletely tubercled at the insertion, strongly tubercled in the middle, basal margin rather drawn out, dilated inwards, callous.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 48. f. 4.

Helix bidentalis, Lamarck.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

This and the preceding species are peculiarly characteristic of the principal natural type of this locality.

Species 843. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VULCANIA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, subpellucidâ, obliquè corrugato-plicatâ, et malleatâ, fumeo-olivaceâ, fasciis duabus nigro-fuscis subremotis supernè cingulatâ, lineis brevibus albidis, cristatim dispositis, e suturâ obscurè emergentibus; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ obliquè circulari; peristomate tenuiter reflexo, intus calloso-limbato, marginibus conniventibus, columellâ subappressâ.*

THE VULCAN HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressly globose, thin, subtransparent, obliquely corrugately plicated and indented, dingy-olive, encircled round the upper part with two black-brown bands, with short whitish lines, arranged in tufts, emerging from the suture; whorls five, convex; aperture obliquely circular; lip thinly reflected, callous-edged within, margins approximating, columella a little appressed.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 113.

Hab. Island of Deserte Grande, Madeira.

An extremely characteristic species, of semipellucid substance, wrinkled and indented throughout.

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Sowerby del et lith.

F Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXXVI.

Species 844. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NITIDIUSCULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, striatâ et punctulatâ, flavidâ, supernè lineis rufis circumdatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo basi subinflato; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, tenui, margine columellari subdilatato, umbilicum non occultante, basali subreflexo.*

THE SHINING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, striated and finely punctured, yellowish, encircled about the upper part with reddish lines; whorls five to six, convex, the last somewhat inflated at the base; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, thin, columellar margin slightly dilated, not covering the umbilicus, basal margin a little reflected.

SOWERBY, Zool. Journ. vol. i. p. 57. pl. 3. f. 4.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

The aperture is nearly circular, and the umbilicus rather open and deep.

Species 845. (Fig. 845 and 846, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NIVOSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globulosâ, tenui, irregulariter pallidè rugoso-costulatâ, luteo-fulvescente, fusco interruptè fasciatâ; spirâ conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè arcuatim deflexo; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, marginibus subcontiguis, callo tenui junctis, supero obtusiusculo, columellari dilatato, roseo.*

THE SNOWY HELIX. Shell imperforated, globular, thin, irregularly faintly rugosely ribbed, yellowish-fulvous, banded interruptedly with brown; spire conoid; whorls five, convex, last whorl arcuately deflected in front; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, with the margins almost contiguous, joined by a thin callosity, upper margin rather obtuse, columellar margin dilated, rose-coloured.

SOWERBY, Zool. Journ. vol. i. p. 56. pl. 3. f. 3.

Helix exalbida, Wood.

Helix phlebophora, Lowe.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

The bands of this delicately wrinkle-ribbed species are more or less interrupted. The appressed columellar margin is of a characteristic rose-colour.

Species 847. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ERUBESCENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, ruguloso-striatâ et malleatâ, roseo-fulvâ, sæpe fasciis interruptis ornatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo magno, anticè vix descendente; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari; peristomate acuto, carneo, intus sublabiato, margine supero expansiusculo, columellari subplanulato.*

THE BLUSHING HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, roughly striated and indented, rose-fulvous, often ornamented with interrupted bands; spire a little raised, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last large, scarcely descending in front; aperture lunar-subcircular; lip sharp, flesh-tinged, thickened inwardly, upper margin rather expanded, columellar margin somewhat flattened.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 40. pl. 3. f. 3.

Hab. Madeira.

In fine condition this species is adorned with flakes of white epidermis.

Species 848. (Fig. 848 and 849, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BULWERIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, semiglobosâ, solidiusculâ, minutim striatâ et sub lente minutissimè granulatâ, fulvâ, fusco variè fasciatâ et marmoratâ; spirâ hemisphæricâ, obtusâ; suturâ obsoletâ; anfractibus octo, planis, angustis, subæqualibus, ultimo acutè carinato, subtus planulato; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate supernè simplici, recto, marginibus callo tenui junctis, basali incrassato, ad umbilicum angustum pervium subreflexo.*

BULWER'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, semiglobose, rather solid, minutely striated, and, beneath the lens, very minutely granulated, fulvous, variously banded and marbled with brown; spire hemispherical, obtuse; suture obsolete; whorls eight, flat, narrow, nearly equal, the last sharply keeled, flattened beneath; aperture nearly circular; lip simple and straight at the upper part, margins joined by a thin callosity, basal margin thickened, a little reflected next the umbilicus, which is narrow and open.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 44. pl. 5. f. 11.

Carocolla variegata, Menke.

Eadem, *Helix testudinalis*, Lowe.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

Curiously resembling certain varieties of *Helix Listeri* of the Philippines.

Species 850. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX WEBBIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subdiscoideâ, subtus convexâ, acutè carinatâ, tenui, diaphanâ, corneo-virescente, minutissimè granulatâ; spirâ brevi, conoideâ, obtusâ; anfractibus tribus, rapidè crescentibus, vix convexiusculis; aperturâ amplâ, perobliquâ, ovali, intus nitidissimâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari arcuato, dilatato, basali breviter reflexo.*

WEBB'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, subdiscoid, convex beneath, sharply keeled, thin, diaphanous, horny-greenish, very minutely granulated; spire short, conoid, obtuse; whorls three, increasing rapidly, slightly convex; aperture large, very oblique, oval, shining within; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin arched, dilated, basal margin shortly reflected.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 44. pl. 5. f. 10.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

Chiefly distinguished by the oblique enlargement of the aperture.

Species 851. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FURVA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, obsoletè rugulosâ et malleatâ, lutescente, fusco unifasciatâ, epidermide umbrinâ indutâ; anfractibus sex, subplanatis, ultimo subangulato, basi convexo, anticè paulum descendente; suturâ distinctâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari subincrassato.*

THE DUSKY HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, thin, obsoletely wrinkled and indented, yellowish, encircled with a brown band, and covered with a shadowy epidermis; whorls six, rather flattened, the last slightly angled, convex at the base, a little descending in front; suture distinct; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin rather thickened.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 40. pl. 5. f. 2.

Hab. Madeira.

The band is not unfrequently interrupted, so as to present a beaded pattern.

Species 852. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ADVENA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, creberrimè undulato-striatâ, pallidè corneâ, fasciâ latâ livido-fuscâ, sæpe albo-maculatâ supra peripheriam, fasciis duabus angustioribus obsoletis subtus notatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè sensim descendente; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari; peristomate simplici, margine supero subexpanso, columellari dilatato-appresso.*

THE STRANGE HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, thin, very closely undulately striated, pale horny, encircled with a broad livid-brown band, often white-spotted above the periphery, and two narrower fainter bands below it; whorls four, rather convex, the last gradually descending in front; aperture lunar-subcircular; lip simple, upper margin rather expanded, columellar margin dilately appressed.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, Synopsis, p. 324. D'Orbigny, Moll. des Isles Canaries, p. 58. pl. 1. f. 18–20.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

The dilately appressed columellar margin is of an orange-carnelian enamel-like colour.

Species 853. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX WOLLASTONI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, undique obliquè plicato-corrugatâ, acutè carinatâ, olivaceâ, obscurè fusco-fasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, infra carinam convexis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ trigono-ovali; peristomate tenui, vix reflexo, marginibus roseis, callo roseo junctis, columellari plano-appresso.*

WOLLASTON'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, obliquely plicately wrinkled throughout, sharply keeled, olive, faintly banded with brown; whorls five, flattened, convex beneath the keel, last whorl descending in front; aperture triangularly oval; lip thin, scarcely reflected, margins pink, joined by a pink callosity, columellar margin flatly appressed.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 119.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

This species resembles *H. plicaria* in sculpture, but differs in the form and delicate painting of the aperture.

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HELIX.

PLATE CXXXVII.

Species 854. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LURIDA. *Hel. testâ subglobosâ, depressiusculâ, subtus convexâ, umbilicatâ, tenuiusculâ, fusco-subfasciatâ, nitidiusculâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, minutissimè et obsoletissimè reticulato-granulatis, ultimo rotundato, juxta suturam granulato, infernè lævi; umbilico parvo, cylindraceo, profundo, aperto; aperturâ lunari, subovali; peristomate simplici.*

THE LURID HELIX. Shell somewhat globose, rather depressed, convex beneath, umbilicated, rather thin, faintly banded with brown, a little shining; suture distinct; whorls five to six, convex, very minutely obsoletely reticulately granulated, last whorl rounded, granulated next the suture, smooth beneath; umbilicus small, cylindrical, deep, open; aperture lunar, suboval; lip simple.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 52. pl. 6. f. 5.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

The bands are of a reddish tinge and mostly two in number.

Species 855. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POLYMORPHA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-pyramidatâ, striatâ, granulis confertis magis minusve exasperatâ, supernè fusco et albo marmoratâ, basi sordidè albâ, fusco-fasciatâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, planulatis, ultimo acutè carinato, anticè subgibbo, subitò deflexo, basi convexiusculo, interdum sublævigato; umbilico infundibuliformi; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate simplici, marginibus approximatis, callo tenui junctis, basali reflexo.*

THE MULTIFORM HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly pyramidal, striated, more or less roughened with close-set granules, marbled at the upper part with brown and white, dead-white, brown-banded, at the base; whorls seven to eight, flattened, the last sharply keeled, rather gibbous and suddenly deflected in front, slightly convex at the base, sometimes rather smooth; umbilicus funnel-shaped; aperture very oblique, nearly circular; lip simple, with the margins approximating and joined by a thin callosity, basal margin reflected.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 54. pl. 6. f. 11–16.

Helix elegantula, Jan.

Helix pulvinata, Michaud.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

The spire of this species is distinguished by a concavely impressed aspect.

Species 856. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ATTRITA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, minutè granulatâ, griseâ, albo lentiginosâ, infra fusco unifasciatâ; anfractibus septem, supernè concavo-impressis, ad peripheriam acutè carinatis, deinde convexis, anfractu ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ obliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate vix expanso, marginibus approximatis, callo tenui junctis.*

THE WORN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, minutely granulated, grey, freckled with white, one-banded beneath with brown; whorls seven, concavely impressed at the upper part, sharply keeled at the periphery, then convex, last whorl suddenly deflected in front; aperture oblique, nearly circular; lip a little expanded, margins approximating, joined by a thin callosity.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1851, p. 116.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

The spire is pressed down so as to give a peculiar elevation to the periphery of the last whorl.

Fig. 857. (Mus. Cuming.)

This has been named *H. asperula*, but it proves to be a variety of *H. polymorpha*, in which the spire is more depressed.

Species 858. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ROTULA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, conoideo-depressâ, striatâ et granulis oblongis obsitâ, nitidiusculâ, fulvâ, luteo obsoletè marmoratâ et fasciis nonnullis rufis angustis circumdatâ; spirâ depresso-conicâ, suturâ lineari; anfractibus octo, planis, ultimo acutè carinato, basi vix convexiore, anticè rotundato, subgibbo, ochraceo, subitò deflexo; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, intus albo-callosâ; peristomate albo, mar-*

ginibus callo junctis, dextro arcuato, basali dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum tegente.

THE LITTLE WHEEL HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, conoidly depressed, striated and covered with oblong granules, rather shining, fulvous, obsoletely marbled with yellow, and encircled with some narrow red bands; spire depressly conical, with the suture linear; whorls eight, flat, the last sharply keeled, scarcely more convex at the base, rounded, subgibbous, ochraceous and suddenly deflected in front; aperture lunar-subcircular, white-callous within; lip white, margins joined by a callosity, right margin arched, basal margin dilated and reflected, covering the umbilicus.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 53. pl. 6. f. 10.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

It is a peculiarity in this species of the group that the umbilicus, which must be very small, is covered over by the broadly appressed enamelling of the columellar margin.

Species 859. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TUMULORUM. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, trochiformi, basi convexiusculâ, acutè carinatâ, distinctè et confertim striatâ, albâ, fasciis fuscis interruptis ornatâ; spirâ conicâ, apice acutiusculâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè non descendente; aperturâ latè angulato-lunari, intus fuscidulâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine basali reflexiusculo, columellari dilatato, perforationem subtegente.*

THE GRAVE HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, trochus-shaped, rather convex at the base, sharply keeled, distinctly and closely striated, white, ornamented with interrupted brown bands; spire conical, rather sharp at the apex; whorls six to seven, slightly convex, the last not descending in front; aperture broadly angularly lunar, brownish within; lip simple, sharp, basal margin a little reflected, columellar margin dilated, nearly covering the umbilicus.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, Synopsis, p. 315.

Hab. Island of Grand Canary.

A Trochus-shaped species, with a thin simple lip.

Species 860. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TECTIFORMIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressè semiglobosâ, tenuiusculâ, calcareâ, supernè leviter striatâ, plerumque detritâ, basi confertim granulatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus septem, planatis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo acutè carinato; carinâ latè deflexâ, tectiformi; aperturâ trapeziâ; peristomate acuto, supernè simplici, recto, basi reflexiusculo, ad umbilicum angustum pervio, vix dilatato.*

THE ROOF-SHAPED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly semiglobose, rather thin, chalk-like, finely striated at the upper part, mostly rubbed, closely granulated at the base; spire short, obtuse; whorls seven, flattened, increasing slowly, last whorl sharply keeled; keel broadly deflected, roof-like; aperture trapezoid; lip sharp, simple and straight at the upper part, a little reflected at the base, scarcely dilated at the umbilicus, which is open.

SOWERBY, Zool. Journ. vol. i. p. 57. pl. 3. f. 6.

Hab. Island of Baxo, Madeiras.

Distinguished by its dead chalk-white appearance and by the irregular pressing down of the keel at the periphery.

Species 861. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SACCHARATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, undique conspicuè granatâ, fuscescente, purpureo-fusco maculatâ, ad basin fasciatâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, convexiusculis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate subexpanso, marginibus approximatis, callo tenui junctis.*

THE SUGARED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, pyramidally conical, conspicuously grained throughout, light brown, spotted with purple-brown, banded at the base; whorls seven to eight, rather convex, the last obtusely keeled; aperture nearly circular; lip a little expanded, margins approximating, joined by a thin callosity.

LOWE (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. Island of Tora, Madeiras.

Remarkable for its strongly grained sculpture.

Species 862. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DISCINA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, granulatâ, fuscescente-albâ, purpureo-fusco fasciatâ et variegatâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, plano-convexis, ultimo acutè carinato; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate vix expanso, marginibus approximatis, callo tenui junctis.*

THE LITTLE DISK HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, granulated, brownish-white, banded and variegated with purple-brown; whorls seven to eight, flatly convex, the last sharply keeled; aperture nearly circular; lip a little expanded, margins approximating, joined by a thin callosity.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1851, p. 117.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

It may be doubted whether this is anything more than a variety of *H. polymorpha*.

Species 863. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TÆNIATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subtus convexiusculâ, granulatâ, subcinereâ, fasciâ supra unicâ fusco-purpureâ, margine laceratâ, subtus integrâ, latiore; anfractibus septem; aperturâ orbiculari, continuâ; peristomate libero, crassiusculo, vix revoluto; umbilico magno, profundo.*

THE FILLETED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather convex and granulated beneath, pale ash-colour, with a brown-purple band above, broken at the edge, and a broader entire one beneath; whorls seven; aperture orbicular, continuous; lip free, rather thick, scarcely turned back; umbilicus large, deep.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, Synopsis, p. 324.

Hab. Canary Islands.

Very closely allied also to *H. polymorpha*.

Helix, Pl. CXXXVIII.

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Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXXXVIII.

Species 864. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FAUSTA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, basi convexiore, granulosâ, subsetosâ, corneo-brunneâ, opaco-albo sparsim maculatâ; spirâ elevati-usculâ, depresso-conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo carinato; aperturâ transversè ovatâ; peristomate expanso, subreflexo, margine columellari intus dente oblongo obsoleto incrassato.*

THE LUCKY HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, more convex at the base, granulated, somewhat bristly, horny-brown, sparingly spotted with opake-white; spire somewhat raised, depressly conoid; whorls five, rather flat, last whorl keeled; aperture transversely ovate; lip expanded, slightly reflected, columellar margin thickened within by an obsolete oblong tooth.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 43. pl. 5. f. 8.

Hab. Madeira.

Mr. Cuming has this as an authentic specimen of Mr. Lowe's *H. fausta*, but it does not agree in all respects with his description.

Species 865. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LEPTOSTICTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, rotundato-depressâ, subcarinatâ, nitidiusculâ, tenui, pallidè corneâ, obsoletè fasciatâ; spirâ convexo-depressâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, substriatis, minutè et elegantissimè reticulato-granulatis; umbilico patulo, spirali; aperturâ rotundato-ovali; peristomate continuo, subreflexo.*

THE FINE-DOTTED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rotundately depressed, slightly keeled, rather shining, thin, pale horny, obsoletely banded; spire convexly depressed; suture distinct; whorls five to six, convex, finely striated, minutely and very elegantly reticulately granulated; umbilicus open, spiral; aperture rotundately oval; lip continuous, a little reflected.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 49. pl. 5. f. 24.

Hab. Madeira.

The granules of this delicate subtransparent species are very indistinct.

Species 866. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FICTILIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, supra arcuatim plicato-striatâ, infra lævigatâ, corneo-fuscescente, rufo-fusco unifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, subangustis, supernè planulatis et obtusè carinatis; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate vix reflexo, marginibus callo tenui junctis.*

THE EARTHEN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather discoid, arcuately plicately striated above, smooth beneath, horny-brown, encircled by a red-brown band; whorls five, rather narrow, flattened and obtusely keeled at the upper part; aperture nearly circular; lip scarcely reflected, margins joined by a thin callosity.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1851, p. 118.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo.

The upper edge of the band appears throughout the spire in the suture.

Species 867. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TURRICULA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, pyramidali-turritâ, minutè et confertissimè granulatâ, fuscâ, subtus obsoletè fasciatâ; spirâ valde elevatâ, obtusâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus octo ad novem, bicarinatis (carinis æqualibus, prominentibus, distinctis, sulco divisis), ultimo anticè vix deflexo, basi convexiusculo; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate continuo, vix disjuncto, tenui, supernè recto, basi breviter reflexo.*

THE LITTLE TOWER HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, pyramidally turreted, minutely and very closely granulated, dark brown, obsoletely banded beneath; spire much raised, obtuse; suture distinct; whorls eight to nine, two-keeled (keels equal, prominent, distinct, divided by a groove), last whorl but little deflected in front, rather convex at the base; aperture very oblique, nearly circular; lip continuous, scarcely disjoined, thin, straight at the upper part, shortly reflected at the base.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 58. pl. 6. f. 21.

Hab. Island of Cima, Madeiras.

A tall double-keeled smoky-brown pyramidal shell, with a small puncture-like umbilicus.

Species 868. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OXYTROPIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-conicâ, granulis undique exasperatâ, carinatâ, fumeo-castaneâ, basi flavidâ; suturâ lineari; spirâ elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex, planulis, ultimo anticè deflexo, basi vix convexo, acutè carinato, carinâ subtus sulco distincto; umbilico angustissimo, non pervio; aperturâ subhorizontali, circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, subexpanso, continuo.*

THE STRONGLY-KEELED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly conical, sharply granulated throughout, keeled, smoky-chestnut, yellowish at the base; suture linear; spire raised, obtuse; whorls six, flattened, the last deflected in front, scarcely convex at the base, sharply keeled, keel with a distinct groove beneath; umbilicus very narrow, not open; aperture nearly horizontal, circular; lip simple, sharp, a little expanded, continuous.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 57. pl. 6. f. 18.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

Of the same peculiar dark smoky-brown colour as the preceding species, but roughly grained throughout.

Species 869. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DEPAUPERATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidiusculâ, rugoso-striatâ, obsoletissimè granulatâ, sordidè albidâ; spirâ subelevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo basi convexiore, anticè deflexo; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate acuto, intus albo-labiato, marginibus laminâ callosâ junctis.*

THE IMPOVERISHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, rather solid, roughly striated, very obsoletely granulated, dirty white; spire slightly raised, obtuse; whorls five, convex, the last more convex at the base, deflected in front; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture lunar-circular; lip sharp, white-edged within, margins joined by a callous lamina.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 51. pl. 6. f. 4.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

Of a dirty olive-white colour, void of pattern, and rough texture.

Species 870. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MEMBRANACEA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-tumidâ, tenuissimâ, membranaceâ, pellucido-vitreâ, arcuatim subtiliter plicato-corrugatâ, virescente, rugis partim opaco-albis; anfractibus quatuor, ultimo inflato, medio obtusè carinato; aperturâ transversè ovatâ; peristomate vix incrassato.*

THE MEMBRANACEOUS HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly swollen, very thin, membranaceous, transparent glassy, arcuately finely plicately wrinkled, greenish, wrinkles partially opake-white; whorls four, last whorl inflated, obtusely keeled in the middle; aperture transversely ovate; lip scarcely thickened.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1851, p. 112.

Hab. Madeira.

A very transparent glassy *Vitrina*-like species.

Species 871. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MADERENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, sublenticulari, solidiusculâ, albido-corneâ, supernè costulato-striatâ, basi striatulâ, lævigatâ, rufo-unifasciatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo carinato, anticè subgranulato, subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, circulari; peristomate simplici, marginibus callo continuo junctis, basali reflexiusculo.*

THE MADEIRA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, somewhat lens-shaped, rather solid, whitish-horny, rib-like striated about the upper part, finely striated and smooth at the base, encircled with a single red band; spire but little raised; whorls six, rather convex, the last keeled, faintly granulated and suddenly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, circular; lip simple, margins joined by a continuous callosity, basal margin a little reflected.

WOOD, Ind. Test. Suppl. pl. 8. f. 84.

Hab. Madeira.

The spire of this species is somewhat concavely flattened.

Species 872. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ABJECTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-conicâ, supernè rugoso-striatâ, undique minutè granulatâ, solidâ, rudiusculâ, griseâ, basi obsoletè fusco-unifasciatâ; spirâ elatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexis, ultimo carinato, basi convexiusculo, anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, circulari, intus fusculâ; umbilico punctiformi; peristomate simplici, continuo, breviter reflexo.*

THE NEGLECTED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely conic, roughly striated about the upper part, minutely granulated throughout, solid, somewhat rude,

grey, obsoletely brown-banded at the base; spire raised; whorls six to seven, convex, the last keeled, rather convex at the base, suddenly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, circular, brownish within; umbilicus puncture-like; lip simple, continuous, shortly reflected.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 50. pl. 6. f. 1.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

A small globose species, with the whorls more or less strongly keeled, obliquely rib-like striated above the keel, smooth below it.

Species 873. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MICHAUDI. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, globuloso-conoideâ, ruguloso-striatâ, nitidâ, fusco-albidâ, fasciis castaneis ornatâ; spirâ elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo basi vix convexiore, anticè non descendente; aperturâ depressâ, latâ, lunari; peristomate acuto, intus labiato, marginibus remotis, columellari brevi, subverticali, reflexo, umbilicum angustissimum tegente.*

MICHAUD'S HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, globosely conoid, rugulosely striated, brownish-white, ornamented with three chestnut bands; spire raised, obtuse; whorls six, rather flat, the last rather more convex at the base, not descending in front; aperture depressed, broad, lunar; lip sharp, edged within, margins distant, columellar margin short, subvertical, reflected, covering a very narrow umbilicus.

DESHAYES, Encyclopédie Méthodique, vol. ii. p. 263. *Helix bicolor*, Lowe.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

A neatly banded conical species, closely finely rib-like striated throughout.

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Sowerby del et lith.

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HELIX.

PLATE CXXXIX.

Species 874. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PAPILIO. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, supernè granulato-corrugatâ, albidâ, maculis rufis subdistantibus tessellatâ, subtus lævigatâ, immaculatâ; spirâ medio elevatâ; anfractibus septem, angustis, ultimo supernè angulato; aperturâ lunato-circulari, subhorizontali; peristomate reflexo-expanso, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE BUTTERFLY HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly orbicular, granularly wrinkled at the upper part, whitish, tessellated with rather distant red spots, smooth beneath, unspotted; spire raised in the middle; whorls seven, narrow, the last angled at the upper part; aperture lunar-circular, rather horizontal; lip reflectedly expanded, margins approximating.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 116.

Hab. Island of Baxo, Madeiras.

A prettily painted species, of a depressed subpyramidal form.

Species 875. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHEIRANTHICOLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, pyramidali, subcarinatâ, solidiusculâ, rugoso-striatâ et undique granulato-scabrâ, sordidè albâ, fasciâ latâ rufâ ad suturam, obsoletioribusque ad basin ornatâ; spirâ elevatâ, oblusâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus octo, convexis, tumidis, ultimo basi convexiusculo, anticè deflexo; umbilico infundibuliformi, non pervio; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate acuto, simplici, marginibus approximatis, callo junctis, basali reflexo.*

THE CHEIRANTHUS-INHABITING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, pyramidal, slightly keeled, rather solid, rugosely striated and everywhere granularly roughened, dull white, encircled with a broad red band at the suture, and more obsolete bands at the base; spire raised, obtuse; whorls eight, convex, swollen, the last slightly convex at the base, deflected in front; umbilicus funnel-shaped, not open; aperture very oblique, nearly circular; lip sharp, simple, margins approximating, joined by a callosity, basal margin reflected.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 57. pl. 6. f. 17.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras (on shrubs of *Cheiranthus tenuifolius*); Lowe.

A strongly marked brown-banded Trochus-shaped species.

Species 876. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LEMNISCATA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, turbinatâ, obliquè distinctè striatâ, fusciduld vel albâ, rufo vel nigricante fasciatâ, fasciis pluribus sæpe interruptis; spirâ elatâ, conicâ, apice acutiusculâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo non descendente, basi subplanulato; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate recto, intus fusco sublabiato, margine columellari brevi, subverticali, reflexiusculo, umbilicum omnino tegente.*

THE RIBAND-BOUND HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, turbinated, obliquely distinctly striated, light brown or white, banded with red or black, many of the bands often interrupted; spire raised, conical, rather sharp at the apex; whorls six, rather flattened, the last not descending, a little flattened at the base; aperture rotundately lunar; lip straight, white-edged within, columellar margin short, subvertical, slightly reflected, altogether covering the umbilicus.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, Synopsis, p. 317.

Hab. Canary Islands.

Of a globosely conical form, encircled for the most part with rather distant narrow dark bands, covered with a slight epidermis.

Species 877. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CALCAREA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenuissimè subirregulariter striatâ, calcareo-albâ, lineâ pallidâ subtus fasciatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, medio subtilissimè plus minus obsoletè carinatis, ultimo subinflato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, intus labiato, margine columellari reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente.*

THE CALCAREOUS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subglobose, very finely somewhat irregularly striated, chalk-white, banded below with a faint line; spire convex; whorls five, convex, very finely obsoletely keeled in the middle, last whorl rather inflated; aperture lunar; lip simple, edged within, columellar margin reflected, almost covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

A perfectly white shell, encircled beneath with a faint subtransparent thread-like line and obscurely keeled round the middle.

Species 878. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBTECTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, supernè planiusculâ, basi convexâ, solidiusculâ, eroso-scrobiculatâ, subgranulatâ, sordidè fuscescente; anfractibus quinque, convexis, primis immersis, sequentibus turgidis, ultimo supernè angulato, anticè deflexo; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate continuo, vix expanso, intus subincrassato.*

THE COVERED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather flat at the upper part, convex and rather solid at the base, erodely pitted, subgranular, dull brownish; whorls five, convex, the first immersed, the following swollen, the last angled at the upper part, deflected in front; umbilicus middling, open; aperture nearly circular; lip continuous, a little expanded, slightly thickened within.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 47. pl. 5. f. 20.

Hab. Islands of Baxo and Porto Santo, Madeiras.

Characterized in chief measure by its roughly pitted surface.

Species 879. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEMICOSTULATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subtus convexâ, subdiscoideâ, solidè corneâ, livido-cinereâ, nitente, supra tenuè striatâ, infra lævigatâ; spirâ plano-convexâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE HALF-RIBBED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, convex beneath, somewhat discoid, solid horny, livid-ash, shining, thinly finely striated above, smooth below; spire flatly convex; whorls five, rather flattened; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple, sharp.

BECK, Pfeiffer, Monog. Helic. viv. p. 435.

Hab. Island of Grand Canary.

A livid-ash horny species, with somewhat of a *Planorbis*-aspect.

Species 880. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LYELLIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-conica, solidiusculâ, acutissimè carinatâ, arcuatim tenuistriatâ, fuscescente, castaneo fasciatâ et variegatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus octo, planatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, expanso, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari reflexo.*

LYELL'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly conic, rather solid, very sharply keeled, arcuately finely striated, light brownish, banded and variegated with chestnut; spire obtuse; whorls eight, flattened; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, expanded, margins joined by a thin callosity, columellar margin reflected.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 117.

Hab. Island of Deserte Grande, Canaries.

Curiously allied to the *H. Listeri* type of the Philippine Islands.

Species 881. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BIFRONS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari-convexiusculâ, subcarinatâ, tenui, nitidâ, corneo-virescente, infra læviusculâ, obsoletè striatâ, supra costulato-striatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; suturâ distinctâ, impressâ; anfractibus septem, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo basi convexo; umbilico parvo, cylindraceo, profundo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, tenui, acuto, intus latissimè albo-labiato.*

THE TWO-FACED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly rather convex, slightly keeled, thin, shining, horny greenish, rather smooth beneath, obsoletely striated, rib-like striated above; spire but little raised; suture distinct, impressed; whorls seven, increasing slowly, the last convex at the base; umbilicus small, cylindrical, deep; aperture lunar; lip simple, thin, sharp, very broadly white-edged within.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 46. pl. 5. f. 18.

Hab. Madeira.

Of regular circular growth, rib-like striated above, and smooth below.

Species 882. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LENIS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenerâ, striatâ, diaphanâ, olivaceâ aut rufescente, nitente; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo subrotundato; aperturâ lunari-circulari, parviusculâ; peristomate recto, simplici, acuto.*

THE SMOOTH HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, striated, diaphanous, olive or reddish, shining; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last somewhat

rounded; aperture lunar-circular, rather small; lip straight, simple, sharp.

Zonites lenis, Shuttleworth, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 4. pl. 1. f. 3.

Hab. Island of Palma, Canaries.

A horny Cyclostoma-like species, with an open spiral umbilicus.

Species 883. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANAGLYPTICA. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, globosâ, tumidiusculâ, undique granosâ et plicato-striatâ, virescente, castaneo-brunneo supernè latifasciatâ; spirâ elevatiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, subrotundatis; aperturâ circulari; peristomate simplici, recto, intus lacteo-calloso, marginibus conniventibus, columellari dilatato.*

THE EMBOSSED HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, globose, rather swollen, granulated and plicately striated throughout, greenish, broadly banded about the upper part with chestnut-brown; spire rather raised; whorls five, somewhat rounded; aperture circular; lip simple, straight, white-callous within, margins approximating, columellar margin dilated.

Hab. Island of Flat Deserte, Canaries.

This fine species from the Canary Islands does not appear to have been hitherto described.

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Sowerby del et lith.

F. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXL.

Species 884. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CUTICULA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, tenui, membranaceâ, olivaceo-viridi, depresso-orbiculari; spirâ brevi, acutâ; anfractibus tribus, arcuatim plicato-striatis, ad peripheriam acutè carinatis, ultimo peramplo, obliquè inflato; aperturâ ovali-securiforme; peristomate vix reflexo.*

THE CUTICLE HELIX. Shell imperforated, thin, membranaceous, olive-green, depressly orbicular; spire short, sharp; whorls three, arcuately plicately striated, sharply keeled at the periphery, last whorl very large, obliquely inflated; aperture oval hatchet-shaped; lip scarcely inflated.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 8. pl. 4. f. 5.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries (in fissures of the rocks and under plants); Shuttleworth.

A membranaceous species, not shining, but plicately striated.

Species 885. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LENTICULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, carinatâ, subtilissimè costulato-striatâ, fusco-corneâ, opacâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; aperturâ lunari; peristomate flexuoso, supernè simplici, recto, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari reflexiusculo, subtiliter limbato.*

THE PIMPLE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lens-shaped, keeled, very finely rib-like striated, brown-horny, opake; whorls five, rather convex, the last a little descending in front; aperture lunar; lip flexuous, simple at the upper part, straight, margins joined by a thin callosity, columellar margin a little reflected, finely edged.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 66. f. 1.

Helix subtilis, Lowe.

Helix Pintorella, Bonelli.

Hab. Southern Europe, North Africa, Sicily, Madeira and Canary Islands.

A small horny orbicular plicately striated species, with an open subperspective umbilicus.

Species 886. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ACTINOPHORA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, depressâ, basi convexiore, subturgidâ, tenui, fusco-rufescente, acutè carinatâ; spirâ convexiusculo-depressâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque, planatis, striis creberrimis, tenuissimis, transversim undulatim laminosis, quibusdam ad carinam suturamve radiantibus; umbilico parvo; aperturâ transversâ, rotundato-ovali, sublunatâ; peristomate reflexiusculo.*

THE RAYED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, depressed, more convex at the base, swollen, thin, brown-red, sharply keeled; spire rather convexly depressed; suture distinct; whorls five, flattened, transversely undulately laminated with very fine close-set striæ, some of which radiate on the suture and at the keel; umbilicus small; aperture transverse, rotundately oval, sublunar; lip a little reflected.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 45. pl. 5. f. 14.

Hab. Madeira (in the woods); Lowe.

Allied in form and sculpture to *H. cuticula*, but of more solid structure and umbilicated.

Species 887. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LACINIOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, obliquè corrugato-plicatâ, intensè castaneâ, nitente, albo interruptè trifasciatâ, epidermide subsetosâ hic illic munitâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, ultimo anticè descendente; umbilico parvo; aperturâ circulari; peristomate rufescente, expanso-reflexo, marginibus junctis.*

THE PLAITED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subglobose, obliquely corrugately plaited, dark chestnut, shining, three-banded in an interrupted manner with white, furnished here and there with bristly epidermis; suture impressed; whorls five, rounded, last whorl descending in front; umbilicus small; aperture circular; lip reddish, expandedly reflected, margins joined.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 114.

Hab. Island of Deserte Minore, Canaries.

A richly coloured shell, of a rounded form, with an impressed suture.

Species 888. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CIRCUMSESSUS. *Hel. testâ perspectivè umbilicatâ,*

depresso-orbiculari, rufescente-corneâ, subtiliter plicato-striatâ; spirâ convexâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, sensim accrescentibus; aperturâ lunari-ovali, obliquâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus conniventibus.

THE SURROUNDED HELIX. Shell perspectively umbilicated, depressly orbicular, reddish-horny, finely plicately striated; spire convex; suture impressed; whorls four to five, convex, increasing gradually; aperture lunar-oval, oblique; lip simple, with the margins approximating.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 5. pl. 1. f. 6.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe (under stones and dead leaves); Shuttleworth.

A bright reddish-horny rounded species, rather largely umbilicated.

Species 889. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STEPHANOPHORA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conico-globosâ, olivaceo-corneâ; anfractibus novem, angustis, supernè creberrimè obliquè costatis, infra lævibus; umbilico parviusculo, profundo; aperturâ subangustè lunari, laminarum brevium seriebus ad intervalla æqualia internè munitâ; peristomate simplici.*

THE CROWNED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conically globose, olive-horny; whorls nine, narrow, very closely obliquely ribbed on the upper surface, smooth beneath; umbilicus rather small, deep; aperture rather narrowly lunar, furnished interiorly at equal distances with rows of short lamellæ; lip simple.

DESHAYES, Ed. Férussac, Hist. Moll. vol. i. p. 111. pl. 90. f. 8.

Helix calathus, Lowe.

Hab. Madeira.

Curiously distinguished by the presence of rows of short inner laminæ, placed throughout the shell at intervals like cross internal varices.

Species 890. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONSORS. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, supernè costulato-granulatâ, basi lævigatâ, striatulâ, nitidâ, albo et fusco variegatâ, subtus pallidiore; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo rotundato, basi convexo, anticè subitò deflexo; umbilico punctiformi; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus albâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus distantibus, supero recto, basali reflexiusculo.*

THE CONSORT HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, rib-like granulated at the upper part, smooth at the base, finely striated, shining, variegated with white and brown, paler underneath; spire convex; whorls six, rather convex, the last rounded, convex at the base, suddenly deflected in front; umbilicus puncture-like; aperture lunar-oval, white within; lip simple, margins distant, upper margin straight, basal a little reflected.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 51. pl. 6. f. 3.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

A chestnut-brown transparent horny species, mottled with opake-white, and slightly granulated.

Species 891. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAUTUS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, subtus convexâ, tenuiusculâ, albâ, fasciis angustis interruptis fuscis obsoletis ornatâ, nitidiusculâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, confertissimè transversim striatis, ultimo rotundato; umbilico parvo, cylindraceo, profundo, aperto; aperturâ lunatâ, subrotundâ; peristomate acuto.*

THE WASHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subglobose, convex beneath, rather thin, white, ornamented with obsolete, narrow, interrupted brown bands, rather shining; suture distinct; whorls five, convex, very closely transversely striated, the last rounded; umbilicus small, cylindrical, deep, open; aperture lunar-rounded; lip sharp.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 53. pl. 6. f. 9.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

The interrupted brown band next the suture is mostly well-marked.

Species 892. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DEALBATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, striatulâ, et granulis minutis undique exasperatâ, solidiusculâ, albidâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo supernè subangulato, basi convexo, anticè vix descendente; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, intus sublabiato, marginibus callo junctis.*

THE WHITED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, finely striated, roughened throughout with minute granules, rather solid, whitish; spire but little raised; whorls six, rather flat, the last slightly angled at the upper part, convex at the base, a little

deflected in front; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, slightly edged within, margins joined by a callosity.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 48. pl. 5. f. 21.

Hab. Islands of Porto Santo and Baxo, Madeiras.

Of an ash tinge, the lip of the circular aperture being yellowish-brown.

Species 893. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DESPREAUXII. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, acutè conicâ, Trochiformi, basi convexiusculâ, rugoso-tuberculatâ, calcareâ, albâ, acutè carinatâ; anfractibus quinque, exsertis, bicarinatis; carinis dentato-serratis, inferiore magis prominente; aperturâ perobliquâ, depressâ, elliptică, intus fuscidulâ; peristomate simplici, recto, marginibus fere contiguis, callo tenui junctis, columellari reflexo, umbilicum angustum fere occultante.*

DESPREAUX'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, sharply conical, Trochus-shaped, rather convex at the base, rugosely tubercled, chalky, white, sharply keeled; whorls five, exserted, two-keeled; keels dentately serrated, the lower the more prominent; aperture very oblique, depressed, elliptic, brown within; lip simple, straight, with the margins nearly contiguous, joined by a thin callosity, columellar margin reflected, almost covering the narrow umbilicus.

D'ORBIGNY, Moll. Isles Canaries, p. 65. pl. 3. f. 21–23.

Hab. Island of Fuerteventura, Canaries.

A very characteristically sculptured Trochus-like species, of chalk-white substance, stained in the mouth with dark chestnut.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

P. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXLI.

Species 894. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX THIARELLA. *Hel. testâ angustissimè umbilicatâ, trochiformi, albo et fusco variegatâ, bicarinatâ, ad suturam tuberculato-plicatâ; spirâ conicâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, ultimo basi confertim et concentricè granulato-sulcato, anticè angulatim deflexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, circulari; peristomate expanso, continuo, soluto.*

THE LITTLE TURBAN HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, trochus-shaped, variegated with brown and white, two-keeled, tubercularly plicated at the suture; spire conical, obtuse at the apex; whorls six to seven, the last closely concentrically granularly grooved at the base, angularly deflected in front; aperture subhorizontal, circular; lip expanded, continuous, free.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, Synopsis, p. 316. D'Orbigny, Moll. Isles Canaries, p. 62. pl. 1. f. 26–28.

Hab. Madeira and Canary Islands.

The shell here represented is dead and discoloured, but characteristic in respect of form and sculpture.

Species 895. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PAUPERCULA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, supernè planâ vel parum elevatâ, sub lente minutissimè granulatâ, griseâ, punctis fuscis aspersâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, supra planis, ultimo supernè angulato, basi convexo, ad aperturam circularem angulatim coarctato; peristomate continuo, acuto, fusco, quasi duplicato.*

THE POOR HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, somewhat discoid, flat or but little raised at the upper part, very minutely granulated beneath the lens, grey, sprinkled with brown dots; whorls three to four, flat above, the last angled at the upper part, convex at the base, angularly contracted at the aperture, which is circular; lip continuous, sharp, brown, as though double.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 47. pl. 5. f. 19.

Hab. Islands of Madeira and Porto Santo.

The peculiar thickening of the lip behind its sharp edge appears to be constant.

Species 896. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LENTIGINOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, rotundato-depressâ, infra subplanulatâ, subcarinatâ, tenui, maculatâ et sulfasciatâ; spirâ convexo-depressâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, striatis; aperturâ transversè ovali; peristomate reflexo, expanso, marginibus callo junctis.*

THE FRECKLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rotundately depressed, rather flattened beneath, slightly keeled, thin, spotted and faintly banded with brown; spire convexly depressed; suture distinct; whorls five, rather convex, striated; aperture transversely oval; lip reflected, expanded, margins joined by a callosity.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 49. pl. 5. f. 25.

Hab. Madeira.

The colouring of this species in fine condition is a bright chestnut-brown, freckled with opake-white.

Species 897. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MICROMPHALA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, virente-corneâ, pellucidâ, supernè subobsoletè plicato-striatâ, subtus lævigatâ; anfractibus sex, subangustis, convexis, ultimo anticè paululum deflexo; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate subexpanso, marginibus conniventibus, callo tenui junctis.*

THE SMALL-UMBILICUS HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, somewhat globose, greenish-horny, transparent, somewhat obsoletely plicately striated at the upper part, smooth beneath; whorls six, rather narrow, convex, the last a little deflected in front; aperture lunar-circular; lip a little expanded, margins approximating, joined by a thin callosity.

LOWE, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1850.

Hab. Island of Deserte Grande, Madeiras.

A rounded horny species of simple form, striated above and smooth beneath.

Species 898. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARMITAGEANA. *Hel. testâ angustè et profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, virente-corneâ, fusco pallidè bifasciatâ, pellucidâ, obliquè subobsoletè plicato-striatâ, striis subhispidis; anfractibus quinque, con-*

vexis, ultimo anticè subdeflexo; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate reflexo-expanso.

ARMITAGE'S HELIX. Shell narrowly and deeply umbilicated, depressly globose, greenish-horny, faintly two-banded with brown, transparent, obliquely rather obsoletely plicately striated, striæ a little hairy; whorls five, convex, the last a little deflected in front; aperture broadly lunar; lip reflectedly expanded.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 115.

Hab. Madeira.

Distinguished chiefly by its faint banded colouring and delicate hairy striæ.

Species 899. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COMPACTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, solidiusculâ, supernè costulato-striatâ et granulatâ, basi lævigatâ, striatulâ, nitidâ, albido et corneo variegatâ, subtus obsoletè fusco-unifasciatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, anticè vix descendente; umbilico minimo; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, marginibus approximatis, basali reflexiusculo.*

THE COMPACT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, rather solid, rib-like striated and granulated, smooth at the base, shining, variegated with white and horn, encircled with an obsolete brown band beneath; spire convex; whorls six, slightly convex, the last obsoletely angled, a little descending in front; umbilicus very small; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, margins approximating, basal margin a little reflected.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 50. pl. 6. f. 2.

Helix innominata, Gray.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeira.

The umbilicus of this little solid species is nearly closed in.

Species 900. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CALVA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subdepresso-globosâ, supernè costulato-striatâ, basi lævigatâ, diaphanâ, corneâ, obsoletè et angustè fusco-bifasciatâ; anfractibus septem, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; aperturâ lunari; peristomate tenui, subexpanso, intus albo-labiato, margine basali planè arcuato.*

THE SCALP HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, rib-like striated at the upper part, smooth at the base, diaphanous, horny, obsoletely narrowly brown-banded; whorls seven, slightly convex, the last a little descending in front; aperture lunar; lip thin, a little expanded, white-edged within, basal margin flatly arched.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 49. pl. 5. f. 26.

Hab. Madeira.

Of more globose form than its congeners, encircled with two light brown bands.

Species 901. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PERSIMILIS. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, plicato-striatâ, tenui, sordidè corneâ, fasciis duabus fuscis, sæpe interruptis, maculisque albidis variegatâ; spirâ globoso-elevatâ, subobtusâ; anfractibus sex, sensim accrescentibus, convexis, ultimo obsoletè subangulato, anticè non descendente; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, acuto, margine columellari tenuiter dilatato, umbilicum semioccultante.*

THE VERY-LIKE HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, globosely turbinated, plicately striated, thin, dull horny, variegated with two often interrupted brown bands and white spots; spire globosely raised, rather obtuse; whorls six, increasing slowly, convex, last whorl obsoletely slightly angled, not descending in front; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, straight, sharp, columellar margin thinly dilated, half-covering the umbilicus.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 7. pl. 3. f. 8.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

A bright very prettily painted species.

Species 902. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CORONATA. *Hel. testâ profundè et sublatè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, planulatâ, lacteâ, solidâ; anfractibus quinque, obliquè arcuatim costato-laminatis, medio spiraliter acutè carinatis, carinâ prominente, erectâ; aperturâ minimâ, peculiariter trigonaliter contractâ, medio unidentatâ.*

THE CROWNED HELIX. Shell deeply and rather broadly umbilicated, discoid, flattened, cream-colour, solid; whorls five, obliquely arcuately riblike-laminated, spirally sharply keeled in the middle, keel prominent and erect; aperture very small, peculiarly triangularly contracted, one-toothed in the middle.

DESHAYES, Ed. Férussac, Hist. Moll. vol. i. p. 71. pl. 69 K. f. 1–4.

Helix Juliformis, Lowe.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

Distinguished in a prominent degree by its peculiarity of sculpture, the whorls being encircled round the middle by a sharp raised keel, with arched somewhat distant ribs above and below it.

Species 903. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LATENS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, striatâ, submembranaceâ; spirâ planâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus tribus, supernè angulato-carinatis, infra rotundatis; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate tenui, irregulari.*

THE LURKING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, striated, submembranaceous; spire flat; suture impressed; whorls three, angularly keeled at the upper part, rounded beneath; aperture nearly circular; lip thin, irregular.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 114.

Hab. Madeira.

The dark appearance of the figure of this species arises from its being encrusted with agglutinated earth.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp

HELIX.

PLATE CXLII.

Species 904. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PULCHELLA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, albidâ, nitidâ, glabrâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè dilatato, non deflexo; aperturâ obliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate reflexo, candidè sublabiato, marginibus approximatis.*

THE PRETTY HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, rather depressed, whitish, shining, smooth; whorls three to four, rather convex, the last dilated in front, not deflected; aperture oblique, nearly circular; lip reflected, white-edged, margins approximating.

MULLER, Verm. vol. ii. p. 30.

Helix paludosa, Walker.

Helix nitidula, Studer.

Helix minuta, Say.

Helix crystallina, Dillwyn.

Hab. Europe, Madeiras, North America.

A minute subglassy species, widely distributed throughout the chief portion of the north temperate zone.

Species 905. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARCTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, distinctè et confertim costulatâ, pallidè corneâ, albo-marmoratâ, rufo-maculatâ et obsoletè fasciatâ; spirâ vix convexâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo carinato, basi convexiore, anticè subitò breviter deflexo; umbilico punctiformi; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-circulari, dente obliquè intrante albo calloso coarctatâ; peristomate acuto, reflexo, intus albo-calloso, marginibus fere contiguis.*

THE SMALL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, distinctly and closely finely ribbed, pale horny, white-marbled, red spotted and obsoletely banded; spire but little convex; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last keeled, more convex at the base, suddenly shortly deflected in front; umbilicus puncture-like; aperture very oblique, lunar-circular, contracted by a narrow tooth entering obliquely; lip sharp, reflected, white-callous within, margins almost contiguous.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 42. pl. 5. f. 7.

Hab. Madeira.

Much variegated in marking, chestnut-brown, freckled with white.

Species 906. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARMILLATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, obliquè elevato-striatâ, castaneo-brunneâ, albido lentiginosâ; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, subangulatis, deinde rotundatis; aperturâ subcirculari, marginibus conniventibus, columellari paululum reflexo.*

THE BRACELET HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, obliquely elevately striated, chestnut-brown, freckled with whitish; spire somewhat obtuse; whorls four, rather angled, then rounded; aperture nearly circular, margins approximating, columellar margin a little reflected.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 113.

Hab. Madeira.

Resembling the preceding species in colour and marking, but of a more rounded form.

Species 907. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GUERINIANA. *Hel. testâ latissimè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-planâ, discoideâ, albido-fuscescente, subcorneâ, supra maculis rufis tessellatâ, infra pallidè strigatâ; anfractibus septem, angustis, costulato-striatis, obtusè angulatis; aperturâ parvâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

GUERIN'S HELIX. Shell very broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressly flattened, discoid, whitish-brown, subhorny, tessellated with red spots above, faintly streaked beneath; whorls seven, narrow, rib-like striated, obtusely angled; aperture small, lunar; lip simple, sharp.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 115.

Hab. Madeira.

A very characteristic discoid *Planorbis*-like species, conspicuously tessellated on the spire with square red spots.

Species 908. (Fig. 908 and 909, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BICARINATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, Trochiformi, granulis aspersis undique obsitâ, brunneâ; spirâ elevatâ, scalæformi; anfractibus quinque, bicarinatis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo, basi vix convexo; umbilico punctiformi; aperturâ horizontali, circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, brevissimè undique expanso, marginibus continuis, solutis.*

THE TWO-KEELED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, Trochus-shaped, set throughout with sharp granules; spire raised, step-formed; whorls five, two-keeled, the last suddenly deflected in front, but little convex at the base; umbilicus puncture-like; aperture horizontal, circular; lip simple, sharp, very shortly expanded throughout, margins continuous, free.

SOWERBY, Zool. Journ. vol. i. p. 58. pl. 3. f. 7.
Helix duplicata, Lowe.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

A roughly granuled rather solid prominently two-keeled species, of a dark brown colour.

Species 910. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ECHINULATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, Trochiformi, granulis echinulatis scaberrimâ, fuscâ, basi rufo-bifasciatâ; spirâ elevatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo acutè carinato, basi planiusculo, juxta carinam sulcato, anticè subitò deflexo; umbilico minimo, punctiformi; aperturâ circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, continuo, soluto, expansiusculo.*

THE PRICKLY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, Trochus-shaped, roughed with prickly granules, brown, encircled with two red bands at the base; spire raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls six, convex, the last sharply keeled, rather flat at the base, grooved next the keel, suddenly deflected in front; umbilicus very small, puncture-like; aperture circular; lip simple, sharp, continuous, free, a little expanded.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 57. pl. 6. f. 19.

Hab. Island of Porto Santo, Madeiras.

Allied to the preceding species, but more strongly grained and having but one keel.

Species 911. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STELLARIS. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenuiculâ, vividè fuscescente, albido lentiginosâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis; aperturâ transversè ovatâ; peristomate tenui, subexpanso, marginibus fere contiguis.*

THE STELLAR HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, depressed, rather thin, bright brown, freckled with whitish; whorls four, rather convex; aperture transversely ovate; lip thin, a little expanded, margins almost contiguous.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 118.

Hab. Madeira.

Resembling *H. arcta*, but thinner and of a more transparent colour.

Species 912. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARRIDENS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, carinatâ, tenui, pallidè corneâ, rugoso-striatulâ, hispidâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo basi convexiore, anticè breviter deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, depressâ, irregulariter lunari; peristomate acuto, margine dextro simplici, brevi, arcuato, basali strictiusculo, breviter reflexo, umbilicum semioccultante.*

THE SMILING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, keeled, thin, pale horny, finely rugosely striated, hairy; spire scarcely raised; whorls five, rather flattened, the last more convex at the base, shortly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, depressed, irregularly lunar; lip sharp, right margin simple, short, arched, basal rather drawn out, shortly reflected, half-covering the umbilicus.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 43. pl. 5. f. 9.

Hab. Madeira.

A more broadly lunar aperture than in its allied species, the basal margin being dilated half over the umbilicus.

Species 913. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ENGONATA. *Hel. testâ latissimè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, brunneo-rufescente, costulatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam carinato, circa umbilicum conicum acutè angulato; aperturâ non descendente, subquadratâ; peristomate recto, simplici, acuto.*

THE MANY-ANGLED HELIX. Shell very broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressed, brownish-red, finely ribbed; spire convex; whorls six to seven, rather convex, last whorl keeled at the periphery, sharply angled around the conical umbilicus; aperture not descending, somewhat square; lip straight, simple, sharp.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, p. 5. pl. 1. No. 1. f. 9, 10.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

Of widely convoluted discoid growth, allied to *H. Gueriniana*.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXLIII.

Species 914. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CLYMENE. *Hel. testâ minutâ, latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, discoideâ, Nautiliformi, tenui, lævigatâ, diaphanâ, rufescente-corneâ, subtus nitidulâ; spirâ exiguâ, profundè immersâ; anfractibus tribus, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo magno, inflato, anticè paululum deflexo; aperturâ obliquâ, lunari-subcirculari; peristomate simplici, recto, marginibus remotis.*

THE CLYMENE HELIX. Shell minute, broadly umbilicated, depressed, discoid, Nautilus-shaped, thin, smooth, diaphanous, reddish-horny, shining beneath; spire small, deeply immersed; whorls three, increasing quickly, the last large, inflated, a little deflected in front; aperture oblique, lunar-subcircular; lip simple, straight, margins distant.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 4. Mem. Conch. pl. 1. f. 5.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

An extremely minute species, of discoid Nautiloid growth.

Species 915. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SERVILIS. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, lamellis tenuissimis eximiè costulatâ, corneo-rufescente; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo non descendente; aperturâ rotundatâ; peristomate recto, simplici, acuto.*

THE SERVILE HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, globosely depressed, delicately finely ribbed with very thin lamellæ, horny-red; whorls four, rather convex, last whorl not descending; aperture rounded; lip straight, simple, sharp.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 6. Mem. Conch. pl. 2. f. 2.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

Of more globose form than the preceding species.

Species 916. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PYGMÆA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, fusculâ, minutissimè striatâ, sericinâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, subæqualibus, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, acuto.*

THE PIGMY HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, brownish, very minutely striated, silky; whorls three to four, nearly equal, rather convex; aperture lunar; lip simple, straight, sharp.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 114. pl. 8. f. 8–10.

Helix minuta, Studer.

Helix Kirbii, Sheppard.

Zonites pygmæus, Gray.

Hab. Europe.

A minute subglobose horny species, with a rather large open umbilicus.

Species 917. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PLACIDA. *Hel. testâ apertè sed mediocriter umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, tenui, subtilissimè striatâ, diaphanâ, sericinâ, pallidè corneâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; aperturâ rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, recto, acuto.*

THE PLACID HELIX. Shell openly but middlingly umbilicated, depressly turbinated, thin, very finely striated, diaphanous, silky, pale horny; whorls four, convex, last whorl a little descending in front; aperture rounded; lip simple, straight, sharp.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 6. Mem. Conch. pl. 2. f. 1.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

Not so largely umbilicated as the preceding species, and of more globular form.

Species 918. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TEXTILIS. *Hel. testâ perspectivè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, suborbiculari, corneo-flavidâ, indistinctè rufescente-maculatâ, costulatâ; anfractibus septem, convexis, lentè accrescentibus; aperturâ subverticali, lunari; peristomate recto, simplici, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE TEXTILE HELIX. Shell perspectively umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, nearly orbicular, horny-yellow, indistinctly red-spotted, finely ribbed; whorls seven, convex, increasing slowly; aperture subvertical, lunar; lip straight, simple, margins approximating.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 6. Mem. Conch. pl. 1. f. 11.

Hab. Island of Palma, Canaries.

Of much larger size than the preceding species, more depressed and more largely umbilicated.

Species 919. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ROSETI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, semigloboso-conicâ,*

distinctè costulato-striatâ, sordidè albidâ, fasciâ interruptâ rufâ et maculis fuscis seriatis ornatâ; spirâ elevatâ, conicâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, anticè non descendente; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate acuto, recto, intus sublabiato, margine columellari subdilatato, umbilicum non occultante.

ROSET'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, semiglobosely conical, distinctly rib-like striated, dead-white, ornamented with an interrupted red band and brown spots; spire raised, conical; whorls six, rather convex, the last obsoletely slightly angled, not descending in front; aperture rotundately lunar; lip sharp, straight, slightly edged inwardly, columellar margin subdilated, not concealing the umbilicus.

MICHAUD, Cat. coq. d'Algérie, p. 6. pl. 1. f. 17, 18.

Helix phalerata, Webb and Berthelot.

Hab. Algeria, Morea, and Canary Islands.

A light prettily marked conical species, with a small deep umbilicus.

Species 920. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ORBIGNYI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, sordidè albâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, medio obsoletè angulatis, irregulariter striatis; aperturâ rotundatâ, subamplâ; peristomate simplici.*

ORBIGNY'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globosely turbinated, dirty white; whorls four, convex, obsoletely angled in the middle, irregularly striated; aperture rounded, rather large; lip simple.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, Synopsis, p. 59. pl. 2. f. 31–33.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

A thin white-brown species, with a rather large rounded aperture.

Species 921. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONSPURCATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subcarinatâ, corneo-cinereâ, minutè variegatâ, capillaceo-costulatâ, hispidulâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, depressis; umbilico angusto; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate recto, simplici, acuto, margine columellari vix reflexiusculo.*

THE SPRINKLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, slightly keeled, horny-ash, minutely variegated, finely ribbed, hairy; spire but little elevated; whorls four to five, depressed; umbilicus narrow; aperture rotundately lunar; lip straight, simple, sharp, columellar margin a little reflected.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 105. pl. 7. f. 23–25.

Helix hispida, Jeffrey.

Hab. France, Spain.

A rather depressed shell, brown-sprinkled about the upper part.

Species 922. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POMPYLIA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, supra depressâ, subtus convexâ, suborbiculari, arctispirâ, corneo-rufescente, subtus strigis maculisque albidis tenuissimis fulguratim radiatâ, supernè costulatâ; anfractibus octo, lentissimè accrescentibus, ultimo circa umbilicum excavato; aperturâ subverticali, angustè lunari; peristomate subflexuoso, acuto, simplici, marginibus callo tenui junctis.*

THE POMPYLIA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed at the upper part, convex beneath, suborbicular, close-spired, radiated beneath with very fine white zigzag streaks and spots, finely ribbed at the upper part; whorls eight, increasing very slowly, the last excavated around the umbilicus; aperture subvertical, narrowly lunar; lip rather flexuous, sharp, simple, margins joined by a thin callosity.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 6. Mem. Conch. pl. 1. f. 12.

Hab. Island of Palma, Canaries.

Convoluted in a peculiar vertically compressed manner, which gives to the species a very characteristic aspect.

Species 923. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OLEACEA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, tenui, globoso-depressâ, obtusè carinatâ, corneâ, subtiliter striatâ, maculis brunneis subseriatis strigisque pallidis ornatâ; spirâ subelatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, sensim accrescentibus; aperturâ lunari-ovali; peristomate reflexiusculo, tenui, acuto, margine columellari subdilatato.*

THE OLIVE HELIX. Shell with a partially covered umbilicus, thin, globosely depressed, obtusely keeled, horny, finely striated, ornamented with pale streaks and rows of brown spots; spire somewhat raised; whorls five, rather convex, increasing gradually; aperture lunar-oval; lip a little reflected, thin, sharp, columellar margin somewhat dilated.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 8. Mem. Conch. pl. 3. f. 9.

Hab. Island of Palma, Canaries.

Resembling *H. Roseti*, both in form and marking, but of a more delicate horny substance.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F.Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXLIV.

Species 924. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NIVARIENSIS. *Hel. testâ subobtectè angustissimè umbilicatâ, globoso-conicâ, carinatâ, argutè striatâ, sordidè albâ, fasciis duabus interruptis rufis maculisve fuscis seriatim ornatâ; spirâ conicâ, acutâ; anfractibus sex, sensim accrescentibus, planulatis, subtus planatis, carinâ versus aperturam evanidâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate acuto, recto, margine columellari tenuiter dilatato.*

THE NIVARIA HELIX. Shell with a very narrow, partially covered umbilicus, globosely conical, keeled, briskly striated, dead white, ornamented with two interrupted red bands or brown spots; spire conical, acute; whorls six, increasing slowly, rather flattened, flat beneath, keel fading away towards the aperture; aperture rotundately lunar; lip sharp, straight, columellar margin thinly dilated.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. Mem. Conch. pl. 3. f. 4.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

Very closely allied to *H. Roseti.*

Species 925. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARMENIACA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, convexiusculâ, validè plicato-striatâ, corneo et cinerascente-albido variegatâ; anfractibus sex, depressis, ultimo angulato, breviter deflexo; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate remotè et prominulè albo-labiato, marginibus approximatis, supero recto, basali breviter reflexo.*

THE ARMENIA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, strongly plicately striated, variegated with horn and ash-white; whorls six, depressed, the last angled, shortly deflected; umbilicus middling, open; aperture very oblique, nearly circular; lip remotely and prominently white-edged, margins approximated, upper margin straight, basal margin shortly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Mon. Helic. viv. p. 363.

Hab. Armenia.

The strong plicated striæ are opake ash-white upon a livid red-brown ground.

Species 926. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HISPIDULA. *Hel. testâ orbiculato-depressâ, subtus convexiusculâ, carinatâ, substriatâ, hispidulâ, fusco-corneâ; spirâ depresso-conicâ; anfractibus quinque, carinatis; aperturâ suborbiculari, compressâ; peristomate reflexo, acuto; umbilico magno, patulo.*

THE HAIRY HELIX. Shell orbicularly depressed, rather convex beneath, keeled, substriated, hairy, brown-horny; spire depressly conical; whorls five; aperture nearly orbicular, compressed; lip reflected, sharp, umbilicus large, open.

Carocolla hispidula, Lamarck, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. viii. p. 148.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

A subtransparent dark horny shell, obliquely rib-like striated and slightly hairy.

Species 927. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MEDA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, supra globosâ, subtus convexâ, obliquè costellato-striatâ, albidâ, fasciâ subferrugineâ interruptâ maculisque obscurè pictâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo subcarinato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari subdilatato.*

THE MEDA HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, globose above, convex beneath, obliquely rib-like striated, whitish, obscurely painted with a somewhat rusty interrupted band and spots; whorls five, convex, the last faintly keeled; aperture lunar; lip simple, columellar margin a little dilated.

PORRO, Revue Zool. Soc. Cuv. 1840. p. 126.

Hab. Sardinia.

Of simple growth, strongly plicately rib-like striated.

Species 928. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BILINEATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, nitidâ, pellucidâ, lævigatâ, lutescente-corneâ; spirâ planiusculâ; suturâ striolatâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, regulariter accrescentibus, ultimo subdepresso, lineis castaneis, alterâ supra peripheriam, alterâ suturali, ad apicem usque conspicuâ, ornato; umbilico angusto; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari brevissimè reflexo.*

THE TWO-LINE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, shining, transparent, smooth, yellowish-horny; spire rather flat; suture finely striated; whorls five, slightly convex, increasing regularly, the last a little depressed, ornamented with two chestnut lines, one above the periphery, the other sutural, conspicuous to the apex; umbilicus narrow; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin very shortly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 128.

Hab. ——?

The strong chestnut lines which characterize this species being upon a transparent olive ground, are unusually conspicuous.

Species 929. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GYRIA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, valde depressâ, supra planâ, radiatim striatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ; spirâ demersâ; anfractibus septem, angustis, subæqualibus, basi convexiusculâ, circa umbilicum angulatâ, lævi; aperturâ semilunari; peristomate reflexo.*

THE WHORL HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicular, very depressed, flat above, radiately striated, olive-brown; spire concavely sunk; whorls seven, narrow, nearly equal, rather convex at the base, angled and smooth around the umbilicus; aperture semilunar; lip reflected.

ROTH, Diss. p. 16. pl. 1. f. 17, 18.

Hab. Asia Minor.

Of a peculiar discoid growth, with the spire sunk into a slight hollow.

Species 930. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MARITIMA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideo-globosâ, subcarinatâ, albâ, fasciis et maculis striatis fuscis multimodè variante; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis; aperturâ rotundato-lunatâ; peristomate recto, acuto, fusculo, intus albo-labiato.*

THE MARITIME HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoid-globose, slightly keeled, white, variously painted with brown bands and striated spots; whorls five, rather flat; aperture rotundately lunar; lip straight, sharp, brownish, white-edged within.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 85. pl. 5. f. 9, 10.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

This prettily-marked species is said to inhabit also the south of France.

Species 931. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FORTUNATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, carinatâ, striatâ, vix nitidulâ; spirâ depresso-convexiusculâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo supra carinam impresso, anticè subdilatato, subdeflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, securiformi; peristomate subexpanso, supernè acuto, basi arcuato, reflexo, subincrassato, ad umbilicum modicè dilatato.*

THE FORTUNATE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lenticular, keeled, striated, a little shining; spire depressly convex; whorls five to six, flat, increasing gradually, last whorl impressed above the keel, slightly dilated and a little deflected in front; aperture very oblique, hatchet-shaped; lip rather expanded, sharp at the upper part, arched at the base, reflected, slightly thickened, moderately dilated at the umbilicus.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 7. Mem. Conch. pl. 2. f. 4.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

The keel of this species is rather high up on the whorls, giving a flattened lens-like aspect to the spire.

Species 932. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AFFICTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, discoideâ, lutescente-corneâ, subpellucidâ, minutissimè striatâ, nitidâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planis, acutissimè albo-carinatis, ultimo subtus medio convexiusculo, circa umbilicum mediocrem, pervio, obtusè angulato; aperturâ perobliquâ, securiformi; peristomate supernè simplici, acuto, basi arcuato, reflexo.*

THE FRAMED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, discoid, yellowish-horny, subtransparent, very minutely striated, shining; spire flat; whorls five to six, flat, very sharply white-keeled, last whorl rather convex in the middle beneath, obtusely angled round the umbilicus, which is middling and open; aperture very oblique, hatchet-shaped; lip simple and sharp at the upper part, arched and reflected at the base.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 66. f. 5.

Carocolla planaria, Lamarck.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

Resembling the preceding species, but more sharply keeled.

Species 933. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POLYMORPHA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-pyramidatâ, striatâ, granulis confertis magis minusve exasperatâ, supernè fusco et albo marmoratâ, basi sordidè albâ, fusco-fasciatâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, planulatis, ultimo acutè carinato, anticè subgibbo, subitò deflexo, basi convexiusculo, interdum sublævigato; umbilico infundibuliformi; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate simplici, marginibus approximatis, callo tenui junctis, basali reflexo.*

THE MULTIFORM HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly pyramidal, striated, more or less granulated, marbled about the upper part with brown and white, dirty white at the base, banded with brown; whorls seven to eight, rather flat, last whorl sharply keeled, slightly gibbous in front, suddenly deflected, rather convex, and sometimes smooth at the base; umbilicus funnel-shaped; aperture very oblique, nearly circular; lip simple, with the margins approximated, joined by a thin callosity, basal margin reflected.

LOWE, Faun. Mader. p. 54. pl. 6. f. 11–16.

Hab. Madeira.

A characteristic granulated subconical species, with a rounded enamelled aperture.

934.

935.

936.

937.

938. *a.*

938. *b*

939.

940.

941

942.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXLV.

Species 934. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RAVERGIENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, subtiliter rugoso-striatâ, sub lente granulatâ, corneo-albidâ, pellucidâ, fasciâ latâ subopacâ albidâ ad suturam, angustiore albâ ad peripheriam, ornatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subdeflexo; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate acuto, expanso, intus calloso-albo, acutè labiato, margine columellari dilatato, umbilicum angustum pervium semitegente.*

THE RAVERGIAN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, finely rugosely striated, granulated beneath the lens, horny-white, transparent, ornamented with a broad whitish subopake band at the suture, and a narrow white band at the periphery; whorls six, rather convex, the last a little deflected in front; aperture lunar-rounded; lip sharp, expanded, callous-white within, sharply edged, columellar margin dilated, half-covering the umbilicus which is narrow and open.

FERUSSAC, Bull. Zool. 1835, p. 21.

Helix limbata, Krynicki.

Helix Caucasica, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Caucasia.

Of an extremely delicate transparent straw-colour, striated and banded with opake-white.

Species 935. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NUMMUS. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, depressissimâ, subdiscoideâ, acutè carinatâ, tenuiusculâ, confertim rugoso-striatâ, supernè albido et fusco variegatâ, basi pallidè lividâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planis, non exsertis, ultimo basi vix ventricosiore, anticè non descendente; aperturâ depressâ, angulato-lunari; peristomate tenui, marginibus subparallelis, supero recto, basali breviter reflexo, columellari vix dilatato, reflexo, appresso.*

THE MONEY HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, very depressed, subdiscoid, sharply keeled, very thin, closely roughly striated, variegated on the upper part with brown and white, pale livid at the base; spire but little raised; whorls five to six, flat, not exserted, the last scarcely more ventricose at the base, not descending in front; aperture depressed, angular-lunar; lip thin, margins nearly parallel, upper margin straight, basal margin shortly reflected, columellar margin a little dilated, reflected, appressed.

EHRENBERG, Symb. Phys. Moll. Pfeiffer, Hel. viv. vol. i. p. 209.

Helix Hedenborgi, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Syria, Egypt.

Peculiarly characterized on the upper part with a profusion of curved opake-white striæ upon a subtransparent horny ground. The keel is also opake-white.

Species 936. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PRATENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, ruguloso-striatâ, albidâ, fasciis castaneis cinctâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate expanso, intus remotè albo-labiato, marginibus conniventibus, columellari dilatato.*

THE MEADOW HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, rugulosely striated, whitish, encircled with two chestnut bands; spire somewhat raised; whorls six, rather convex, the last slightly descending in front; umbilicus middling, open; aperture rotundately lunar; lip expanded, remotely white-edged within, margins approximating, columellar margin dilated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 132.

Hab. Banks of the river Tortoom, Asiatic Russia.

Not very unlike the widely-distributed *H. similaris*.

Species 937. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BETHENCOURTIANA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, tenui, orbiculato-depressâ, lutescente-fuscâ, fasciis quinque brunneis interdum confluentibus vel obsoletis ornatâ, eleganter plicato-costatâ, costis lævibus; spirâ depressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, subovali; peristomate acuto, expanso, reflexo, fusco-violaceo, marginibus conniventibus, basali calloso.*

BETHENCOURT'S HELIX. Shell obtusely umbilicated, thin, orbicularly depressed, yellowish-brown, ornamented with five brown bands, sometimes flowing together,

sometimes obsolete, elegantly plicately ribbed, ribs smooth; spire depressed; whorls four to five, rather convex, last whorl suddenly deflected in front; aperture nearly horizontal, suboval; lip sharp, expanded, reflected, brown-violet, margins approximating, basal margin callous.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Diag. Mollusken, No. 1. p. 9. Mem. Conch. pl. 5. f. 3.

Hab. Island of Teneriffe, Canaries.

Apparently distinct from *H. plicaria*, though belonging to the same exact type.

Species 938. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPLENDIDA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, albidâ, lævisculâ, fasciis fuscis sæpe evanescentibus vel supernè confluentibus ornatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo anticè subdeflexo; aperturâ latâ, ovali; peristomate recto, albo-labiato, margine columellari dilatato, umbilicum angustissimum obtegente.*

THE SPLENDID HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, whitish, rather smooth, ornamented with five brown bands, often fading or flowing into each other at the upper part; whorls four to five, rather convex, increasing quickly, the last a little deflected in front; aperture broadly oval; lip straight, white-edged, columellar margin dilated, covering a very narrow umbilicus.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 98. pl. 6. f. 9–11.

Hab. Southern France and Spain.

A light strongly banded species, the bands being very irregular, according to the different varieties.

Species 939. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRÆLLSIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, luteo-corneâ, tenui, obliquè leviter striatâ; anfractibus quatuor, ultimo cæteris duplo majore, zonis ex maculis rufo-fuscis seriatim dispositis ornato; labro tenui, columellâ et peristomate carneis.*

GRÆLLS' HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, yellowish-horny, thin, obliquely lightly striated; whorls four, the last twice as large as the rest, ornamented with five red-spotted zones; lip thin, columella and lip flesh-tinged.

PFEIFFER, Helic. viv. vol. i. p. 437.

Helix Grateloupi, Grælls (not of Pfeiffer).

Hab. Island of Majorca.

The zones articulated red-brown and white, and the flesh-tinged enamel of the columella, are characteristic features in this species.

Species 940. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CIRCUMORNATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, glabrâ, albâ, fasciâ unicâ rufâ in medio, et seriebus macularum aurantio-fuscarum cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planulatis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ, intus fusculâ; peristomate subreflexo.*

THE ENCIRCLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, smooth, white, encircled with a single red band in the middle, and with three rows of orange-brown spots; whorls four, rather flat, the last inflated; aperture lunar-elliptic, brownish within; lip a little reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 41. f. 2.

Hab. —— ?

The rows of spots are mostly broken up into waved flames.

Species 941. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EICHWALDI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, ruguloso-striatâ, nitidâ, albidâ, punctis corneis conspersâ et corneo-bifasciatâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; umbilico latiusculo, pervio; aperturâ perobliquâ, fere circulari; peristomate expanso, intus remotè et prominenter albo-labiato, marginibus acutis, fere contiguis.*

EICHWALD'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, roughly striated, shining, whitish, sprinkled with horny spots, and two-banded with horn; spire rather flat; whorls six, slightly convex, the last deflected in front; umbilicus rather broad, open; aperture very oblique, almost circular; lip expanded, remotely and prominently white-edged within, margins sharp, almost contiguous.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 77.

Hab. Caucasia.

A bluish-white shell, encircled with two horn-brown bands, having a round expanded aperture with a strong callous ring within.

Fig. 942. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured, *H. rudis*, Muhlfeldt, is a variety of *H. arbustorum*.

943.

944.

945.

946.

947. a.

947. b.

948. a.

949. a.

949. b.

948. b.

Sowerby del et lith.

HELIX.

PLATE CXLVI.

Species 943. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARBUSTORUM. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, concentricè minutissimè striatâ, longitudinaliter, præsertim ad suturam, ruguloso-striatulâ, fuscâ, stramineo conspersâ, plerumque rufo-unifasciatâ; spirâ magis minusve elevatâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate candidè labiato, margine supero expanso, basali reflexo, ad umbilicum dilatato.*

THE TREE HELIX. Shell with a partially covered umbilicus, depressly globose, thin, concentrically very minutely striated, longitudinally, especially at the suture, roughly striated, brown, sprinkled with straw-colour, generally red-banded; spire more or less raised; whorls six, convex, the last a little descending in front; aperture lunar-rounded; lip white-edged, upper margin expanded, basal reflected, dilated at the umbilicus.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (10th edit.) p. 771.
Helix castanea, Muhlfeldt.
Helix rudis, Muhlfeldt.
Cochlea unifasciata, Costa.
Helix Wittmanni, Zawadsky.
Helix Xatartii, Farini.
Helix alpestris, Ziegler.
Helix turgidula, Wood.
Hab. Europe.

Widely distributed under various aspects, not differing particularly in colour, throughout Europe.

Species 944. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MARMORATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, lutescente-corneâ, interruptè fasciatâ, fusculo albidoque marmoratâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate simplici, intus roseo, marginibus conniventibus, dextro patulo, columellari appresso, subdilatato, lævigato.*

THE MARBLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, yellowish-horny, interruptedly five-banded, marbled with light brown and white; whorls five, but little convex, the last deflected in front; aperture broadly lunar; lip simple, pinkish within, margins approximating, right margin patulate, columellar margin appressed, subdilated, smooth.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 40. f. 8.
Hab. Gibraltar.

The bands below the periphery are firm and distinct, whilst those above it are broken up into marbling.

Fig. 945. (Mus. Cuming.)

This shell, illustrative of *H. Repellini*, Chapentier, must we fear be regarded as a variety of *H. arbustorum*. It is of a more depressly orbicular growth and the umbilicus is only partially overlaid; but all its essential details of character are the same.

Species 946. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CARICA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculatâ, obtusè carinatâ, supra sericinâ, subtilissimè decussatâ, seriatim granulatâ, striatâ, corneo-lutescente, subtus lævi, corneo-albescente, luteo-radiatâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ obliquè lunato-ovali; peristomate acuto, recto, intus calloso, potius labiato, labio albo, externè luteo-pellucente.*

THE CARIAN HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressly orbicular, silky above, very finely decussated, seriately granulated, striated, horny-yellow, smooth beneath, horny-white, yellow-rayed; suture deep; whorls five, rather convex; aperture obliquely lunar-oval; lip sharp, straight, callous within, rather edged, edge white, outwardly transparent yellow.

ROTH, Diss. p. 17. pl. 1. f. 6, 7, 21.
Hab. Caria, Asia Minor.

Of a somewhat tropical aspect, elaborately granulated on the upper surface, smooth below.

Species 947. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SYLVATICA. *Hel. testâ depresso-globosâ, albido-lutescente, striatâ, quadrifasciatâ, fasciis sæpe maculosè interruptis, vel confluentibus; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate vix patulo, recto, labiato, margine columellari callo introrsum vix dilatato munito maculâque umbilicali plerumque violaceo-rufis.*

The wood Helix. Shell depressly globose, whitish-yellow, striated, four-banded, bands often interrupted in blotches or flowing together; whorls five, rather convex, the last a little descending in front; aperture lunar-rounded; lip slightly patulate, straight, edged, columellar margin furnished inwardly with a subdilated callosity and with an umbilical spot which are generally violet-red.

Draparnaud, Hist. Moll. p. 93. pl. 6. f. 1, 2.

Helix signata, Férussac.

Helix mutabilis, Hartmann.

Hab. France and Switzerland.

The bands vary in number from three to five, and frequently flow broadly into each other.

Species 948. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

Helix atrolabiata. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidâ, ruguloso-striatâ, epidermide sordidè flavescente indutâ, nigro-trifasciatâ; spirâ exsertâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè valde deflexo; aperturâ transversim dilatatâ, lunari; peristomate latè expanso, intus atro-brunnescente, marginibus callo nigro, introrsum diffuso, junctis, basali reflexo, lato, plano, medio subincrassato.*

The black-lipped Helix. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, solid, roughly striated, covered with a dull yellowish epidermis, encircled with three black bands; spire exserted, obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last much deflected in front; aperture transversely dilated, lunar; lip broadly expanded, black-brown within, margins joined by a black callosity which is diffused inwardly, basal margin dilated, broad, flat, rather thickened in the middle.

Krynicki, Bull. Mosc. vol. vi. p. 425. pl. 9.

Hab. Caucasia.

Closely allied to the preceding species, though larger and stouter, and conspicuously enamelled with brown-black.

Species 949. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

Helix Vindobonensis. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, costulato-striatâ, luteo-albâ vel luteâ, fasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè breviter deflexo; aperturâ latè subangulato-lunari; peristomate latè expanso, hepatico, marginibus approximatis, columellari strictiusculo, albo-labiato, basi replicatim adnato.*

The Vienna Helix. Shell imperforated, subglobose, rib-like striated, yellowish-white or yellow, four-banded; whorls five, rather convex, the last shortly deflected in front; aperture broadly subangularly lunar; lip broadly expanded, liver-coloured, margins approximated, columellar margin rather drawn out, white-edged, folded back at the base.

Helix sylvatica, *var. Vindobonensis*, Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 32 A. f. 6, 7.

Helix Vindobonensis, C. Pfeiffer.

Helix mutabilis, Hartmann.

Helix Austriaca, Muhlfeldt.

Helix arvensis, Krynicki.

Hab. Austria.

Chiefly distinguished from *H. sylvatica* by its more globose form.

950.

951. a.

951. b.

952.

953.

954.

955. a

956.

957.

955. b.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXLVII.

Species 950. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONSTANTINA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, striatulâ, nitidâ, albidâ, fasciis interdum obsoletis fuscis vel rufis ornatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, albo, sublabiato, latè expanso, margine columellari strictiusculo, subdentato.*

THE CONSTANTINE HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, finely striated, shining, whitish, ornamented with five sometimes obsolete brown or red bands; whorls five, convex, the last deflected in front; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, white, slightly edged, broadly expanded, columellar margin rather drawn out, slightly toothed.

FORBES, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1838.

Helix Cirtæ, Terver.

Hab. Province of Constantina, Algiers.

Distinguished from *H. vermiculata* chiefly by its short globose form.

Species 951. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CESPITUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, striatâ, albâ, plerumque fusco-multifasciatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo magno, tereti, anticè vix descendente; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate recto, acuto, albo-labiato, marginibus conniventibus, columellari subdilatato, patente.*

THE TURF HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, striated, white, generally many-banded with brown; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls six, rather convex, the last large, terete, scarcely descending in front; umbilicus middling, open; aperture lunar-rounded; lip straight, acute, white-edged, margins approximating, columellar margin subdilated, open.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 109. pl. 16. f. 14, 15.

Helix fasciolata, Poiret.

Helicella Eurythmia, Hartmann.

Hab. Southern Europe.

The form of this species is rather depressed and inclined to discoid, the band-painting being extremely variable.

Species 952. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EHRENBERGI. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, transversè dilatatâ, calcareâ, crassâ, solidâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, ultimo ventricoso; aperturâ angulosâ, latiore quam altâ; peristomate recto, superstructo, margine columellari stricto, calloso, gibbo, albo, fauce fuscâ.*

EHRENBERG'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, transversely dilated, calcareous, thick, solid; whorls four to five, the last ventricose; aperture angular, broader than high; lip straight, built upon, columellar margin drawn out, callous, gibbous, white, interior brown.

ROTH, Diss. p. 12. pl. 1. f. 15.

Helix irregularis, var. Férussac.

Hab. Banks of Lake Mareotis, Egypt.

A white chalk-like shell, peculiarly irregularly wrinkled and indented, brown-stained in the interior.

Species 953. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GUTTATA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, supernè planiusculâ, basi convexiore, tenui, costulato-striatâ, griseâ, interruptè fusco-fasciatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo anticè vix deflexo; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate expanso, intus sublabiato, marginibus conniventibus, columellari dilatato, regionem umbilicalem prorsus tegente.*

THE MOTTLED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressed, rather flat about the upper part, more convex at the base, thin, rib-like striated, grey, interruptedly brown-banded; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last a little deflected in front; aperture rotundately lunar; lip expanded, slightly edged, margins approximating, columellar margin dilated, altogether covering the region of the umbilicus.

OLIVIER, Voy. Levant, vol. ii. p. 334. pl. 31. f. 8.

Hab. Syria, Egypt.

Peculiarly characterized by an edging prominence of the whorls at the suture.

Species 954. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPIRIPLANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, suborbiculato-depressâ, obliquè sulcato-plicatâ, olivaceo-lutescente, al-*

bido-subflammulatâ, maculoso-subfasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, supremis planulatis, carinatis, ultimo rotundato, anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, transversè ovali; peristomate albo-labiato, marginibus subcontiguis, callo elevato junctis, supero expanso, basali reflexo, columellari dilatato, umbilicum semitegente.

THE FLATTENED SPIRE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, suborbicularly depressed, obliquely groove-plaited, olive-yellowish, white-flamed and interruptedly five-banded; whorls five, the uppermost flattened, keeled, the last rounded, suddenly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, transversely oval; lip white-edged, margins nearly contiguous, joined by a raised callosity, upper margin expanded, basal reflected, columellar margin dilated, half-covering the umbilicus.

OLIVIER, Voy. Levant, vol. i. p. 415, pl. 17. f. 7.

Hab. Islands of Crete and Rhodes.

This appears to be a variety of the preceding species, in which the whorls are more widely convoluted, and the umbilicus only partially covered by the columellar margin.

Species 955. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LACTEA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, transversè dilatatâ, albidâ vel lutescente, plerumque rufo-fasciatâ, lacteo-atomatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, summis planulatis, ultimo convexo, anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, latè lunari; peristomate incrassato, obtuso, sublabiato, reflexo, margine columellari stricto, calloso, gibbo, fauce et peristomate castaneis.*

THE CREAM-COLOURED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, transversely dilated, whitish or yellowish, generally red-banded and white-punctured; whorls four to five, the uppermost flattened, the last convex, deflected in front; aperture very oblique, broadly lunar; lip thickened, obtuse, slightly edged, reflected, columellar margin drawn out, callous, gibbous, lip and interior of the aperture chestnut.

MULLER, Verm. Hist. Nat. vol. ii. p. 19.

Helix faux-nigra, Chemnitz.

Helix punctata, Müller.

Hab. Southern Europe and North Africa.

Extremely variable in painting and in size, but always characterized by the chestnut-black enamel of the aperture.

Species 956. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EREMOPHILA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, subdiscoidea, calcareo-albâ; spirâ planulatâ, suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quinque, subrotundatis, irregulariter malleatis et corrugatis; aperturâ parviusculâ, obliquè horizontali, subcirculari; peristomate tenui, marginibus conniventibus, fauce fuscescente tinctâ.*

THE SOLITUDE-LOVING HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, rather discoid, chalk-white; spire rather flattened, suture distinct; whorls five, somewhat rounded, irregularly indented and wrinkled; aperture rather small, obliquely horizontal, nearly circular; lip thin, margins approximating, interior stained with brown.

BOISSIER, (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. Palestine.

In the chalk-white substance, in the peculiar crinkling of the surface, and in the coloured interior, this shell resembles *H. Ehrenbergi*, but it is widely different in form.

Species 957. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MACROSTOMA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, opacâ, supernè subtilissimè granulatâ, flavescente, rufo-unizonatâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate latè reflexo, albo-labiato, palato subincrassato.*

THE LONG-MOUTH HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, opake, very finely granulated at the upper part, yellowish, with a single red zone; whorls five, rather convex, the last descending in front; aperture broadly lunar; lip broadly reflected, white-edged, palate rather thickened.

MUHLFELDT, in Mus. Cæs. Vindobonensis; Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. 4. p. 1. f. 216.

Helix planospira, Philippi.

Helix Siculina, Ziegler.

Helix pervia, Muhlfeldt.

Helix cryptozona, Ziegler.

Hab. Sicily.

This shell partakes somewhat of a tropical aspect.

958.

959.

506. *b.*

960.

961. *a*

961. *b.*

962.

963.

964. *a*

964. *b.*

Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXLVIII.

Species 958. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARABICA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, albidâ, solidâ, minutissimè striatâ, fasciis fuscis interruptis albo-punctatis ornatâ; anfractibus quinquè, planiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo anticè inflato, subitò deflexo; aperturâ angustatâ, intus castaneâ; peristomate albo-labiato, marginibus subparallelis, dextro expanso, basali dilatato, gibbo, unidentato.*

THE ARABIC HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, whitish, solid, very minutely striated, ornamented with white-punctured interrupted brown bands; whorls five, rather flat, increasing slowly, the last inflated in front, suddenly deflected; aperture narrow, chestnut within; lip white-edged, margins nearly parallel, right margin expanded, basal dilated, gibbous, one-toothed.

TERVER, Catalogue, p. 14. pl. 2. f. 1, 2.

Hab. Atlas mountains, North Africa.

A rather solid bepunctured shell, with a prominent tooth in the aperture.

Species 959. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEETZENI. *Hel. testâ angustissimè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidulâ, cretaceâ, striatâ; spirâ parum elatâ, vertice subtili; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo ventroso, anticè parum descendente, aperturâ lunari-subcirculari, intus albâ; peristomate recto, acuto, intus labiato, marginibus convergentibus, columellari subdilatato, valde arcuato.*

SEETZEN'S HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, rather solid, chalky, striated; spire but little raised, fine at the apex; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last ventricose, but little descending in front; aperture lunar-subcircular, white within; lip straight, sharp, edged within, margins converging, columellar margin subdilated, much arched.

KOCH, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847, p. 14.

Hab. On the shores of the Dead Sea, between Dschidda and Jericho; Seetzen.

A dead white calcareous shell, of simple growth.

Fig. 506 *b*. (Mus. Cuming.)

A variety of *Helix Hispanica*, described and figured at Pl. XCIII.

Species 960. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DUPOTETIANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, albidâ, rugulis et lineis spiralibus subopacâ, interdum fusco-fasciatâ vel concolore; anfractibus quinque, supremis planulatis, ultimis duobus convexis, ultimo anticè subitò valde deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, latè lunari; peristomate fusculo-albido, reflexo, acuto, sublabiato, margine columellari strictiore, gibbo, fauceque castaneis.*

DUPOTET'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, whitish, subopake, with fine wrinkles and spiral lines, sometimes with five brown bands, or entirely brownish; whorls five, the uppermost rather flattened, the last two convex, the last suddenly much deflected in front; aperture very oblique, broadly lunar; lip brownish-white, reflected, sharp, sublipped, columellar margin more drawn out, gibbous, and with the interior chestnut.

TERVER, Catalogue, p. 13. pl. 1. f. 4–6.

Helix Zaffarina, Terver.

Hab. North Africa.

The white specimen selected for representation in the accompanying plate is the more frequent state of the species.

Species 961. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BOISSIERI. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, conico-globosâ, crassâ, irregulariter striatâ, nitidulâ, cretaceâ; spirâ elevatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo, rugato, constricto, basi impresso; aperturâ perobliquâ, parvulâ, securiformi, latere dextro angulato; peristomate labio crasso albo munito, marginibus callo tenui supra umbilicum expanso junctis, labio marginis basalis arcuato, dilatato, versus dextrum attenuato, margine supero tuberculis crassis subconfluentibus instructo.*

BOISSIER'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, conically globose, thick, irregularly striated, shining, chalky; spire raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls five, rather convex, last whorl deflected in front, wrinkled, constricted, impressed at the base; aperture very oblique, rather small, hatchet-shaped, angulated on the right side; lip thick, white-edged, margins joined by a thin callosity, expanded above the umbilicus, edge of the basal margin arched, dilated, attenuated

towards the right, furnished upon the upper margin with two thick tubercles flowing together.

CHARPENTIER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847, p. 133.

Hab. Arabia Petræa.

Singularly characterized by the hatchet-shaped contraction of the aperture.

Species 962. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VERMICULATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, lutescente, lineolis punctisque incrassatis albis, fasciisque rufis superis sæpissimè tæniatis variè ornatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, latè lunari; peristomate albo, latè reflexo, margine columellari strictiusculo, calloso.*

THE WORM-EATEN HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, yellowish, variously ornamented with white thickened lines and punctures and red bands, the uppermost often filleted; whorls five, rather convex, the last deflected in front; aperture very oblique, broadly lunar; lip white, broadly reflected, columellar margin rather drawn out, callous.

MULLER, Verm. Hist. Nat. vol. ii. p. 20.

Helix lactea, Hartmann.

Helix thalassina, Porro.

Hab. Southern Europe.

The surface of this fine species is peculiarly characterized by a multitude of oblique worm-like indentations.

Species 963. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HIEROGLYPHICULA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, solidâ, nitidâ, albido-carneâ, fusco-atomatâ, fasciis nigro-fuscis, superioribus plerumque maculosè interruptis ornatâ; spirâ convexâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planis, summis carinatis, ultimo anticè valde deflexo; aperturâ ovato-lunari, subhorizontali, intus castaneâ; peristomate obtusato, marginibus subparallelis, dextro leviter arcuato, columellari strictiore, calloso, gibbo.*

THE HIEROGLYPHIC HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, solid, shining, whitish-flesh, brown-punctured, ornamented with four to five black-brown bands, the upper ones being generally spot-interrupted; spire convex, obtuse; whorls four to five, flat, the uppermost keeled, the last much deflected in front; aperture ovately lunar, subhorizontal, chestnut within; lip obtuse, margins nearly parallel, right margin shortly arched, columellar margin more drawn out, callous, gibbous.

MICHAUD, Cat. Moll. d'Alger.

Hab. North Africa.

Chiefly distinguished by the freckled character of a light epidermis, which makes the upper bands appear broken up into spots.

Species 964. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DESERTORUM. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, depressiusculâ, longitudinaliter striatâ aut læviusculâ, variè coloratâ et zonatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ angulatâ, margine columellari in angulum descendente; fauce fuscâ; peristomate simplici vel reflexo.*

THE DESERT HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, subglobose, rather depressed, longitudinally striated or rather smooth, variously coloured and zoned; whorls four to five, rather convex; aperture angled, columellar margin descending into an angle; interior brown; lip simple or reflected.

FORSKAEL, Ehrenberg, Symb. Phys.

Helix maculosa, Born.

Helix irregularis, Férussac.

Helix rhodia, Chemnitz.

Helix Forskalii, Ehrenberg.

Helix Hemprichii, Ehrenberg.

Helix Hasselquistii, Ehrenberg.

Hab. Deserts of Egypt, Libya, Arabia Petræa, etc.

Variously dark zoned and streaked; sometimes without marking.

965.

966.

967.

968. a.

969. a.

969. b.

968. b.

970. a.

970. b.

971.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXLIX.

Species 965. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ISODON. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, lenticulari, fulvo-fuscâ; spirâ subelevatâ, densè tenuistriatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo carinato, anticè valde deflexo; aperturâ transversè trigono-ovatâ; peristomate expanso-reflexo, marginibus continuis, dentibus tribus aut quatuor ad basalem, dente magno lamelliformi ad parietem oppositam.*

THE EQUAL-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell somewhat largely umbilicated, lenticular, fulvous-brown; spire somewhat raised, densely finely striated; whorls five, convex, the last keeled, much deflected in front; aperture transversely triangularly ovate; lip expandedly reflected, margins continuous, with three to four teeth on the basal margin, and one large lamelliform tooth on the opposite wall.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. West Columbia.

A very prominently-toothed species, of a livid fulvous-brown colour, with the edge of the aperture continuous and prominently expanded.

Species 966. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BERYTENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, subpellucidâ, luteo-fulvicante, minutissimè granulatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo magno, obsoletè angulato; umbilico angusto; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, intus labiato, margine columellari reflexo, basali et dextro vix expansis.*

THE BEYROUT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, subtransparent, yellowish-fulvous, very minutely granulated; whorls five to six, rather flattened, the last large, obsoletely angled; umbilicus narrow; aperture lunar-rounded; lip simple, edged within, columellar margin reflected, basal and right margins a little expanded.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, p. 260.

Helix granulata, Roth.

Hab. Beyrout, Syria.

Of an uniform light fawn colour, without spot or marking.

Species 967. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DICHROA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, obliquè striatâ, lineis confertis sub lente decussatâ, pallidè corneâ, diaphanâ, cingulis permultis opacis albis interruptis ornatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo, basi convexo; umbilico angusto; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate tenui, marginibus conniventibus, supero expansiusculo, basali brevissimè reflexo, columellari dilatato, nitido, reflexo.*

THE TWO-COLOURED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, obliquely striated, decussated beneath the lens with close-set lines, pale horny, diaphanous, ornamented with many interrupted opake white bands; whorls six, rather convex, the last deflected in front, convex at the base; umbilicus narrow; aperture lunar-circular; lip thin, margins approximating, upper margin a little expanded, basal very shortly reflected, columellar dilated, shining, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 76.

Hab. Shanghai, China; Fortune.

The opake-white bands above described exist only in the epidermis, and are sometimes wanting.

Species 968. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAUNCESTONENSIS. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, obtusè conicâ, supra ferrugineo-fuscâ, rugis tenuibus lirisque granulatis nigricantibus cingulatâ, infra corneâ, nitente, nigro et luteo vividè fasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, supernè leviter depressâ, ultimo paululum deflexo; aperturâ transversè semilunari; peristomate vix reflexo, purpurascente.*

THE LAUNCESTON HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, obtusely conical, rusty-brown above, encircled with fine wrinkles and blackish granulated ridges, horny and shining beneath, vividly banded with black and yellow; whorls five, rather convex, slightly depressed at the upper part, last whorl a little deflected; aperture transversely semilunar; lip scarcely reflected, purple-tinged.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. Launceston, Van Diemen's Land; Gunn.

For the discovery of this interesting species, which presents a different set of typical characters from any hitherto

known group, we are indebted to the researches of Mr. Ronald C. Gunn.

Species 969. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BISULCATA. *Hel. testâ ampliter umbilicatâ, Solariiformi, peculiariter tenuè corrugato-striatâ, striis subdistantibus concentricis incisis decussatâ, vividè olivaceâ, nitente, apice rufescente; spirâ convexo-depressâ; anfractibus sex, ad suturam breviplicatis, deinde declivi-convexis, ultimo sulco amplo superficiario supra et infra notato; umbilico perspectivo, intus plicato-corrugato; aperturâ sublunari; peristomate simplici, intus per sulcum peculiariter verruco-dentato.*

THE DOUBLE-GROOVED HELIX. Shell largely umbilicated, Solarium-shaped, peculiarly finely wrinkle-striated, decussated with rather distant engraved striæ, bright olive, shining, tinged with red at the apex; spire convexly depressed; whorls six, puckered at the suture, then slantingly convex, last whorl marked above and below by a large superficial groove; umbilicus perspective, plicately wrinkled within; aperture sublunar; lip simple, peculiarly wart-toothed within along the ridge formed by the impressed groove.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. Van Diemen's Land; Gunn.

Another very peculiar typical species, collected also by Mr. Gunn in the above-named country.

Species 970. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MINERVA. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, tenuiculâ, subtilissimè striatâ et malleatâ, lutescente, versus apicem purpurascente-lividâ, fasciâ intensè castaneâ angustâ supra et infra cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis, ultimo acutè carinato; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, margine columellari sublatè dilatato.*

THE MINERVA HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, depressly orbicular, rather thin, very finely striated and indented, yellowish, tinged with purple-livid towards the apex, and encircled above and below with a narrow dark chestnut band; whorls four, flatly convex, the last sharply keeled; aperture lunar; lip simple, columellar margin rather broadly dilated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. Island of Celebes?

A shell of simple character, but yet distinct from any hitherto-described species.

Species 971. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MERZIANA. *Hel. testâ subampliter perspectivè umbilicatâ, tenuiculâ, supra depresso-conicâ, infra plano-concavâ, castaneo-fuscâ, strigis luteis brevibus interruptis hic illic aspersâ, infra circa umbilicum lutescente, immaculatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexo-declivibus, ultimo acutè carinato, carinâ albidâ; aperturâ ovato-trapeziformi; peristomate simplici, margine basali paululum reflexo.*

MERZ'S HELIX. Shell somewhat largely perspectively umbilicated, rather thin, depressly-conical above, flatly concave beneath, chestnut-brown, sprinkled here and there with short interrupted yellowish streaks, yellowish and unspotted beneath around the umbilicus; whorls five, convexly slanting, the last sharply keeled, the keel whitish; aperture ovately trapeziform; lip simple, basal margin a little reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. St. Christoval, Solomon's Island.

Typically the same as *H. Solarioides*, but specifically distinct.

972.

973.

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975.

976. a.

976. b.

977.

978. a.

978. b.

979.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CL.

Species 972. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INCRASSATA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, discoideâ, sordidè corneâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, basi subangulato-productâ; aperturâ subrotundatâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE ENCRUSTED HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, somewhat depressed, discoid, dirty-horny; whorls four, convex, rather angularly produced at the base; aperture subrounded; lip simple, margins approximating.

POEY, (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. Havana.

The aperture of this little species is scarcely so angularly produced as represented in the figure.

Species 973. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SPLENDIDULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressissimâ, pallidè olivaceo-corneâ, nitidâ, striatulâ, lineis concentricis magis minusve distinctis obsoletè reticulatis; spirâ planâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, subplanulatis, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo lato, anticè non descendente; umbilico lato, perspectivo; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus, dextro obliquè descendente, antrorsum subarcuato.*

THE SPLENDID HELIX. Shell umbilicated, very depressed, pale olive-horny, shining, finely striated, obsoletely reticulated with more or less distinct concentric lines; spire flat; suture deep; whorls three to four, slightly flattened, increasing quickly, the last broad, not descending in front; umbilicus broad, perspective; aperture oblique, lunar-oval; lip simple, sharp, margins approximating, right margin obliquely descending, slightly arched in front.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 128.

Hab. Torres Strait, Australia.

A subdiscoid shining olive-horny species, hardly splendid enough in appearance to justify its specific name.

Species 974. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MORBIDA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenui, corneâ; suturâ subimpressâ, rubidâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo obsoletè fasciatâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, intus rubido-annulato, margine basali dilatato, umbilicum partim tegente.*

THE DISEASED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globose, thin, horny; suture rather impressed, red; whorls four, convex, the last obsoletely banded; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, lined with a red ring within, basal margin dilated, partially covering the umbilicus.

MORELET, (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. Cuba.

The red colouring noticed above is perhaps the most characteristic feature of this species.

Species 975. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AULACOSPIRA. *Hel. testâ ampliter perspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, infra concavâ, striis impressis concentricis subdistantibus undique incisâ, vividè olivaceâ, nitente; anfractibus quatuor, concavo-declivibus; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus verrucodentatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE FURROWED-SPIRE HELIX. Shell largely perspectively umbilicated, depressed, somewhat discoid, concave beneath, engraved throughout with rather distant concentric impressed striæ, bright olive, shining; whorls four, concavely slanting; aperture rotundately lunar, wart-toothed within; lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852?

Hab. New Hebrides.

This belongs to the same peculiar type as *H. bisulcata* of the preceding Plate from Van Diemen's Land. The wart-like tooth, above noticed, is, in this species, too far within the shell to appear in the figure.

Species 976. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HELICINOIDES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conicâ, versus aperturam obliquè productâ, arcuatim striatâ, lutescente, plus minus pellucidâ vel opaco-albâ, rufo-castaneo latifasciatâ; spirâ acutâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, plano-convexis, ad basin acutè dilatatis et carinatis; aperturâ ovato-trapeziformi; peristomate expanso-reflexo.*

THE HELICINA HELIX. Shell imperforated, conical, obliquely produced towards the aperture, arcuately striated, yellowish, more or less transparent, or opake-white, broadly banded with red-chestnut; whorls four to five, flatly convex, sharply dilated and keeled at the base; aperture ovately trapeziform; lip expandedly reflected.

HOMBRON and JACQUINOT, (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Isle of Tanna, New Caledonia.

A very distinct and characteristic species, resembling the *Helicina*-form kinds of *Cyclostoma*.

Species 977. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EVA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, tenui, subpellucidâ, obliquè striatâ, livido-carneâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, basi acutè carinatis; aperturâ ovato-trapeziformi; peristomate subincrassato.*

THE EVA HELIX. Shell imperforated, pyramidally-conical, thin, somewhat transparent, obliquely striated, livid flesh-colour; whorls five, flatly convex, sharply keeled at the base; aperture ovately trapeziform; lip slightly thickened.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. Solomon's Island.

Of a peculiar livid flesh-tint, allied in form to the preceding species.

Fig. 978. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured proves to be the *H. acuminata* in finer condition than was represented at Pl. CXXIX. Sp. 785.

Species 979. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX JENYNSI. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, turbiniformi, striatulâ, tenui, nitidâ, carinatâ, lacteâ, supra carinam unifasciatâ; spirâ brevi, conicâ, acutâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo basi convexiore; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari supernè reflexiusculo, umbilicum fere claudente.*

JENYNS' HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, turbiniform, finely striated, thin, shining, keeled, cream-colour, with a single brown band above the keel; spire short, conical, sharp; whorls five to six, scarcely convex, the last more convex at the base; aperture angular-lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin a little reflected at the upper part, almost closing the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 131.

Hab. Isle of Tanna, New Caledonia.

Of a delicate opal-white, encircled above the periphery by a conspicuous subtransparent brown band.

980.

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986.

HELIX.

PLATE CLI.

Species 980. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LEFEBVRIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, planospirâ, tenerâ, pubescente, cinereo-corneâ, unifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, planatis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate acuto, reflexo, albido-labiato, marginibus conniventibus, curvatis.*

LEFEBVRI'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, flat-spired, thin, hairy, ash-horny, one-banded; whorls five, flattened, last whorl deflected in front; aperture very oblique, rotundately lunar; lip sharp, reflected, white-edged, margins approximating, curved.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 69. f. 6.

Helix hirsuta, Brumati.

Hab. Austria.

A subtransparent horny shell, granulately roughened about the upper part, smooth below.

Species 981. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SETIPILA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, alutaceâ, opacâ, nigro-setulosâ, fusco-corneâ, in albidâ vittâ fusco-unifasciatâ, superius alterâ fasciâ pallidè fuscâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo vix descendente; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate reflexo, albido-labiato, marginibus remotis.*

THE BRISTLE-HAIRED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, tanned, opake, black-bristled, brown-horny, brown-banded within a white fillet, one of the upper bands pale brown; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last scarcely descending; aperture rotundately lunar; lip reflected, white-edged, margins distant.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. ii. p. 2. f. 89.

One of the chief characteristics of this species consists in the brown band being placed on a white fillet. The upper surface of the shell is more strongly bristled than in the preceding.

Species 982. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BANATICA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, minutissimè decussatâ, opacâ, olivaceo-fusculâ, rufo-unifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo non descendente, carinato, carinâ anticè evanescente; aperturâ obliquè latè lunari; peristomate acuto, albo-labiato, margine dextro expanso, columellari dilatato, reflexo.*

THE BANAT HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, globosely depressed, very minutely decussated, opake, olive-brown, encircled with a red band; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last not descending, keeled, keel fading away in front; aperture oblique, broadly lunar; lip sharp, white-edged, right margin expanded, columellar margin dilated and reflected.

PARTSCH, Mus. Cæs. Vindob.; Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. vii. p. 14. f. 457.

Hab. Hungary.

A subtransparent species, encircled with a characteristic band at the keel.

Species 983. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GUALTIERIANA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, supernè planâ, subtus turgidâ, compresso-carinatâ, scabrâ, decussatim plicatâ, albidâ; anfractibus quatuor, exsertis, ultimo deflexo; aperturâ angulatâ, lunato-securiformi; peristomate simplici, reflexo, margine columellari appressè dilatato.*

GUALTIER'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, flat at the upper part, swollen beneath, compressly keeled, rough, decussately plicated, whitish; whorls four, exserted, the last deflected; aperture angled, lunar-hatchet-shaped; lip simple, reflected, columellar margin appressly dilated.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1243.

Helix obversa, Born.

Hab. Spain.

Well characterized by its depressed *Carocolla*-like growth and roughened surface.

Species 984. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HOFFMANNI. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenerâ, hispidâ, lutescente, uni- vel obsoletè trifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè valde deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundato-ovali; peristomate lato, reflexo, sublabiato, marginibus conniventibus, basali dilatato, calloso.*

HOFFMANN'S HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, hairy, yellowish, one- or obsoletely three-banded; whorls five, rather convex, the last much deflected in front; aperture very oblique, rotundately oval; lip broad, reflected, slightly edged, margins approximating, basal margin dilated, callous.

PARTSCH, Mus. Cæs. Vindob.; Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. iv. p. 4. f. 224.

Hab. Dalmatia.

A very delicate straw-coloured subtransparent shell, covered with fine hair.

Species 985. (Mus. Cuming).

HELIX TIGRINA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, suborbiculatâ, supernè planiusculâ, sericinâ, subtiliter striatâ, subtus convexâ, fusculo albidoque variegatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo carinato, anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate intus sublabiato, marginibus conniventibus, supero simplici, basali deflexo.*

THE TIGER-SPOTTED HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, suborbicular, rather flat at the upper part, silky, finely striated, convex beneath, variegated with brown and white; whorls five, rather flat, last whorl keeled, suddenly deflected in front; aperture nearly circular; lip slightly edged within, margins approximating, upper margin simple, basal reflected.

CRISTOFORI and JAN, Catal. Mant. p. 2; Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. iv. p. 4. f. 226.

Hab. Lombardy.

Of a reddish flesh-tinge, freckled, or rather flaked, with white.

Species 986. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HISPANA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, nudâ, nitidâ, corneâ, in albidâ vittâ rufo-unifasciatâ, superius fasciâ alterâ rufâ, dilutâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planulatis, ultimo anticè breviter deflexo; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate reflexo, albo-labiato, marginibus remotis.*

THE SPANISH HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, naked, shining, horny, encircled with a reddish band within a white fillet, with another reddish band above; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last shortly deflected in front; aperture rotundately lunar; lip reflected, white-edged, with the margins distant.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (10th edit.) p. 772.
Helix vittata, Cristofori and Jan.
Helix planospira, Rossmässler.

Hab. North Italy.

Of a dark burnt olive-red colour, with a flesh-white lip.

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F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLII.

Species 987. (Mus. Cuming).

HELIX PISANA. *Hel. testâ angustissimè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, albido-lutescente, spiraliter subtilissimè lineatâ, diversissimè castaneo-fasciatâ et tæniatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ dilatato-lunari; peristomate recto, roseo-labiato, margine columellari reflexo.*

THE PISA HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, somewhat globose, whitish-yellow, spirally finely lineated, diversely chestnut-banded and filleted; whorls five, convex; aperture dilately lunar; lip straight, pink-edged, columellar margin reflected.

MULLER, Vermes, vol. ii. p. 60.

Helix cingenda, Montagu.
Helix strigata, Dillwyn.
Helix zonaria, Pennant.
Helix rhodostoma, Draparnaud.
Helix petholata, Olivier.
Helix Alboranensis, Webb and Berthelot.
Helix sardoa and *albina*, Ziegler.

Hab. Southern Europe and North Africa.

Banded according to various patterns with brown-black, and delicately tinged about the aperture with rose.

Species 988. (Mus. Cuming).

HELIX VIRGATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, lævigatâ, albidâ vel sordidè lutescente, fasciis fuscis, sæpè interruptis, multimodè ornatâ; spirâ subelevatâ, apice corneâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate recto, acuto, intus fusco-labiato, marginibus conniventibus, columellari subdilatato.*

THE STRIPED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly turbinated, smooth, whitish or dirty yellow, variously ornamented with brown bands, often interrupted; spire a little raised, horny at the apex; whorls five to six, slightly descending in front; aperture lunar-rounded; lip straight, sharp, edged with brown within, margins approximating, columellar margin dilated, open.

MONTAGU, Test. Brit. p. 415. pl. 24. f. 1.

Helix variabilis, Draparnaud.
Helix striata, Beard.
Helix zonaria, Donovan.
Helix subalbida, Poiret.
Helix obsoleta, agreabilis, and *maculosa*, Ziegler.
Helix monilifera, Menke.
Helix meridionalis, Parreyss.
Helix Terverii, Michaud.
Helix elegans, Brown.
Helix disjuncta, Turton.

Hab. Southern Europe and the British Isles.

Somewhat indistinctly encircled with brown bands and lines upon a dirty white ground.

Species 989. (Fig. *a* to *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NEMORALIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, striatâ, fasciatâ vel concolore; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ latè angulato-lunari; peristomate reflexo, labiato, margine dextro arcuato, columellari strictiusculo, dilatato, calloso, fauce et peristomate fuscis vel nigricantibus.*

THE GROVE HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, striated, banded, or of one uniform colour; whorls five, rather convex, the last descending in front; aperture broadly angularly lunar; lip reflected, edged, right margin arched, columellar margin rather drawn out, dilated and callous, lip and interior of the aperture brown or blackish.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1247.

Helix cincta and *quinquefasciata*, Sheppard.
Helix turturum, Stewart.
Helix mutabilis, Hartmann.
Helix lucifuga, Ziegler.
Helix hortensis, Müller.
Helix hybrida, Poiret.
Helix subglobosa, Binney.
Helix libellula, Risso.

Hab. Northern and Central Europe, and the British Isles.

We have selected four varieties of this well-known species, but they fail adequately to represent its numerous phases and patterns of colouring.

Species 990. (Mus. Cuming.)

For description of this species, see Plate CLIII. Sp. 994.

Species 991. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SICANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideo-globosâ, albâ, rarius fusco-fasciatâ, substriatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ parvâ, perobliquâ, irregulariter rotundato-lunatâ; peristomate breviter reflexo, albo-labiato, marginibus approximatis, columellari gibbo.*

THE SICILIAN HELIX. Shell imperforated, conoid-globose, white, faintly brown-banded, substriated; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last deflected in front; aperture small, very oblique, irregularly rotundately lunar; lip shortly reflected, white-edged, margins approximating, columellar margin gibbous.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 28 B. f. 7.

Helix soluta, Ziegler.

Hab. Sicily.

Distinguished chiefly by its un-umbilicated conically globose form.

Species 992. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SERPENTINA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, glabriusculâ, albâ, seriatim fusco-maculatâ et signatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè descendente, maculâ umbilicali brunneâ; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate patulo, albo-labiato.*

THE SERPENTINE HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, rather smooth, white, marked with rows of brown spots; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last descending in front, with a brown umbilical blotch; aperture broadly lunar; lip patulate, white-edged.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 40. f. 7.

Helix undulata, Michaud.

Helix Magnettii, Cantraine.

Hab. Italy and Sardinia.

Of a depressed form, profusely blotched and banded, with a dark brown spot in the place of the umbilicus.

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HELIX.

PLATE CLIII.

Species 993. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAPICIDA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, lenticulari, depressâ, acutè carinatâ, subtilissimè granulatâ, lutescente-corneâ, fusco-maculatâ; anfractibus quinque, medio convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ horizontali, transversè ovali; peristomate continuo, soluto, margine columellari reflexo, sublabiato.*

THE STONE-HEWER HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, lenticularly depressed, sharply keeled, very finely granuled, yellowish-horny, brown-spotted; whorls five, rather convex in the middle, the last suddenly deflected in front; aperture horizontal, transversely oval; lip continuous, open, columellar margin reflected, slightly edged.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1241.

Helix affinis, Linnæus.

Helix acuta, Da Costa.

Carocolla lapicida, Lamarck.

Helix terebra, Turton.

Helix cochlea, Brown.

Hab. Europe and the British Isles.

Widely distributed over the continent from Sweden to Switzerland.

Species 994. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MELITENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, glabrâ, albidâ, unicolore vel maculis pallidè fuscis subseriatis nubeculatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ, intus lividâ; peristomate albo, reflexo, marginibus conniventibus, dextro arcuato, basali stricto, calloso.*

THE MALTA HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, smooth, whitish, one-coloured, or subserially clouded with pale brown spots; whorls four, rather flat, the last deflected in front; aperture lunar-elliptic, livid within; lip white, reflected, margins approximating, right margin arched, basal drawn out, callous.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 25. f. 11, 12.

Hab. Malta.

A delicate, though rather solid species, in which the spots are wave-clouded and have a semitransparent aspect.

Species 995. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NAXIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, obliquè striatâ, albidâ, fasciis tribus fuscis angustis supernè cingulatâ, interdum fusciore; spirâ subelatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo, strictiusculo; umbilico angusto, aperto; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate intus albo-labiato, marginibus approximatis.*

THE NAXIA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, obliquely striated, whitish, encircled at the upper part with three narrow brown bands, sometimes browner; spire a little raised; whorls five, rather flat, the last deflected in front, slightly drawn out; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture lunar-circular; lip white-edged within, reflected, margins approximating.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 69. f. 1.

Hab. Islands of Naxia and Candia, Grecian Archipelago.

The specimen here figured is Dr. Pfeiffer's var. β, collected near Suda, in the Island of Candia, by Professor Edward Forbes.

Species 996. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HIRTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, planospirâ, tenerâ, hirtâ, cinereo-corneâ, obsoletè unifasciatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo vix descendente; aperturâ irregulariter latè lunari; peristomate reflexo, flexuoso, candido-labiato, margine columellari recto.*

THE SHAGGY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, flat-spired, thin, shaggy, ash-horny, obsoletely one-banded; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last descending a little; aperture irregularly broadly lunar; lip reflected, flexuous, white-edged, columellar margin straight.

MENKE, Synopsis, p. 76; Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. ii. p. 5. f. 95, and vol. x. p. 12. f. 599.

Hab. Illyria and Croatia, Austria.

An olive-horny species, faintly one- or two-banded, with a somewhat Indian aspect.

Species 997. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PYRENAICA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, supernè planiusculâ, tenui, pellucidâ, olivaceo-corneâ; anfractibus quinque, subplanulatis, ultimo non descendente; aperturâ lunari; peristomate acuto, reflexo, candido-labiato, margine columellari dilatato.*

THE PYRENEAN HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, rather flat at the upper part, thin, pellucid, olive-horny; whorls five, rather flat, the last not descending; aperture lunar; lip sharp, reflected, white-edged, columellar margin dilated.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 111. pl. 13. f. 7.

Hab. Pyrenees.

Of a clear transparent olive texture, allied in form to the preceding species.

Species 998. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FAUSTINA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, lævigatâ, nitidâ, supernè luteâ, rufo-unifasciatâ, subtus fuscescente; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè non deflexo; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate albo-labiato, angulatim reflexo, marginibus subconvergentibus.*

THE FAVOURED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, smooth, shining, yellowish about the upper part, with a single red band, brownish about the lower; whorls five, but little convex, the last not deflected in front; aperture lunar-rounded; lip white-edged, angularly reflected, margins rather approximating.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. ii. p. 4. f. 93.

Varieties, *Helix sativa* and *associata*, Ziegler.

Hab. Central Europe.

Distinguished by a very characteristic dark red band.

Species 999. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZONATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, olivaceâ, subpellucidâ, fusco-unifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, marginibus subconniventibus, supero expanso, basali reflexo, columellari dilatato.*

THE ZONED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, olive, subtransparent, with a single brown band; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last descending in front; aperture lunar-oval; lip simple, margins rather approximating, upper margin expanded, basal reflected, columellar dilated.

STUDER, Naturwiss. Anzeiger, 1820. Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 68. f. 8.

Zonites planospirus, Hartmann.

Hab. Piedmontese Alps.

Approximating in general character to the preceding species, but of a different form.

Species 1000. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CARSEOLANA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, albidâ, maculatè quadrifasciatâ, subtiliter striatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ perobliquâ, ovali; peristomate apertè reflexo, plerumque fusculo, sublabiato, marginibus approximatis.*

THE CARSEOLI HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, orbicularly depressed, whitish, encircled with four spot-bands finely striated; whorls four to five, rather convex; aperture very oblique, oval; lip openly reflected, generally brownish, slightly edged, margins approximating.

Helix muralis, var., Cantraine.

Hab. Environs of Carseoli, Italy.

Allied to *H. Melitensis*, but more probably a variety o the species which follows.

Species 1001. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MURALIS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, supernè valdè rugoso-costatâ, striatâ, albidâ, fusco-maculatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, transversè subovali, intus fuscâ; peristomate albo-labiato, acuto, marginibus vix conniventibus, dextro expanso, basali lævissimè arcuato, reflexo, appresso.*

THE WALL HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, rather depressed, strongly wrinkle-striated, whitish, brown-spotted; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last deflected in front; aperture very oblique, transversely suboval, brown within; lip white-edged, sharp, margins rather approximating, right margin expanded, basal very smoothly arched, reflected, appressed.

MULLER, Vermes, vol. ii. p. 14.

Helix rugulosa, Risso.

Hab. Italy and Sicily.

This differs little from the preceding species except in being more depressed, and more strongly wrinkle-striated.

Species 1002. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INCHOATA. *Hel. testâ orbiculato-convexâ, tenui, umbilicatâ, corneo-lutescente vel avellanaceâ, sæpius pellucidâ; spirâ prominulâ; anfractibus septem, subplanis, striatulis, infimo fasciato, subtus turgidulo; aperturâ subrotundâ, labro simplici, fragili.*

THE UNFINISHED HELIX. Shell orbicularly convex, thin, umbilicated, horny yellow or filbert-coloured, often transparent; spire prominent; whorls seven, rather flat, finely striated, the lowest banded, rather swollen beneath; aperture nearly round, lip simple, fragile.

MORELET, Moll. of Portugal, p. 70. pl. 70. f. 1.

Hab. Portugal.

A shell of simple globular form, of which the lip is scarcely thickened.

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HELIX.

PLATE CLIV.

Species 1003. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LECTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, obliquè confertim costato-plicatâ, albâ, fasciis angustis fuscis interdum cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo basi ventroso, anticè deflexo; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate intus labiato, albo, undique breviter expanso, marginibus approximatis, callo junctis, columellari dilatato.*

THE CHOICE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, obliquely closely plicately ribbed, white, sometimes encircled with three narrow brown bands; whorls five, rather flat, the last ventricose at the base, deflected in front; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture very oblique, nearly circular; lip edged within, white, shortly expanded throughout, margins approximated, joined by a callosity, columellar margin dilated.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 69. f. 2.

Hab. Island of Candia, Grecian Arcipelago.

Beautifully sharply wrinkle-ribbed throughout.

Species 1004. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BARBULA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, lenticulari, carinatâ, corneâ, arctispirâ, confertim subtilissimè costulatâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo non descendente, anticè constricto; aperturâ depressâ, angustâ, lunato-trisinuatâ; peristomate flexuoso, basi replicato, albo-labiato, bidenticulato.*

THE LITTLE BEARD HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, lenticular, keeled, horny, close-spired, closely very finely ribbed; whorls six, rather flat, the last not descending, constricted in front; aperture depressed, narrow, lunately trisinuated; lip flexuous, folded back at the base, white-edged, two-toothed.

CHARPENTIER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. vii. p. 11. f. 451.

Carocolla Guerini, Anton.

Hab. Portugal.

A small light olive-brown species, more or less obscurely keeled.

Species 1005. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OCCIDENTALIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, ruguloso-striatâ, epidermide virente-flavâ hispidâ indutâ, plerumque rufo-bizonatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, suturâ profundâ distinctis, ultimo dilatato, basi convexo; aperturâ lunato-semiovali, intus lacteâ; peristomate acuto, expansiusculo, intus validè albo-labiato, margine columellari dilatato.*

THE WESTERN HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globosely depressed, roughly striated, covered with a slightly hairy greenish-yellow epidermis, generally two-zoned with red; whorls four to five, convex, distinct at the the suture which is deep, last whorl dilated, convex at the base; aperture lunar, semioval, milk-white within; lip sharp, rather expanded, strongly white-edged within, columellar margin dilated.

RECLUS, Revue Zool. 1845, p. 311.

Helix Porrentina, Morelet.

Helix Lisbonensis, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Portugal.

A small subtransparent-greenish shell, faintly banded at the periphery.

Species 1006. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SCHMIDTII. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, solidâ, fuscâ, rugoso-striatâ, stramineo vel albido variegatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo anticè vix deflexo; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, fauce fuscâ; peristomate albo-labiato, marginibus conniventibus, supero vix expanso, basali breviter reflexo, columellari vix dilatato.*

SCHMIDT'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly rather convex, solid, brown, wrinkle-striated, variegated with white or straw-colour; whorls five to six, convex, increasing slowly, last whorl a little deflected in front; umbilicus middling, open; aperture rotundately lunar, interior brown; lip white-edged, margins approximating, upper margin a little expanded, basal shortly reflected, columellar a little dilated.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. iii. p. 5. f. 156.

Helix colubrina, var., Deshayes.

Hab. Italy.

Of a subconoidal spiral form, red-brown, profusely mottled with ash-white.

Species 1007. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALPINA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, orbi-*

culato-convexâ, obsoletè carinatâ, luteolâ, epidermide deciduâ fusculo-variegatâ, striatâ, lineis spiralibus subtilissimis undulatis sculptâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, albo-labiato, margine supero recto, basali breviter, columellari latius reflexo.

THE ALPINE HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, orbicularly convex, obsoletely keeled, yellowish, with a brown-variegated deciduous epidermis, striated, sculptured with very fine waved spiral lines; whorls five, convex; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, white-edged, upper margin straight, basal shortly, columellar widely, reflected.

FAURE-BIGNET, Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 67. f. 3.
Helix strigata, var., Cantraine.
Helix phalerata, Ziegler.

Hab. French Alps.

Very similar in form and general character to the preceding species, and, possibly, a variety only.

Species 1008. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FONTENILLII. *Hel. testâ latè et profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, pellucidâ, albido corneoque marmoratâ, longitudinaliter striatâ; anfractibus sex, subplanis, ultimo carinato, vix descendente; aperturâ subverticali, lunari; peristomate reflexiusculo, albo-labiato, margine columellari subdilatato.*

FONTENILLI'S HELIX. Shell broadly and deeply umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, pellucid, marbled horny and white, longitudinally striated; whorls six, rather flat, the last keeled, a little descending; aperture nearly vertical, lunar; lip a little reflected, white-edged, columellar margin somewhat dilated.

MICHAUD, Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. Bordeaux, vol. iii. p. 267. f. 13 and 14.
Helix strigata, var., Cantraine.

Hab. France.

It may be doubted whether this is not also a variety of the preceding species.

Fig. 1009. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured is *H. alpina, var.* β, named by Ziegler *H. phalerata.*

Species 1010. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CORNEA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-subdepressâ, striatulâ, supernè albido-corneâ, dilutè unizonatâ vel castaneâ, subtus pallidè fuscâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, transversè ovato-rotundatâ; peristomate labiato, angulatim reflexo, marginibus approximatis, basali strictiusculo, introrsum subdilatato.*

THE HORNY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly subdepressed, finely striated, whitish-horny, dilutely one-zoned, or chestnut, light brown beneath; whorls five, rather convex, the last suddenly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, transversely ovately rounded; lip edged, angularly reflected, margins approximating, basal rather drawn out, slightly dilated inwards.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 110. pl. 8. f. 1–3.
Helix Desmoulinsii, Férussac.

Hab. Germany, France, and North Italy.

In the specimen here figured, which is Dr. Pfeiffer's var. β, there is a sharp minute tooth on the expanded basal margin.

Species 1011. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PELLITA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, subdepressâ, fulvidâ, fasciâ albâ utrinque rufo-marginatâ ornatâ, costulato-striatâ, pilis erectis rigidis obsitâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate acuto, intus albo-labiato, marginibus approximatis, callo tenui junctis.*

THE SKIN-CLOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, rather depressed, fulvous, ornamented with a white, red-edged band, rib-like striated, covered with erect rigid hairs; whorls five, rather convex, the last deflected in front; aperture nearly circular; lip sharp, white-edged within, margins approximated, joined by a thin callosity.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 69. f. 3.

Hab. Grecian Archipelago.

A light subtransparent shell, encircled with a broad white zone, red-banded on both sides, and covered over with a soft bristly epidermis.

Species 1012. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FŒTENS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, corneâ, albido-cinctâ, fusco-subfasciatâ et quasi variegatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planulatis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, subrotundatâ; peristomate simplici, expanso, marginibus approximatis, exteriore deflexo.*

THE NAUSEOUS HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, horny, white-encircled, indistinctly brown-banded, and as though variegated; whorls five to six, rather flattened, the last deflected in front; aperture very oblique, somewhat rounded; lip simple, expanded, margins approximated, outer margin deflected.

STUDER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. ii. p. 4. f. 92.
Helix euzona, Menke.
Helix achates, Ziegler.
Helix achatina, Potiez and Michaud.
Helix cingulina, Deshayes.

Hab. Austria.

A rather solid, subobscurely banded species, partaking somewhat of the *Cyclostoma* form.

1013.

1014. a.

1014. b.

1015.

1016.

1017.

1018.

Sowerby del et lith.

F. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLV.

Species 1013. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OWENII. *Hel. testâ angustè et profundè umbilicatâ, subdepresso-orbiculari, supernè arcuatim corrugatâ et granulatâ, aureo-fuscescente, infra lævigatâ, politâ et subtiliter malleatâ, virescente, infra peripheriam fusco-fasciatâ; anfractibus quatuor, ultimo carinato; aperturâ obliquè ovatâ; peristomate simplici, subincrassato, margine columellari breviter revoluto.*

OWEN'S HELIX. Shell narrowly and deeply umbilicated, somewhat depressly orbicular, arcuately wrinkled, granulated and golden-brown at the upper part, polished, finely indented and greenish at the lower, with a brown band beneath the periphery; whorls four, the last keeled; aperture obliquely ovate; lip simple, rather thickened, columellar margin shortly rolled back.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

A bright subtransparent shell, granulated and obliquely arch-wrinkled above, and smooth below.

Species 1014. (Mus. Dennison.)

HELIX MADAGASCARIENSIS. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, obliquè orbiculari, depressâ, tenuiter striatâ, subpellucido-albâ, castaneo bifasciatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, plano-convexis; aperturâ transversè ovali; peristomate breviter reflexo, marginibus fere junctis.*

THE MADAGASCAR HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, obliquely orbicular, depressed, finely striated, subtransparent white, with two chestnut bands; spire short, obtuse; whorls three to four, flatly convex; aperture transversely oval; lip shortly reflected, margins almost joined.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. viii. p. 44.

Hab. Madagascar.

Closely resembling *H. sepulchralis*, but of thinner and more transparent substance.

Species 1015. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MAXIMA. *Hel. testâ angustè subobtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-convexâ, supernè fuscescente, lineis fasciisque flavidis prope peripheriam subirregulariter cingulatâ, infra castaneâ; spirâ subdepressâ, suturâ versus aperturam impressâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo medio carinatâ; aperturâ obliquè ovatâ; peristomate simplici, incrassato.*

THE VERY LARGE HELIX. Shell narrowly and rather deeply umbilicated, orbicularly convex, brownish about the upper part, somewhat irregularly encircled near the periphery with yellowish bands and lines, chestnut beneath; spire rather depressed, suture impressed towards the aperture; whorls six, convex, the last keeled round the middle; aperture obliquely ovate; lip simple, thickened.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Philippines.

Very closely allied to *H. ovum*, from which species it differs in being of a rounder form, with the spire more depressed, and composed of a whorl more.

Species 1016. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenuiculâ, virescente-albâ, fasciâ vividè castaneâ ad peripheriam cingulatâ; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate tenui, reflexo, margine columellari latè dilatato-appresso, subincrassato, albo.*

THE LAIS HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, rather thin, greenish-white, encircled at the periphery with a rich chestnut band; spire rather obtuse; whorls four, flatly convex; aperture broadly lunar; lip thin, reflected, columellar margin broadly dilately appressed, rather thickened, white.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Philippines.

Allied to *H. intorta*. An extremely chaste and delicate species, named in honour of a Sicilian courtezan!

Species 1017. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUCTUOSA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, obliquè orbiculari, convexo-depressâ, obliquè densè impresso-striatâ, plus minus politâ, supernè livido-fuscescente, infra albâ, fasciis duabus albâ et castaneâ ad peripheriam cingulatâ, areâ umbilicali castaneâ; anfractibus*

quatuor, plano-convexis; aperturâ transversè lunari; peristomate simplici, subincrassato, margine columellari breviter revoluto.

THE MOURNFUL HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, obliquely orbicular, convexly depressed, obliquely thickly impressly striated, more or less polished, livid-brown at the upper part, white beneath, encircled with two bands, a white and a chestnut one, at the periphery, umbilical area chestnut; whorls four, flatly convex; aperture transversely lunar; lip simple, rather thickened, columellar margin shortly turned back.

BECK, MSS. (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. ——?

Of the same typical character as *H. citrina*, from which species it differs in the manner in which it is striated, in its more solid substance, and in its plan of colouring.

Species 1018. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MAGISTER. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subpyramidali-globosâ, obliquè striatâ, purpureo-castaneâ, epidermide tenui hydrophanâ subfasciatâ deciduâ indutâ; spirâ elatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate reflexo, lividо-castaneo, margine columellari latè dilatato-appresso, albo.*

THE MASTER HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat pyramidally globose, obliquely striated, purple-chestnut, covered with a thin sub-banded deciduous hydrophanous epidermis; spire raised, obtuse; whorls five, convex; aperture lunar; lip reflected, livid-chestnut, columellar margin broadly dilately appressed, white.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1852.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Very distinct in form from any species hitherto described from the Philippines.

1019.

1020.

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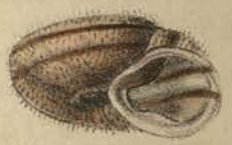
1022.

1023.



1024.

1025.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLVI.

Species 1019. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONOMPHALA. *Hel. testâ subampliter perspectivè umbilicatâ, plano-orbiculari, lenticulari, tenui, acutissimè carinatâ, pellucido-fuscescente, fasciâ angustâ castaneâ supra et infra cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planulatis; aperturâ securiformi; peristomate tenui, simplici.*

THE CONE-UMBILICATED HELIX. Shell rather largely perspectively umbilicated, flatly orbicular, lens-shaped, thin, very sharply keeled, light transparent-brownish, encircled above and below with a narrow chestnut band; whorls four, flattened; aperture hatchet-shaped; lip thin, simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

A thin subtransparent sharply keeled lens-shaped shell, encircled above and below with a characteristic narrow chestnut band.

Species 1020. (Mus. Dennison.)

HELIX DENNISONI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, solidiusculâ, obliquè rugoso-striatâ, opaco-albâ, lineis fuscis et nigris obliquè conspicuè strigatâ; spirâ subobtusâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, subrotundatis; aperturâ ovato-lunari, parviusculâ; peristomate tenui, subreflexo, margine columellari peculiariter latè strictiusculo et dilatato-appresso, fauce intensè castaneâ.*

DENNISON'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, rather solid, obliquely roughly striated, opake-white, conspicuously obliquely streaked with black and brown lines; spire rather obtuse, with the suture impressed; whorls five, somewhat rounded; aperture ovately lunar, rather small; lip thin, a little reflected, columellar margin peculiarly drawn out and dilately appressed, interior deep chestnut.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Cuba.

A very striking species, owing mainly to its peculiarity of painting.

Species 1021. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CERES. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, solidâ, lævigatâ, flavescente, rufescente pallidè fasciatâ; spirâ obtusè convexâ; anfractibus sex, subangustis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate reflexo, subexpanso, calloso, vividè purpurascente-carneo.*

THE CERES HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, subglobose, solid, smooth, yellowish, encircled with faint reddish bands; spire obtusely convex; whorls six, rather narrow, the last obtusely keeled; aperture rotundately lunar; lip reflected, somewhat expanded, callous, bright purplish-flesh.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

A solid obtusely globose species, partaking somewhat of the well-known Jamaica type.

Species 1022. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EXCELLENS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-pyramidali, crassiusculâ, obliquè tenuissimè striatâ, intensè fumeo-castaneâ; anfractibus sex, concavo-planatis, ultimo carinato, basi convexo-plano; aperturâ transversè oblongâ, subhorizontali; peristomate incrassato, marginibus lirâ callosâ junctis, supra umbilicum latè appressâ.*

THE EXCELLENT HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressly pyramidal, rather thick, obliquely very finely striated, very dark smoky-chestnut; whorls six, concavely flattened, last whorl keeled, convexly flat at the base; aperture transversely oblong, nearly horizontal; lip thickened, margins joined by a callous ridge which is broadly appressed over the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1852.

Hab. St. Domingo, Sallè.

This is little distinguished from the old Linnæan *Helix carocolla*, except in being more depressly sunk and spread into a flattened pyramid.

Species 1023. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DENUDATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, turbinato-depressâ, nudâ, lutescente, fusco trifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundatâ; peristomate continuo, soluto, reflexo, margine basali latè appresso, oblongo-dentato.*

THE DENUDED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, turbinately depressed, nude, yellowish, three-banded with brown; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last suddenly deflected in front; aperture very oblique, rounded; lip continuous, unrolled, reflected, basal margin broadly appressed, oblong-toothed.

ROSSMASLER; Hist. Moll. vol. iv. p. 3. f. 223.

Hab. Dalmatia.

Of a subtransparent yellowish sea-green hue, encircled with three rather faint brown bands.

Species 1024. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SETOSA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, setosâ, tenerâ, striatâ, lutescente-corneâ, pallidè trifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundatâ; peristomate continuo, soluto, lato, reflexo, sublabiato, margine basali oblongo-dentato.*

THE BRISTLY HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, bristly, thin, striated, yellowish horny, faintly three-banded; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last suddenly deflected; aperture very oblique, rounded; lip continuous, unrolled, broad, reflected, slightly edged, basal margin oblong-toothed.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. iv. f. 3. p. 222.

Hab. Dalmatia.

Of a more depressed and broadly orbicular form than the preceding species, covered with an epidermis of bristly hairs.

Species 1025. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CIRCE. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, spadiceo-fuscescente, versus apicem lividâ, epidermide hydrophanâ opaco-albâ eleganter trifasciatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo ad aperturam expanso; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate incrassato, latè reflexo, ad columellam latè appresso et calloso.*

THE CIRCE HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, light fawn-brown, livid towards the apex, elegantly three-banded with opake-white hydrophanous epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls four, convex, last whorl expanded at the aperture; aperture lunar-circular; lip thickened, broadly reflected, broadly appressed and callous at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

This fine species, lately received by Mr. Cuming from the Philippines, partakes chiefly of the characters of *H. pulcherrima*.

1026.

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1030. a.

1030. b.

1031.

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1033.

1034.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLVII.

Species 1026. (Mus. Cuming).

HELIX CLERYI. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, tenui, subpellucidâ, obliquè densè fortiter striatâ, albidâ, fasciâ angustâ rufo-fuscescente supra peripheriam cingulatâ; spirâ elevatâ, acutâ; anfractibus sex, convexo-planis, ultimo acutè carinato, basi convexo, nitente; aperturâ ovato-securiformi; peristomate tenui, simplici, ad columellam breviter revoluto.*

CLERY'S HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, pyramidally conical, thin, somewhat transparent, obliquely strongly densely striated, whitish, encircled above the periphery with a narrow reddish-brown band; spire raised, sharp; whorls six, convexly flattened, the last sharply keeled, convex at the base, shining; aperture ovately hatchet-shaped; lip thin, simple, shortly rolled back at the columella.

RECLUZ, Revue Zoologique.

Hab. Solomon's Island.

A densely striated pyramidal subtransparent shell, encircled with a light reddish-brown band immediately above the periphery.

Species 1027. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SHANGHAIENSIS. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, tenui, corneâ, obliquè peculiariter undulato-striatâ, striis ad basin interruptis et corrugatis; anfractibus septem, planulatis, ultimo expanso et carinato; aperturâ circulari; peristomate simplici, vix reflexo, ad columellam dilatato.*

THE SHANGHAI HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, pyramidally conical, thin, horny, obliquely peculiarly wave-striated, the striæ being at the base interrupted and wrinkled; whorls seven, flattened, the last expanded and keeled; aperture circular; lip simple, slightly reflected, dilated at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Shanghai, China; Fortune.

A horny pyramidal species, distinguished by a wrinkled peculiarity in its mode of striation.

Species 1028. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VERONICA. *Hel. testâ latè aperte umbilicatâ, plano-discoideâ, arcuatim striatâ, flavescente-corneâ, pellucidâ, nitente; spirâ concavo-planâ; anfractibus quatuor, ultimo subdeclivi; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate tenui, simplici.*

THE VERONICA HELIX. Shell broadly openly umbilicated, flatly discoid, arcuately striated, yellowish-horny, transparent, shining; spire concavely flattened; whorls four, the last rather slanting down; aperture obliquely lunar; lip thin, simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Solomon's Island.

A bright yellowish-olive horny shell, convoluted in a discoid Nautiloid manner.

Species 1029. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FUCATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conicâ, obliquè tenuistriatâ, striis spiralibus impressis subtilissimè decussatâ, albidâ, sparsim nigro-punctatâ, lineis duabus nigris fasciâque pallidè fuscescente cingulatâ, apice rufescente, areâ columellari violaceo-nigrâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis; aperturâ obliquè ovatâ; peristomate tenuiculo, reflexo, versus columel' m purpurascente.*

THE STAINED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely conical, obliquely thinly striated, very finely decussated with impressed spiral striæ, whitish, sparingly black-dotted, encircled with two black lines and a faint brownish band, apex reddish, columellar area violet-black; whorls five, flattened; aperture obliquely ovate; lip rather thin, reflected, purple-tinged towards the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Wide Bay, east coast of Australia; Strange.

A prettily painted porcelain-like shell.

Species 1030. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MACANDREWIANA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, solidâ, spiraliter sub lente tenuissimè undulato-striatâ, rosaceo-albidâ, lineis nigris tenuibus creberrimè profusè cingulatâ, apice et columellâ intensè roseis; spirâ obtusâ, apice nudâ; anfractibus quatuor, rapidè accrescentibus, convexiusculis; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari; peristomate simplici, ad columellam tenuiter revoluto.*

MAC ANDREW'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, subglobose, thin, solid, spirally very finely wave-stri-

ated beneath the lens, pinkish-white, very closely profusely encircled with fine black lines, apex and columella deep rose; spire obtuse, apex nude; whorls four, rapidly increasing, rather convex; aperture somewhat squarely lunar; lip simple, thinly rolled back at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Great Salvages Island, Madeira.

The characters of this species, as may be seen by the description and figures, are peculiarly distinct from any hitherto discovered.

Species 1031. (Mus. Hamilton.)

HELIX NASUTA. *Hel. testâ angustissimè umbilicatâ, sinistrali, depresso-orbiculari, ad peripheriam acutissimè carinatâ, aureo-stramineâ, corneâ, valdè pellucidâ, ad carinam saturatiore, arcuatim striatâ, striis ad suturam subplicatis, striis spiralibus impressis sub lente subtilissimè densè decussatâ; spirâ convexo-obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ultimo ad aperturam peculiariter productâ et siphonatâ; aperturâ angustè securiformi; peristomate subreflexo.*

THE NOSED HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, sinistral, depressly orbicular, very narrowly keeled, golden-straw colour, horny, very transparent, darker at the keel, arcuately striated, striæ slightly plicate at the suture, very closely densely decussated beneath the lens with impressed spiral striæ; spire convexly obtuse; whorls five, flattened, the last peculiarly produced and siphoned; aperture narrowly hatchet-shaped; lip slightly reflected.

METCALFE, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1852.

Hab. Sarawak, Borneo; Rajah Brooke.

An extremely transparent horny shell, of a pure golden-straw colour without pattern or marking, having the keel produced into a curious siphon at the aperture.

Species 1032. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARMIDA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, arcuatim striatâ, sordidè fuscescente, nitente, ad suturam peculiariter carinatâ; spirâ obtusè convexâ; anfractibus sex, angustis, lentè accrescentibus, supra carinam planulatis, infra convexis; aperturâ transversè lunari; peristomate simplici.*

THE ARMIDA HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, arcuately striated, dull light brown, shining, peculiarly keeled at the suture; spire obtusely convex; whorls six, narrow, increasing slowly, flattened above the keel, convex below it; aperture transversely lunar; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Mount Isarof, Island of Luzon, Philippines (on bushes).

Characterized by a peculiar cord-like keel at the periphery, which is seen throughout the spire in the place of the suture.

Species 1033. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FRICATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, arcuatim plicato-striatâ, corneâ, lineis duabus rufis remotè cingulatâ; spirâ obtusè depressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, plano-declivibus; aperturâ transversè ovato-lunari; peristomate tenui, simplici.*

THE RUBBED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, somewhat discoid, arcuately plicately striated, horny, distantly encircled with two red lines; spire obtusely depressed; whorls four to five, flatly slanting; aperture transversely ovately lunar; lip thin, simple.

GOULD, Expedition Shells, 1851, p. 32.

Hab. Australia.

Of the two characteristic red lines which encircle this species, one is at the periphery, and the other at the suture.

Species 1034. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BRIDWILLI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, lævigatâ, albâ, ustulato-fusco lineari-maculatâ, basi saturatiore maculatâ, peristomate et pariete internâ intensè nigro-fuscis; spirâ elevatâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo acutè angulato, basi planato; aperturâ ovatâ, horizontali; peristomate tenuè reflexo, marginibus laminâ callosâ junctis, margine basali appressâ.*

BRIDWILL'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, pyramidally conical, smooth, white, linearly spotted with burnt-brown, darker-spotted at the base, lip and internal wall very dark black-brown; spire raised; whorls six, flattened, last whorl sharply angled, flat at the base; aperture ovate, horizontal; lip thinly reflected, margins joined by a callous lamina, basal margin appressed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Wide Bay, Australia (on the bark of trees); King.

A rather solid species, peculiarly blotched and lineated with light burnt-brown.

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Sowerby del et lith.

F. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLVIII.

Species 1035. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CEROIDES. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, globosâ, subdiscoideâ, corneâ, obliquè striatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo tumidiusculo; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, ad columellam tenuiter reflexo.*

THE WAX-LIKE HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, globose, subdiscoid, horny, obliquely striated; whorls four, convex, the last rather swollen; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, thinly reflected at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Juan Fernandez (under stones).

A small horny species, largely and deeply umbilicated.

Species 1036. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PULCHELLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, albidâ, nitidâ, glabrâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, convexis, ultimo anticè dilatato, non deflexo; aperturâ obliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate latè reflexo, sublabiato, marginibus fere junctis.*

THE PRETTY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather depressed, whitish, shining, smooth; whorls three to four, convex, last whorl dilated in front, not deflected; aperture oblique, nearly circular; lip broadly reflected, slightly edged, margins almost joined.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 30.

Helix paludosa, Walker.

Helix minuta, Say.

Helix crystallina, Dillwyn.

Hab. Europe, North America, and the Madeiras.

A minute crystalline white shell, with a rounded broadly reflected aperture.

Fig. 1037. (Mus. Cuming.)

This appears, on further examination, to be only a more largely umbilicated variety of the preceding species.

Species 1038. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RAPIDA. *Hel. testâ ampliter apertè umbilicatâ, planospiratâ, subdiscoideâ, corneâ, pellucidâ, rufo-castaneo vividè profusè undulatâ, strigis juxta suturam perpaucis, grandibus, striis spiralibus et obliquis undique subtilissimè decussatâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, convexis; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici.*

THE RAPID HELIX. Shell largely openly umbilicated, flat-spired, subdiscoid, horny, transparent, brightly profusely waved with reddish-chestnut, streaks next the suture few and large, very finely decussated throughout with spiral and oblique striæ; whorls three to four, convex; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. New Zealand.

A gracefully convoluted, vividly marked, horny shell, of subdiscoid growth, and concavely flattened spire.

Species 1039. (Mus. Cuming).

HELIX HUAHEINENSIS. *Hel. testâ latissimè apertè umbilicatâ, convexo-planâ, arcuatim tenuistriatâ, fuscescente-albidâ, subcorneâ, maculis sordidè rufis tessellatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, angustis, ultimo acutè carinato; aperturâ parvâ, lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, lirâ angustâ in pariete internâ.*

THE HUAHEINE HELIX. Shell very broadly openly umbilicated, convexly flattened, arcuately finely striated, brownish-white, rather horny, tessellated with dull reddish spots; whorls five to six, narrow, the last sharply keeled; aperture small, lunar-circular; lip simple, with a narrow ridge on the internal wall.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. Society Islands (under decayed leaves).

Of the same peculiar type as *H. radiela*, and other species from the Pacific Isles.

Species 1040. (Mus. Cuming).

HELIX GUTTULA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, corneâ, pellucidâ, nitente; spirâ obtusè convexâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ad suturam tenuisulcatis; aperturâ transversè lunari; peristomate simplici.*

THE LITTLE DROP HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, globosely turbinated, horny, transparent, shining; spire obtusely convex; whorls four, convex, finely grooved at the suture; aperture transversely lunar; lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1853.

Hab. New Zealand.

A small, dull brown, shining, glassy-looking shell.

Fig. 1041. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured proves to be a large unspotted variety of *H. microdonta*, represented at Pl. CXX. Sp. 705.

Species 1042. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NITIDA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, striatâ, corneâ, pellucidâ, nitente; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo tereti, circa umbilicum excavato; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate tenui, acuto, margine basali, arcuato.*

THE SHINING HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, globosely depressed, striated, horny, transparent, shining; whorls five, rather convex, the last terete, excavated around the umbilicus; aperture lunar-circular; lip thin, sharp, basal margin arched.

MULLER, Hist. Nat. Verm. vol. ii. p. 32.

Helix lucida, Draparnaud.

Zonites lucidus, Gray.

Hab. Europe and the British Isles.

A small subdepressed horny species, rather excavated about the umbilicus.

Species 1043. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRIARIA. *Hel. testâ perspectivè umbilicatâ, parvâ, depressâ, corneâ, eleganter costulatâ; spirâ convexâ, obtusiusculâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo supernè angulato, subtus attenuato; aperturâ perobliquâ, sinuosâ; peristomate reflexo, labiato, margine exteriore expanso, intus unidentato.*

THE RESERVE HELIX. Shell perspectively umbilicated, small, depressed, horny, elegantly fine-ribbed; spire convex, rather obtuse; whorls six, rather convex, slowly increasing, the last angled at the upper part, attenuated beneath; aperture very oblique, sinuous; lip reflected, edged, outer margin expanded, one-toothed within.

FRIVALDSKY, Rossmässler, vol. x. p. 13, f. 611.

Hab. Banat, Hungary.

The riblets of this species are thin and distant, and have the appearance of being merely epidermal.

Species 1044. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EXCAVATA. *Hel. testâ latè apertè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, striatâ, pellucido-corneâ, nitente; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo non descendente; aperturâ obliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate tenui, simplici.*

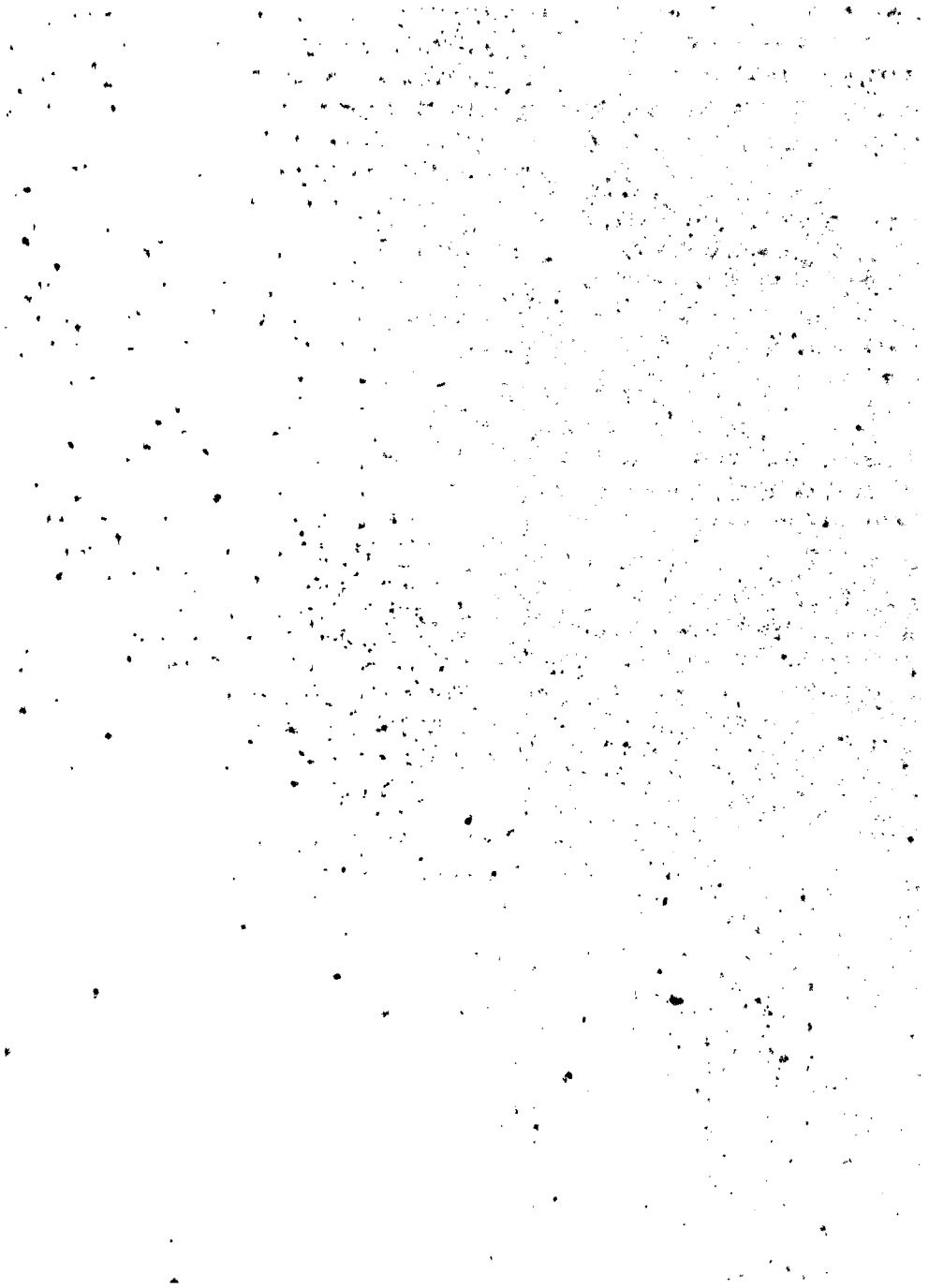
THE EXCAVATED HELIX. Shell broadly openly umbilicated, depressed, thin, striated, transparent horny, shining; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather convex, increasing slowly, the last not descending; aperture oblique, nearly circular; lip thin, simple.

BEAN, Alder. Mag. Zool. and Bot. vol. ii. p. 107.

Zonites excavatus, Gray.

Hab. British Isles.

Closely allied to *H. lucida*, but more broadly and largely umbilicated.



1045.

1046.

1047.

1048.

1049.

1050.

1051.

1052. *a.*

1052. *b.*

1053.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F.Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLIX.

Species 1045. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NAUTILIFORMIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, suborbiculatâ, arctè obvolutâ, corneâ, hispidâ; spirâ immersâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè vix conspicuis, ultimo magno, reliquos involvente; umbilico perspectivo; aperturâ subverticali, angustè lunari; peristomate rubello-fusco, reflexo, margine dextro supernè dilatato.*

THE NAUTILUS-SHAPED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, nearly orbicular, very obvolute, horny, hairy; spire immersed; whorls five, but little conspicuous at the upper part, the last large, involving the rest; umbilicus perspective; aperture nearly vertical, narrowly lunar; lip reddish-brown, reflected, right margin arcuately dilated at the upper part.

Drepanostoma Nautiliforme, Porro, Malac. p. 23. pl. 1. f. 3.
Helix Nautiliformis, Cantraine.

Hab. Lombardy.

A small discoid horny shell, with the spire completely immersed, as in *Nautilus*.

Species 1046. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DIODONTA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, minutim granulato-striatâ, corneo-fuscâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo vix subcarinato, anticè deflexo, ad aperturam constricto, supernè impresso; aperturâ subhorizontali, panduræformi; peristomate acuto, reflexo, rubicundo, dentibus oppositis in margine supero et infero munito.*

THE OPPOSITE-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, discoid, minutely granulately striated, horny-brown; whorls four to five, scarcely convex, the last slightly keeled, deflected in front, constricted at the aperture, impressed at the upper part; aperture nearly horizontal, pan-pipe-shaped; lip sharp, reflected, ruddy, furnished with two opposite teeth, one on the upper, the other on the lower margin.

MUHLFELDT, Mus. Cæs. Vind. Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 51 A. f. 1.

Hab. Banat, Hungary.

A rather flat perspectively umbilicated shell, with the aperture very horizontal and peculiar, contracted in the middle by two opposite teeth.

Species 1047. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANGIGYRA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, supernè concavâ, subtus planâ, pallidè corneâ, supernè minutissimè punctulatâ et striolatâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo compresso, anticè gibbo, subitò deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, subtriangulato-lunari; peristomate reflexo, albido-labiato.*

THE NARROW-WHORLED HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, discoid, concave at the upper part, flat underneath, pale horny, minutely punctured and striated about the upper part; whorls six, convex, the last compressed, gibbous in front, suddenly deflected; aperture very oblique, subtriangularly lunar; lip reflected, white-edged.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. i. p. 70. f. 21*.

Hab. North Italy and Switzerland.

A shell of *Planorbis*-like growth, all the whorls being convoluted on a plane, and more or less immersed in the last whorl.

Species 1048. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CORCYRENSIS. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, arctispirâ, supra costulato-striatâ, corneâ, hispidâ; anfractibus septem, convexiusculis, ultimo supernè obtusè angulato, subtus convexo, anticè gibbo, deflexo; aperturâ parum obliquâ, angustâ, lunari; peristomate flexuoso, albo-labiato, reflexo.*

THE CORFU HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, close-spired, rib-like striated above, horny, hairy; whorls seven, rather convex, the last obtusely angled at the upper part, convex underneath, gibbous in front, deflected; aperture a little oblique, narrow, lunar; lip flexuous, white-edged, reflected.

PARTSCH, Mus. Cæs. Vind. Férussac, Hist. Moll. (Deshayes' edit.) p. 21. pl. 69 E. f. 1–5.

Helix contorta, Ziegler (not of Férussac).

Hab. Corfu.

Allied to the preceding species, but closer and more swollen.

Species 1049. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBVOLUTA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, utrinque planâ, brunneâ, opacâ, pilosâ; spirâ medio concavâ; anfractibus sex, angustis, convexiusculis, penultimo prominulo, ultimo compresso, anticè vix descendente, scrobiculato; aperturâ obtusè triangulari; peristomate reflexo, intus lilacino, margine dextro et basali obtusè unidentatis.*

THE OBVOLUTE HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicular, flat on both sides, brown, opake, hairy; spire concave in the middle; whorls six, narrow, rather convex, the penultimate whorl little prominent, last whorl compressed, slightly descending in front, furrowed; aperture obtusely triangular; lip reflected, lilac-tinged within, right and basal margins obtusely one-toothed.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 27.
Helix trigonophora, Lamarck.
Helix bilabiata, Lamarck.
Helix holosericea, Gmelin.
Hab. Northern and Central Europe.

The original type, of which the two preceding and following species are also forms.

Species 1050. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HOLOSERICA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, depressâ, subtus convexâ, corneâ, tenui, holosericâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo anticè constricto, scrobiculato; aperturâ trisinuatâ; peristomate lato, angulatim reflexo, labiato, validè bidentato.*

THE VELVET HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicular, depressed, convex underneath, horny, thin, silky; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last constricted in front, furrowed; aperture trisinuous; lip broad, angularly reflected, edged, strongly two-toothed.

STUDER, Verz. p. 16. Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 51. f. 5.
Hab. Central and Southern Europe.

The teeth are more strongly developed in this than in the preceding species of the same type.

Species 1051. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INCARNATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, leviter carinatâ, tenui, opacâ, rufescente, pellucidè unifasciatâ, minutissimè granulatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate acuto, subreflexo, extus rufescente, intus labio incarnato.*

THE FLESH-TINGED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, faintly keeled, thin, opake, reddish, transparently one-banded, very minutely granulated; whorls six, rather convex, the last deflected in front; aperture lunar; lip sharp, slightly reflected, reddish without, flesh-tinged along the edge within.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 63.
Helix sericea, Müller.
Helix sylvestris, Hartmann.
Helix tecta, Ziegler.
Hab. Germany, France, etc.

Rather globosely inflated, dark-tinged next the suture.

Species 1052. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RANGIANA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, lenticutari, acutè carinatâ, corneâ, confertim radiato-striatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexiusculis; aperturâ depressè lunari; peristomate supernè simplici, sinuato, ad carinam uncinatim recurvato, margine basali incrassato, reflexo, unidentato, extus scrobiculato.*

RANG'S HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, lens-shaped, sharply keeled, horny, closely radiately striated; whorls six to seven, rather convex; aperture depressly lunar; lip simple at the upper part, sinuated, uncinately recurved at the keel, basal margin thickened, reflected, one-toothed, furrowed without.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 65. f. 1.
Helix Rangii, Deshayes.
Hab. Pyrenees.

Peculiarly characterized by the sinuated and uncinately recurved growth of the lip next the keel.

Species 1053. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PERSONATA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, corneâ, opacâ, pubescente; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè constricto; aperturâ coarctatâ, angulato-trisinuatâ; peristomate latè replicato, intus calloso, bidentato, marginibus dente linguiformi transversè fere junctis.*

THE MASKED HELIX. Shell with a partially covered epidermis, depressly globose, horny, opake, pubescent; spire a little raised; whorls five, rather convex, the last constricted in front; aperture contracted, angularly trisinuous; lip broadly folded back, callous and two-toothed within, margins almost joined by a transverse tongue-shaped tooth.

LAMARCK, Journ. d'Hist. Nat. pl. 42. f. 1.
Helix isognomostomos, pars, Gmelin.
Hab. Germany, France, etc.

The aperture of this species is unusually contracted by the prominent tongue-shaped tooth across the body-whorl, and the broad folding back of the lip.

1054.

1055. a

1055. b.

1056.

1057.

1058.

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1061.

1062.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLX.

Species 1054. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STRIGATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressiusculâ, albâ, fuscescente interruptè quadrifasciatâ, supernè costato-plicatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ rotundato-ovali; peristomate reflexo, sublabiato, marginibus approximatis.*

THE STREAKED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly rather depressed, white, interruptedly four-banded with light brown, rib-like plicated at the upper part; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last deflected in front; aperture rotundately oval; lip reflected, slightly edged, margins approximated.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 61.

Helix umbrica, Charpentier.

Hab. Italy and Sicily.

The four interrupted light brown bands are but faintly indicated in the specimen here figured, and are sometimes altogether wanting.

Species 1055. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TURRIPLANA. *Hel. testâ subangustè perspectivè umbilicatâ, crassiusculâ, opaco-albâ, pallidè ferrugineo tinctâ, depressâ, carinatâ, punctis eminentibus scabriusculâ, apice lævi, planissimo; anfractibus sex, marginatis, ultimo subtus turgido, circumsulcato; aperturâ depressâ, angustâ, subtetragonâ; peristomate flexuoso, replicato, calloso, albo-labiato, bidenticulato, extus plicis geminis impressis signato.*

THE TOWER-FLATTENED HELIX. Shell rather narrowly perspectively umbilicated, rather thick, opake-white, stained with light rust, depressed, keeled, roughened with conspicuous granules, apex smooth, very flat; whorls six, margined, the last swollen beneath, grooved around; aperture depressed, narrow, subtetragonal; lip flexuous, folded back, callous, white-edged, two-toothed, marked outwardly by two impressed folds.

MORELET, Moll. du Portugal, p. 59. pl. 6. f. 3.

Hab. Portugal.

Peculiarly characterized by the raised turreted periphery of the whorls, and flattened spire.

Species 1056. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX QUIMPERIANA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, depressâ, striatâ, tenui, diaphanâ, olivaceo-corneâ, strigis lutescentibus irregulariter radiatâ; spirâ concaviusculâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo inflato; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ subverticali, lunari; peristomate acuto, reflexo, intus albo-labiato, marginibus distantibus, columellari brevi, dilatato.*

THE QUIMPER HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, depressed, striated, thin, diaphanous, olive-horny, irregularly rayed with yellowish streaks; spire rather concave; whorls five, convex, the last inflated; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture subvertical, lunar; lip sharp, reflected, white-edged within, margins distant, columellar margin short, dilated.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 75 B. f. 1–3, and pl. 76. f. 2.

Helix Corisopitensis, Deshayes.

Helix Kermovani, Michaud.

Hab. France.

A thin *Planorbis*-like shell, of large turgid growth.

Species 1057. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CÆRULANS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subtus turgidâ, cærulescente-lividâ, striatâ; spirâ apice mamillatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo; umbilico mediocri, semiobtecto; aperturâ perobliquâ, circulari, intus fuscescente; peristomate simplici, marginibus continuis, basali labiato, subreflexo.*

THE BLUISH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, turgid underneath, bluish-livid, striated; spire mamillated at the apex; whorls five, convex, the last deflected in front; umbilicus middling, half-covered; aperture very oblique, circular, brownish within; lip simple, margins continuous, basal margin edged, slightly reflected.

MUHLFELDT, Mus. Cæs. Vind., C. Pfeiffer, Naturg. vol. iii. pl. 6. f. 17 and 18.

Helix lacticina, Ziegler.

Hab. Croatia.

A small thin livid-white species, pale brownish in the interior, with the margins of the aperture almost circularly joined.

Species 1058. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUSITANICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, discoideâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, subobliquè confertim costulatâ; spirâ*

planâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, exterioribus præcedentibus duplo latioribus, ultimo anticè non descendente; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ lunari; peristomate albo, angulatim reflexo, margine dextro sinuoso, columellari arcuato.

THE LUSITANIAN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, discoid, olive-brown, rather obliquely closely ribbed; spire flat; whorls five to six, the outer whorls twice the width of the preceding, last whorl not descending in front; umbilicus middling, open; aperture lunar; lip white, angularly reflected, right margin sinuous, columellar margin arched.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. i. p. 41.

Hab. Portugal.

Of simple discoid form, very closely and regularly rib-striated over the upper surface.

Species 1059. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CINGULATA. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, griseo-carneâ, fusco-unifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, subrotundâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, intus sublabiato, marginibus approximatis, supero expanso, basali reflexo, columellari dilatato.*

THE GIRDLED HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, orbicularly convex, grey flesh-tinged, encircled with a brown band; whorls five, slightly convex, the last deflected; aperture very oblique, nearly round; lip simple, sharp, slightly edged within, margins approximated, upper margin expanded, basal reflected, columellar dilated.

STUDER, Verz. p. 14. Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 68. f. 5 and 6.

Helix Baldensis, Villa.

Helix colubrina, Jan.

Hab. Lombardy and the Tyrol.

A bold *Cyclostoma*-like species, encircled at the periphery with a single conspicuous bright brown band.

Species 1060. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INTERMEDIA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, depressâ, suborbiculatâ, striatâ, lutescente-albidâ vel rufo-trifasciatâ, fasciis lateralibus interruptis; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, ovato-rotundâ; peristomate reflexo, marginibus fere contiguis, basali introrsum dilatato.*

THE INTERMEDIATE HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, depressed, nearly orbicular, striated, yellowish-white, or encircled with three red bands, the lateral bands being interrupted; whorls five, rather flat, the last deflected in front; aperture subhorizontal, ovately rounded; lip reflected, margins almost continuous, basal margin dilated inwardly.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 68. f. 1 and 2.

Helix catenulata, Muhlfeldt.

Helix tetrazona, Jan.

Hab. Austria and Lombardy.

Mostly encircled with three bands, of which the central is the strongest.

Species 1061. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GLACIALIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, apice obtusâ, leviter carinatâ, lutescente, sordidè variegatâ, supernè plicato-striatâ, subtilissimè spiraliter lineatâ, rufo-unifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo vix deflexo; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate leviter albo-labiato, margine supero vix expanso, basali breviter reflexo.*

THE GLACIAL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly slightly convex, obtuse at the apex, faintly keeled, yellowish, dirtily variegated, plicately striated at the upper part, very finely spirally lineated, encircled with a single red band; whorls five, rather convex, the last slightly deflected; umbilicus middling, open; aperture lunar-rounded; lip faintly white-edged, upper margin a little expanded, basal shortly reflected.

THOMAS, Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 67. f. 2.

Hab. Piedmont.

Plicately striated and grooved, encircled at the periphery with a narrow band, and obscurely stained throughout.

Species 1062. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZIEGLERI. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, suborbiculatâ, obtusè subcarinatâ, albido-cæsiâ, interruptè subtrifasciatâ, supernè costulato-plicatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ subcircularî; peristomate labiato, marginibus fere connexis, supero expanso, basali strictiusculo, reflexo.*

ZIEGLER'S HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, nearly orbicular, obtusely faintly keeled, whitish-grey, interruptedly three-banded, rib-plicated at the upper part; whorls five, rather flat, the last suddenly deflected in front; aperture nearly circular; lip edged, margins almost connected, upper margin expanded, basal rather drawn out, reflected.

SCHMIDT, Rossmäsler, Hist. Moll. vol. iii. p. 4. f. 154.

Helix strigata, var., Cantraine.

Hab. Venetian Alps.

Although closely approximating to *H. strigata* both in form and sculpture, the whorls of this species are more widely convoluted, and form in consequence a larger umbilicus.

1063.

1064.

1065.

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1067.

1068.

1069.

Sowerby del et lith.

F.Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXI.

Species 1063. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX APERTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-globosâ, inflatâ, tenui, plicato-striatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus; aperturâ obovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, albo-limbato.*

THE OPEN HELIX. Shell imperforated, ovately globose, inflated, thin, plicately striated, olive-brown; whorls four, rather convex, increasing rapidly; aperture obovate; lip simple, acute, white-edged.

BORN, Mus. Cæs. Vind. p. 387. pl. 15. f. 19 and 20.
Helix Neritoides, Chemnitz.
Helix Naticoides, Draparnaud.
Helix Karalitana, Sowerby.

Hab. Southern Europe.

An extremely inflated globose species, of horny, vesicular substance.

Species 1064. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OLIVETORUM. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, nitidâ, glabriusculâ, supra corneo-rufâ, subtus virente-albidâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo anticè non descendente; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, recto, margine columellari vix reflexiusculo.*

THE OLIVEYARD HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, globosely depressed, shining, smooth, horny-red above, greenish-white beneath; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last not descending in front; aperture lunar-rounded; lip simple, sharp, straight, columellar margin slightly reflected.

GMELIN, Syst. Nat. p. 3639.
Helix incerta, Draparnaud.
Helix cespitum, var., Cantraine.
Helix Leopoldina, Charpentier.
Helix filicum, Krynicki.

Hab. France and Italy.

The *H. Leopoldina*, Charpentier, is a large-sized variety of this species.

Species 1065. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FRUTICUM. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, globosâ, semipellucidâ, rufescente aut albido-lutescente, rarò castaneo unifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, concentricè obsoletè striolatis, ultimo basi inflato, circa umbilicum excavato; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate subpatulo, sublabiato.*

THE SHRUB HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, globose, semitransparent, reddish or yellowish-white, with, rarely, a light chestnut band; whorls five to six, convex, concentrically obsoletely finely striated, last whorl inflated at the base, excavated around the umbilicus; aperture lunar-rounded; lip subpatulate, slightly edged.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 71.
Helix terrestris, Gmelin.
Helix cinerea, Poiret.

Hab. Germany, France, and Switzerland.

The aperture is nearly circular, and the columellar margin is somewhat broadly dilated over towards the umbilicus.

Species 1066. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALGIRA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, obsoletè angulatâ, supra minutissimè granulato-decussatâ, epidermide corneo-lutescente deciduâ radiatâ, subtus nitidâ; anfractibus sex, supremis planis, ultimo convexo; aperturâ latè obliquè lunari; peristomate recto, intus calloso.*

THE WHORLED HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, obsoletely angled, very minutely granularly decussated above, rayed with a yellowish-horny deciduous epidermis, shining beneath; whorls six, uppermost flat, the last convex; aperture broadly obliquely lunar; lip straight, callous within.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1242.
Helix oculus-capri, Müller.
Helix ægophthalmos, Gmelin.

Hab. South of France, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica.

This fine large species may be readily distinguished by its orbicularly convoluted form, and deep perspective umbilicus.

Species 1067. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VERTICILLUS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, subsemiglobosâ, supernè minutim decussatâ, luteo-fuscâ, strigis latis remotis luteis ornatâ, subtus glabrâ, nitidâ, virescente-luteâ; anfractibus septem, omnibus convexis;*

aperturâ lunato-subcirculari; peristomate acuto, simplici, intus albo-calloso.

THE WHORL HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, subsemiglobose, minutely decussated at the upper part, yellowish-brown, ornamented with distant broad yellow streaks, smooth and shining beneath, greenish-yellow; whorls seven, all convex; aperture lunar-subcircular; lip sharp, simple, white-callous within.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 80. f. 8 and 9.

Hab. Austria.

Smaller and more closely convoluted than the preceding species, and of darker colour.

Species 1068. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ACIES. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, convexo-lenticulari, carinatâ, supernè rufo-corneâ, subopacâ, costato-striatâ, subtilissimè decussatâ, subtus albidâ, nitidâ, infra carinam compressam albidam dilutè corneâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, contabulatis; aperturâ lunato-securiformi; peristomate recto, acuto, intus tenuissimè labiato.*

THE SHARP-EDGED HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, convexly lens-shaped, keeled, reddish-horny at the upper part, subopake, rib-striated, very finely decussated, whitish and shining beneath, dilutely horny between a white compressed keel; whorls six to seven, planked; aperture lunately wedge-shaped; lip straight, very finely edged within.

PARTSCH, Mus. Cæs. Vind. Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 80. f. 7.

Hab. Dalmatia?

Chiefly characterized by a prominent compressed white keel at the periphery, which is slightly raised throughout the spire.

Species 1069. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALBANICA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, obsoletè carinatâ, supernè granulato-decussatâ, corneo-fuscâ, albido-cinctâ, subtus lutescente, fasciâ latâ corneo-fuscâ ornatâ, nitidâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis; umbilico magno, pervio; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, intus calloso, marginibus subapproximatis.*

THE ALBANIAN HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, discoid, obsoletely keeled, granulately decussated at the upper part, horny-brown, white-zoned, yellowish beneath, ornamented with a broad horny-brown band, shining; whorls six, rather convex; umbilicus large, open; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple, sharp, callous within, margins approximated.

ZIEGLER, Rossmäsler, Hist. Moll. vol. iii. p. 1. f. 148.

Hab. Dalmatia and Albania.

The nearest allied species to the Linnæan *H. algira*.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXII.

Species 1070. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VILLOSA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, villosâ, lutescente-corneâ, opacâ, striatâ, subalutaceâ, tenerâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo non deflexo; aperturâ ovato-lunari; peristomate subpatulo, intus labro tenui, lato, candido munito, margine columellari reflexiusculo, subincrassato.*

THE HAIRY HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, hairy, yellowish-horny, opake, striated, somewhat leathery, thin; whorls five to six, convex, the last not deflected; aperture ovately lunar; lip subpatulate, with a thin broad white ring within, columellar margin somewhat reflected, rather thickened.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 104. pl. 7. f. 18.

Hab. Bavaria, France, Switzerland.

A small circular horny shell, covered with fine shaggy hair.

Species 1071. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OLIVIERI. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenerâ, pellucidâ, albidâ, dilutè fusculo-fasciatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunato-roundatâ; peristomate recto, intus albido-labiato.*

OLIVIER'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, subglobose, thin, transparent, whitish, dilutely brown-banded; whorls five to six, rather convex; aperture lunar-rounded; lip straight, white-edged within.

FERUSSAC, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. vi. p. 37. f. 365.
Helix dilucida, Ziegler.

Hab. Dalmatia, Corfu, Sicily.

The columellar margin is, in adult specimens, thinly callously rolled back over the umbilicus.

Species 1072. (Mus. Cuming).

HELIX STRIGELLA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, striatâ, corneâ, albido-cingulatâ, fugacissimè pubescente; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate reflexiusculo, remotè labiato, marginibus approximatis, columellari dilatato.*

THE FINELY STRIATED HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, depressly globose, striated, horny, white-zoned, most fugaciously downy; whorls five to six, rather flat, the last descending in front; aperture lunar-rounded; lip a little reflected, remotely edged, margins approximated, columellar margin dilated.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 84. pl. 7. f. 1 and 2.
Helix sylvestris, Alten.
Helix Altenana, Gärtner.
Helix plebeja, Krynicki.
Helix cornea, Hartmann.

Hab. Europe and East Indies.

A bright silken transparent species, distributed over nearly the whole of Europe and in India.

Species 1073. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RISSOANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenui, striatâ, diaphanâ, vix nitidâ, rufâ; spirâ conoideâ, obtusiusculâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo subangulato, medio pallidè cingulato, anticè breviter descendente, basi ventroso; aperturâ magnâ, semicirculari; peristomate intus rubello-labiato, breviter expanso, margine columellari in laminam brevem, umbilicum semioccultantem, reflexo.*

RISSO'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globose, thin, striated, diaphanous, scarcely shining, red; spire conoid, rather obtuse; whorls six, rather convex, last whorl slightly angled, faintly zoned in the middle, shortly descending in front, ventricose at the base; aperture large, semicircular; lip red-edged within, shortly expanded, columellar margin reflected into a short lamina, half-covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 110.

Hab. Greece.

Quite distinct from any of the hitherto described European species.

Species 1074. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FRUTICOLA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, tenuiusculâ, striatâ, albidâ; spirâ prominulâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus septem, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè valdè deflexo; aperturâ obliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate recto, acuto, intus angustè albo-labiato, marginibus subconniventibus, columellari supernè dilatato, fornicatim reflexo, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE SHRUB-INHABITING HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, rather thin, striated, whitish; spire a little prominent, rather sharp; whorls seven, rather convex, the last much deflected in front; aperture oblique, rotundately lunar; lip straight, sharp, narrowly white-edged within, margins approximated, columellar margin dilated at the upper part, arch-reflected, half-covering the umbilicus.

KRYNICKI, Bull. Moscow, vol. vi. p. 429, and vol. ix. p. 181.

Hab. South Tartary.

A delicate subtransparent straw-coloured shell, globosely subinflated.

Species 1075. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ORSINII. *Hel. testâ subangustè umbilicatâ, duriusculâ, depressâ, leviter striatâ, supra albâ, fasciâ unicâ corneâ aut coffeâ ornatâ, subtus omnino corneâ vel coffeâ; anfractibus sex; umbilico infundibuliformi; aperturâ ovatâ, oblongiusculâ; peristomate reflexiusculo, leviter labiato, marginibus approximatis.*

ORSINI'S HELIX. Shell somewhat narrowly umbilicated, rather rough, depressed, slightly striated, white above, ornamented with a single horny or coffee-coloured band, beneath altogether horny or coffee-coloured; whorls six; umbilicus funnel-shaped; aperture ovate, rather oblong; lip slightly reflected, faintly edged, margins approximated.

PORRO, Villa disp. syst. p. 54.

Hab. South Italy and Sicily.

Distinguished, among other characters, by its peculiar coffee-brown tinge of colouring.

Species 1076. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TRISTIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, ovato-globosâ, tenui, striatâ, lineis concentricis obsoletè decussatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, rufo-fasciatâ; spirâ parvulâ, conoideâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ lunato-ovali, intus nitidâ; peristomate simplici, recto, margine columellari dilatato, reflexo, appresso.*

THE SAD HELIX. Shell imperforated, ovately globose, thin, striated, obsoletely decussated with concentric lines, olive-brown, five-banded with red; spire rather small, conoid; whorls four, rather convex, the last inflated; aperture lunar-oval, shining within; lip simple, straight, columellar margin dilated, reflected, appressed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 66.
Helix ceratina, Shuttleworth.

Hab. Corsica.

A characteristic subtransparent banded species, inflated after the manner of *H. aperta*.

Species 1077. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CANTIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, pellucidâ, striatâ, corneo-lutescente; spirâ vix elatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo inflato, non deflexo; aperturâ lunari; peristomate acuto, intus labiato, margine columellari dilatato, umbilicum angustum, pervium non tegente.*

CANT'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, pellucid, striated, horny-yellow; spire scarcely raised; whorls five to six, rather convex, increasing rapidly, the last inflated, not deflected; aperture lunar; lip sharp, edged within, columellar margin dilated, not covering the umbilicus, which is narrow and open.

MONTAGU, Test. Brit. p. 422. pl. 23. f. 1.
Helix Carthusiana, Draparnaud.
Helix pallida, Jeffreys.

Hab. Britain and the South of France.

A light rust-tinged shell, simply turbinated, with a nearly circular aperture.

Species 1078. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FUSCOSA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, decussato-plicatulâ, subtus lævi, nitidissimâ, pallidâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, angustis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate recto, simplici, acuto.*

THE DINGY HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, rather depressed, decussately finely plicated, smooth beneath, very shining, pale; whorls five to six, narrow; aperture rotundately lunar; lip straight, simple, sharp.

ZIEGLER, Rossmäsler, vol. viii. p. 35. f. 523.

Hab. Sicily, Corsica.

Of a shining brown-red above and yellowish-green beneath, with an open subperspective umbilicus.

Species 1079. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LIMBATA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, subtilissimè striatâ, pellucidè corneo-lutescente, ad peripheriam subcarinatâ, carinâ albâ, opacâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo anticè non descendente; aperturâ lunari; peristomate reflexiusculo, leviter labiato, margine columellari breviter dilatato, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE LIMBED HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, depressly globose, very finely striated, transparent horny-yellow, slightly keeled at the periphery, keel white, opake; whorls six, rather flat, last whorl not descending in front; aperture lunar; lip a little reflected, slightly edged, columellar margin shortly dilated, half-covering the umbilicus.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 100. pl. 6. f. 29.

Hab. Britain.

Encircled throughout the periphery with a very characteristic white keel.

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1089.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve imp.

(Slightly enlarged)

HELIX.

PLATE CLXIII.

Species 1080. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CYPRIA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, solidiusculâ, supernè costulato-striatâ, sericinâ, fulvâ, basi lævigatâ, pallidiore; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusissimâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo anticè non descendente, basi subplanulato, circa umbilicum mediocrem impresso; aperturâ obliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE CYPRUS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather solid, finely rib-like striated at the upper part, silky, fulvous, smooth and paler at the base; spire scarcely raised, very obtuse; whorls five to six, rather flat, increasing slowly, last whorl not descending in front, rather flattened at the base, impressed around the middling umbilicus; aperture oblique, rotundately lunar; lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847. p. 12.

Hab. Island of Cyprus.

A dull light fulvous shell, shining around the umbilicus.

Species 1081. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UMBROSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, suborbiculato-depressâ, obtusè carinatâ, tenui, pellucidâ, corneâ vel albido-lutescente, subtilissimè granulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo vix deflexo; umbilico infundibuliformi; aperturâ transversè ovali; peristomate intus tenuissimè labiato, simplici, expanso, marginibus approximatis.*

THE SHADY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat orbicularly depressed, obtusely keeled, thin, transparent, horny or whitish-yellow, very finely granulated; whorls five, rather convex, the last deflected in front; umbilicus funnel-shaped; aperture transversely oval; lip very thinly edged within, simple, expanded, with the margins approximated.

PARTSCH, Mus. Cæs. Vindobonensis; Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. i. p. 64. f. 13, and vol. vii. p. 1. f. 424.

Hab. Austria, Bavaria, Saxony.

A light transparent subdiscoid species.

Species 1082. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LANUGINOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, lutescente-corneâ, hispidâ, opacâ, lævissimè subcarinatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate subpatulo, acuto, intus lævissimè calloso, roseo, margine columellari reflexo.*

THE DOWNY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, yellowish-horny, hairy, opake, very faintly obsoletely keeled; whorls five to six, rather flat; aperture rotundately lunar; lip subpatulate, sharp, very smooth within, callous, rose-tinged, columellar margin reflected.

BOISSY, Mag. de Zool. 1835, Moll. pl. 69.

Helix roseotincta, Forbes.

Hab. Island of Majorca, Oran, Constantine.

A light thin shell, of a delicate blush-rose tint about the lip, covered with a slight down.

Species 1083. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NEGLECTA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, subturbinato-depressâ, albidâ, fusco fasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo non deflexo; aperturâ lunato-rotundâ; peristomate recto, intus subrufo-labiato, marginibus subapproximatis.*

THE NEGLECTED HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, somewhat turbinately depressed, whitish, brown-banded; whorls five, convex, the last not deflected; aperture lunar-rounded; lip straight, faintly red-edged within, margins rather approximated.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 108. pl. 6. f. 12, 13.

Hab. France, Spain, North Italy.

A prettily banded species, with a pink-tinged rounded aperture.

Species 1084. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ALLIARIA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, politâ, nitidissimâ, diaphanâ, supernè fulvâ, subtus albidâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexiusculis, regulariter accrescentibus; aperturâ depressâ, obliquè lunari; peristomate recto, acuto, simplici.*

THE GARLICK HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, convexly depressed, polished, very shining, diaphanous, fulvous at the upper part, whitish beneath; whorls five, scarcely convex, regularly increasing; aperture depressed, obliquely lunar; lip straight, sharp, simple.

MILLER, Annals of Philosophy, vol. vii. p. 379.

Helix alliacea, Jeffreys.
Helix glabra, Studer.
Helix lurida, Studer.
Helix nitens, Sheppard.
Helix fœtida, Stark.
Helix tenera, Hartmann.
Zonites alliarius, Gray.

Hab. Germany, France, Britain.

A depressed glossy horny species, with a rather small open umbilicus.

Species 1085. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CARTHUSIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, minutè striatâ, corneo-albidâ, subpellucidâ; spirâ parum elatâ, plerumque mammillatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subdeflexo; aperturâ latè lunari, intus labiatâ; peristomate acuto, subexpanso, rubello, margine basali subrecto, columellari umbilicum semitegente.*

THE CARTHUSIAN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, minutely striated, horny-white, rather transparent; spire but little raised, generally mamillated; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last a little deflected in front; aperture broadly lunar, edged within; lip sharp, a little expanded, reddish, basal margin nearly straight, columellar margin half-covering the umbilicus.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 15.
Helix nitida, Chemnitz.
Helix Carthusianella, Draparnaud.
Helix Olivieri, var., Férussac.
Helix Gibbsii, Leach.
Helix rufilabris, Jeffreys.

Hab. Southern Europe and the British Isles.

Chiefly characterized by its inner-thickened red-edged lip.

Species 1086. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GEMONENSIS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, carinatâ, lutescente, supernè striatâ, subdecussatâ, sericinâ, subtus glabrâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis; aperturâ angulato-lunatâ; peristomate recto, acuto, sublabiato.*

THE GEMONA HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, keeled, yellowish, striated at the upper part, slightly decussated, silky, smooth beneath; whorls six, rather flat; aperture angularly lunar; lip straight, sharp, a little edged.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 80. f. 6.
Helix isodoma, Jan.

Hab. Environs of Gemona, Italy.

A pale silky horny species, depressed and keeled, with an open subperspective umbilicus.

Species 1087. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RUFESCENS. *Hel. testâ perspectivè umbilicatâ, subgloboso-depressâ, subcarinatâ, striatulâ, pallidè rufescente; spirâ parum elatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo obscurè albido-cingulato, anticè non deflexo; aperturâ ovato-lunari; peristomate patulo, remotè albo-labiato, margine columellari reflexiusculo.*

THE REDDISH HELIX. Shell perspectively umbilicated, somewhat globosely depressed, slightly keeled, finely striated, pale reddish; spire but little raised; whorls six, rather convex, the last obscurely white-girt, not deflected in front; aperture ovately lunar; lip patulate, remotely white-edged, columellar margin a little reflected.

PENNANT, British Zoology (4th edit.) vol. iv. p. 134. pl. 85. f. 127.
Helix turturum, Gmelin.
Helix corrugata and *clandestina*, Hartmann.
Helix circinata, Studer.
Helix montana and *strialata*, C. Pfeiffer.

Hab. France, Britain, Germany.

A reddish subtransparent silky species, largely perspectively umbilicated.

Species 1088. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUDENSIS. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, depressâ, regulariter et confertim costulatâ, tenui, diaphanâ, rubello-corneâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus sex, convexis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari vix dilatato.*

THE SUDA HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, depressed, regularly and closely fine-ribbed, thin, diaphanous, reddish-horny; spire but little raised; whorls six, convex; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar edge scarcely dilated.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 67.

Hab. Suda, Island of Candia; Forbes.

Allied to the preceding species, but somewhat rougher in growth, and less broadly depressed.

Species 1089. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CANDICANS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, striatulâ, nitidâ, candidâ, interdum lineis pallidè rufis circumdatâ; spirâ vix elatâ, apice fuscâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo non descendente; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ magnâ, lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, intus subtiliter labiato, marginibus approximatis.*

THE WHITISH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, convexly depressed, finely striated, shining, whitish, sometimes encircled with faint red lines; spire scarcely raised, brown at the apex; whorls five, convex, the last not descending; umbilicus middling, open; aperture large, lunar-rounded; lip simple, finely edged within, margins approximated.

ZIEGLER, Pfeiffer, in Wiegman's Archives, 1841, p. 220.
Varieties, *Helix arenosa*, Ziegler.
Helix dejecta, Jan.

Hab. Hungary.

Of a *Cyclostoma*-like form, with an open funnel-shaped umbilicus.

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Sowerby, del. et lith.

F.Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXIV.

Species 1090. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CAPERATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, costulato-striatâ, albidâ vel lutescente, fasciis strigisque fuscis plerumque interruptis ornatâ; spirâ acutè convexâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo non deflexo; umbilico mediocri, aperto; aperturâ lunato-rotundâ; peristomate recto, acuto, intus fulvo- vel rufo-labiato.*

THE WRINKLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, fine rib-like striated, whitish or yellowish, ornamented with brown streaks and bands, generally interrupted; spire sharply convex; whorls five, convex, the last not deflected; umbilicus middling, open; aperture lunar-rounded; lip straight, sharp, fulvous or red-edged in the interior.

MONTAGU, Test. Brit. p. 430. pl. 11. f. 11.
Helix striata, Draparnaud.
Helix intersecta, Poiret.
Helix crenulata, Dillwyn.
Hab. Britain and Southern Europe.

A small concentrically banded species, rouge-tinted in the aperture.

Species 1091. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GLABELLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, glabrâ, nitidâ, corneâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo obsoletè angulato, lineâ pallidâ circumdato, anticè subdeflexo; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate recto, acuto, intus sublabiato, margine columellari reflexiusculo.*

THE SMOOTH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather depressed, smooth, shining, horny; whorls five to six, rather flat, increasing gradually, the last obsoletely angled, encircled with a faint line, a little deflected in front; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture rotundately lunar; lip straight, sharp, slightly edged within, columellar margin slightly reflected.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 102. pl. 7. f. 6.
Helix sericea, var., Rossmässler.
Hab. France.

A slightly depressed semitransparent horny shell, obtusely keeled at the periphery.

Species 1092. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CELLARIA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, depressâ, planiusculâ, nitidâ, subpellucidâ, striatulâ, pallidè virente-corneâ, subtus albidâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis, ultimo depresso; aperturâ vix obliquâ, depressâ, obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari non reflexo.*

THE CELLAR HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, depressed, rather flat, shining, semitransparent, finely striated, pale greenish-horny, whitish beneath; whorls six, rather flat, the last depressed; aperture a little oblique, depressed, obliquely lunar; lip simple, acute, columellar margin not reflected.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 28.
Helix lucida, Pulteney.
Helix nitens, Maton and Rackett.
Hab. Central Europe.

A pale straw-coloured, subtransparent, but rather solid shining shell.

Species 1093. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BALMEI. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, convexiusculâ, striatâ, corneo-fulvâ, subtus lactescente, striis longitudinaliter regulariter dispositis; anfractibus sex, convexis; suturâ impressâ; aperturâ ovali, compressâ, labro simplici, acuto, apice obtuso.*

BALME'S HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicular, rather convex, striated, horny-fulvous, whitish beneath, with longitudinally regularly disposed striæ; whorls six, convex; suture impressed; aperture oval, compressed, lip simple, sharp, apex obtuse.

POTIEZ and MICHAUD, Moll. Galerie de Douai, vol. i. p. 120.
Hab. Sardinia.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but more compressed and of darker colour.

Species 1094. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TURBINATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conico-globosâ, solidiusculâ, minutè striatâ, albâ, fasciis et flammulis fuscis variegatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, intus labiato, margine columellari subreflexo, umbilicum angustissimum semitegente.*

THE TURBINATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conically globose, rather solid, minutely striated, white, variegated with brown bands and flames; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last inflated; aperture lunar-rounded; lip simple, edged within, columellar margin a little reflected, half-covering a very narrow umbilicus.

JAN, Mantissa, p. 2.
Hab. Sicily, Jan.

The identification with this species of the shell, represented in the accompanying plate, is not so satisfactory as could be wished.

Species 1095. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PELLUCENS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideo-globosâ, tenui, obliquè confertissimè striatâ, diaphanâ, pallidè fulvescente, lineis et fasciis saturatioribus sæpe interruptis ornatâ; spirâ conoideâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè non descendente, basi ventroso; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate acuto, intus sublabiato, margine columellari membranaceo, breviter reflexo.*

THE SUBTRANSPARENT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoidly globose, thin, obliquely very closely striated, diaphanous, pale fulvous, ornamented with darker lines and bands, which are often interrupted; spire conoid, rather sharp; whorls six, rather convex, the last not descending in front, ventricose at the base; aperture lunar-circular; lip sharp, slightly edged within, columellar margin membranaceous, shortly reflected.

SHUTTLEWORTH (Mus. Cuming).
Hab. Corsica.

A very prettily banded half-opake half-diaphanous shell.

Species 1096. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BIDENS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, turbinato-globosâ, corneâ, pellucidè cingulatâ, supernè eleganter costulato-striatâ; anfractibus septem, vix convexiusculis; aperturâ depressâ, trisinuato-lunari; peristomate subreflexo, albo- vel rufo-labiato, basi intus bidentato, extus scrobiculato.*

THE TWO-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, turbinately globose, horny, transparently belted, elegantly rib-like striated about the upper part; whorls seven, rather convex; aperture depressed, trisinuately lunar; lip a little reflected, white or red-edged, two-toothed at the base within, pitted without.

Trochus bidens, Chemnitz, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. part 2. p. 50. pl. 122. f. 1052.
Helix bidentata, Gmelin.
Helix pyramidea, Hartmann.
Hab. Germany, France, Sweden.

A characteristically two-toothed shell, with somewhat of a *Neritina* aspect.

Species 1097. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PYRAMIDATA. *Hel. testâ orbiculato-pyramidatâ, striatulâ, albidâ, unicolore vel variè fusco-fasciatâ et variegatâ; spirâ conicâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo basi planiusculo, anticè non descendente; aperturâ depressâ, latè lunari; peristomate recto, intus labiato.*

THE PYRAMIDAL HELIX. Shell orbicularly pyramidal, finely striated, whitish, of one colour, or variously brown-banded and variegated; spire conical, obtuse; whorls six, convex, the last rather flat at the base, not descending in front; aperture depressed, broadly lunar; lip straight, edged within.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 80. pl. 5. f. 6.
Hab. France, Italy, Greece, Sicily.

Of a somewhat depressed pyramidal form.

Species 1098. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SYRIACA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, griseâ, pellucidulâ, plerumque fasciis calcareis opacis ornatâ, parum nitidâ, minutissimè rugulosâ; spirâ convexiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate subpatulo, rufo, albo-labiato.*

THE SYRIAN HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, grey, transparent, generally ornamented with two opake chalk-like bands, but little shining, very minutely rugulose; spire rather convex; whorls five, rather flat, the last a little descending in front; aperture broadly lunar; lip rather patulate, red, white-edged.

EHRENBERG, Symb. phys. moll. Pfeiffer, Monog. Helic. viv. vol. i. p. 131.
Helix onychina, Rossmässler.
Helix gregaria, Ziegler.
Hab. Syria, Egypt, Algeria.

A semitransparent shell, encircled with two very characteristic opake chalk-like bands.

Species 1099. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CILIATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, carinatâ, conicâ, opacâ, squamulis membranaceis transversim dispositis asperâ, carinâ membranaceo-ciliatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis; aperturâ lunato-ovali; peristomate reflexiusculo, fusculo-sublabiato.*

THE CILIATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, keeled, horny, opake, roughened with membranaceous scales arranged transversely, keel membrane-ciliated; whorls four to five, rather flat; aperture lunar-oval; lip somewhat reflected, brownish sub-edged.

VENETZ, Studer, Syst. Verz. p. 86.
Helix hirsuta, Jan.
Hab. Switzerland and the Tyrol.

Readily distinguished by its ciliated surface and keel.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F. Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXV.

Species 1100. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EXCAVATA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, striatâ, nitidâ, pellucidâ, corneâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo non descendente; aperturâ obliquâ, subcirculari; peristomate simplici, tenui.*

THE EXCAVATED HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, thin, striated, shining, transparent, horny; spire scarcely raised; whorls five, rather convex, increasing slowly, the last not descending; aperture oblique, nearly circular; lip simple, thin.

BEAN, Alder, Mag. Zool. and Bot. vol. ii. p. 107.
Helix nitida, var., Jeffreys.

Hab. Britain and Ireland.

A horny circular shell, with a broad, open, perspective umbilicus.

Species 1101. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RUDERATA. *Hel. testâ perspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, lutescente-corneâ, concolore, subtilissimè costulato-striatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo basi rotundato; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE RUBBISH HELIX. Shell perspectively umbilicated, depressed, yellowish-horny, of one colour, very finely rib-like striated; spire convex; whorls five, convex, the last rounded at the base; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval; lip simple, sharp, with the margins approximating.

STUDER, Verz. p. 12; Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 79. f. 6.
Helix rotundata, var., Nilsson.

Hab. Europe.

Distributed throughout the continent, from Switzerland to Sweden.

Species 1102. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NITIDA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, striatâ, pellucidâ, fulvo-fuscâ, concolore, nitidâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo tereti, circa umbilicum excavato; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate tenui, acuto, margine basali arcuato.*

THE SHINING HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, globosely depressed, striated, transparent, fulvous-brown, of one colour, shining; whorls five, rather convex, the last slender, excavated around the umbilicus; aperture lunar-circular; lip thin, sharp, basal margin arched.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 32.
Helix lucida, Draparnaud.

Hab. Europe.

Of a peculiar reddish fulvous-brown colour.

Species 1103. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HISPIDA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, suborbiculato-depressâ, corneâ, pilis brevibus hispidâ, nitidulâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, angustis; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate patulo, intus albo-labiato, labio in margine basali strictiusculo, acutè prominente.*

THE HAIRY HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, rather orbicularly depressed, horny, downy with short hairs, shining; spire convex; whorls five to six, rather convex, narrow; aperture broadly lunar; lip patulate, white-edged within, lip at the basal margin a little drawn out, sharply prominent.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1244.
Helix sericea, C. Pfeiffer.
Helix concinna, Jeffreys.
Helix hispidula, Jan.

Hab. Germany, France, Austria.

Somewhat globosely convoluted, with a rather narrow, though open, umbilicus.

Species 1104. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FUSCA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, tenuissimâ, pellucidâ, corneâ, nitidâ, supernè rugoso-plicatulâ, basi convexiusculâ, lævigatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo obsoletè angulato; columellâ brevissimâ, subverticali; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari reflexiusculo.*

THE BROWN HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, very thin, transparent, horny, shining, finely rugosely plicated about the upper part, rather convex and smooth at the base; spire scarcely raised; whorls five, rather convex, the last obsoletely angled; columella very short, subvertical; aperture lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin rather reflected.

MONTAGU, Testacea Britannica, p. 424. pl. 13. f. 1.
Helix subrufescens, Miller.

Hab. Britain and Ireland.

This species would hardly be recognized by its name, being a delicate wrinkled shell, of a light transparent yellowish horny substance.

Species 1105. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NITIDULA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, sublævi, supernè rufescente, subtus albidâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo anticè dilatato; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-oblongâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine supero antrorsum dilatato, columellari breviter arcuato.*

THE SHINING HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, globosely depressed, rather smooth, reddish about the upper part, whitish beneath; spire scarcely raised; whorls four to five, but little convex, the last dilated in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-oblong; lip simple, sharp, upper margin dilated in front, columellar shortly arched.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 117.

Zonites nitidulus, Gray.

Hab. Europe.

More or less shining in some specimens than others, and more or less flatly convoluted.

Species 1106. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COBRESIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideo-globosâ, corneâ, multispirâ, pubescente; anfractibus sex, ultimo albido-cingulatâ; aperturâ depressâ, lunari; peristomate patulo, intus labiato, margine basali unidentato.*

THE COBRESIAN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoidly globose, horny, many-spired, pubescent; whorls six, the last white-encircled; aperture depressed, lunar; lip patulate, edged within, basal margin one-toothed.

ALTEN, Moll. p. 79. pl. 9. f. 18.

Helix unidentata, Draparnaud.

Helix monodon, Férussac.

Toothless variety.

Helix edentula, Draparnaud.

Hab. Germany, France.

Of a peculiar globosely conoid form, with a characteristic oblong tooth, which is sometimes obsolete.

Species 1107. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DEPILATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subgloboso-depressâ, striatâ, nitidâ, corneâ; anfractibus sex, angustis, convexis, ultimo obsoletè angulato, lineâ pallidâ circumdato; umbilico majusculo, pervio; aperturâ depressâ, lunari; peristomate recto, acuto, intus albolabiato, margine basali stricto, cum columellari brevissimo angulum formante.*

THE BALD HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat globosely depressed, striated, shining, horny; whorls six, narrow, convex, the last obsoletely angled, encircled by a faint line; umbilicus rather large, open; aperture depressed, lunar; lip straight, sharp, white-edged within, basal margin drawn out, forming an angle with the very short columellar margin.

C. PFEIFFER, Moll. vol. i. p. 35. pl. 2. f. 18.

Hab. Germany.

A light yellowish horny shell of globose form, deeply umbilicated.

Species 1108. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX REVELATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, diaphanâ, nitidâ, virente-corneâ, subtilissimè striatâ et corrugatulâ, hispidâ, pilis sparsis, brevibus, rigidulis; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo inflato; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari subdilatato, patente.*

THE DISCOVERED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, diaphanous, shining, greenish-horny, very finely striated and wrinkled, hairy, hairs few, short, and rather rigid; whorls four, convex, increasing rapidly, the last inflated; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin a little dilated, patent.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, p. 273.

Hab. France, Guernsey, Jersey.

Of a delicate greenish *Vitrina*-like aspect.

Species 1109. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SERICEA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, corneâ, pilis minutis densis hirtâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate vix patulo, acuto, intus sublabiato, margine columellari reflexiusculo, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE SILKY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subglobose, horny, densely covered with minute hairs; whorls five, rather convex, increasing rapidly; aperture broadly lunar; lip scarcely patulate, sharp, slightly edged within, columellar margin a little reflected, half-covering the umbilicus.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 103. pl. 7. f. 16, 17.

Helix pallescens and *rubiginosa*, Ziegler.

Helix granulata, Alder.

Hab. Europe.

Very transparent, covered with short hairs, sometimes tinged with red at the apex.

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Sowerby, del et lith.

F Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXVI.

Fig. 1110. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured proves to be *H. pura*, Alder, described in Pl. CXXI. Fig. 715.

Species 1111. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ACULEATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, pusillâ, globoso-turbinatâ, corneo-lutescente, lamellicostatâ, costis in cilia elongatis; anfractibus quatuor, convexis; aperturâ rotundatâ; peristomate membranaceo, subexpanso, marginibus approximatis.*

THE PRICKLY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, small, globosely turbinated, horny-yellow, lamella-ribbed, ribs elongated into lashes; whorls four, convex; aperture rounded; lip membranaceous, a little expanded, with the margins approximated.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 81.
Helix spinulosa, Lightfoot.
Trochus terrestris, Pennant.

Hab. Central and Southern Europe.

A minute prickly haired shell, with somewhat the form of a *Paludina*.

Fig. 1112. (Mus. Cuming.)

A variety of *H. occidentalis*, described in Pl. CLIV. Sp. 1005.

Species 1113. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SOLARIA. *Hel. testâ latissimè umbilicatâ, lenticulari, supernè planiusculâ, subtus excavatâ, tenui, costulato-striatâ, corneâ, rufo-maculatâ, acutè carinatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, planulatis, lentè accrescentibus; aperturâ securiformi; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE SUN-LIKE HELIX. Shell very broadly umbilicated, rather flat at the upper part, excavated beneath, thin, rib-like striated, horny, red-spotted, sharply keeled; whorls six to seven, flat, increasing slowly; aperture wedge-shaped; lip simple, sharp.

MENKE, Synopsis (2nd edit.), p. 19. Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. vii. p. 12. f. 453.
Helix perspectiva, Muhlfeldt.
Helix Megerlei, Jan.
Helix rotundata, var., Férussac.

Hab. Austria.

Very widely convoluted, almost on a sharp discoid plane.

Species 1114. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CRYSTALLINA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, vitreâ, diaphanâ, glabrâ, nitidissimâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate recto, simplici.*

THE CRYSTALLINE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, glassy, diaphanous, smooth, very shining; whorls four to five, rather flat; aperture lunar; lip straight, simple.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 23.
Helix pellucida, Pennant.
Helix eburnea, Hartmann.
Helix vitrea, Brown.

Hab. Europe.

A minute pale glassy shell, of rounded form.

Species 1115. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UMBILICATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, minutè striatâ, sericinâ, fusco-corneâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè non descendente; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, recto.*

THE UMBILICATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly turbinated, minutely striated, silky, brown-horny; whorls five, convex, the last not descending in front; umbilicus middling, open; aperture rounded; lip simple, sharp, straight.

MONTAGU, Testacea Britannica, p. 434. pl. 13. f. 2.
Helix rupestris, Férussac.
Helix aliena, Ziegler.
Helix spirula, Villa.
Zonites umbilicatus, Gray.

Hab. Central and Southern Europe.

A minute brown-horny species, deeply umbilicated.

Species 1116. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ROTUNDATA. *Hel. testâ perspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, arctispirâ, corneo-lutescente, rufo-maculatâ, subtiliter costulato-striatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, planulatis, ultimo angulato; aper-*

turrâ depressâ, lunari; peristomate recto, simplici, acuto.

THE ROUNDED HELIX. Shell perspectively umbilicated, depressed, close-spired, horny-yellow, red-spotted, finely rib-like striated; spire convex; whorls six to seven, flattened, the last angled; aperture depressed, lunar; lip straight, simple, sharp.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 29.

Helix radiata, Da Costa.

Helix Turtoni, Fleming.

Zonites rotundatus, Gray.

Hab. Britain, Germany, France, Sweden.

A flattened subdiscoid shell, with an open perspective umbilicus, spotted and streaked with red.

Species 1117. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FULVA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, turbinato-globosâ, corneâ, minutissimè striatulâ, nitidâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, angustissimis, ultimo basi convexiusculo; aperturâ depressâ, lunari; peristomate recto, simplici, acuto.*

THE FULVOUS HELIX. Shell imperforated, turbinately globose, horny, very minutely finely striated, shining; whorls six, convex, very narrow, the last rather convex at the base; aperture depressed, lunar; lip straight, simple, sharp.

MULLER, Hist. Verm. vol. ii. p. 56?

Helix trochiformis, Montagu.

Helix trochulus, Dillwyn.

Helix chersina, Say.

Helix Mandralisci, Bivon.

Helix Mortoni, Jeffreys.

Hab. Europe and North America.

A small glassy trochus-shaped species, not umbilicated.

Species 1118. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAMELLATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideo-globosâ, membranaceo-costulatâ, sericinâ, corneâ; anfractibus quinque, subæqualibus; aperturâ depressâ, lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, acuto.*

THE LAMELLATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoidly globose, membranaceously fine-ribbed, silky, horny; whorls five, nearly equal; aperture depressed, lunar; lip simple, straight, sharp.

JEFFREYS, Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xvi. p. 333.

Helix Scarburgensis, Turton.

Helix seminulum, Rossmässler.

Hab. Britain and Ireland.

A small, delicately transparent, globosely turbinated shell, encircled throughout with very fine membranaceous lamellæ.

Species 1119. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured is the *H. radiatula*, Alder (*Zonites radiatulus*, Gray), but Dr. Pfeiffer considers it to be only a more distinctly striated variety of *H. pura*.

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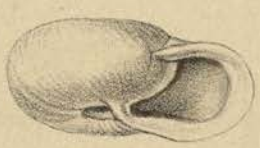

1126.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXVII.

Species 1120. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX KOCHI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidulâ, obliquè distinctè striatâ, albidâ, fasciis pluribus rufis ad peripheriam ornatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusiusculâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo subcylindraceo; umbilico magno, pervio; aperturâ lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus conniventibus, dextro antrorsum arcuato, columellari dilatato.*

KOCH'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, rather solid, obliquely distinctly striated, whitish, ornamented at the periphery with several red bands; spire but little raised, rather obtuse; whorls six, convex, increasing gradually, the last subcylindrical; umbilicus large, open; aperture lunar-circular; lip simple, sharp, margins approximating, right margin arched in front, columellar dilated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 127.

Hab. —— ?

Partaking very much of the form of *Cyclostoma*.

Species 1121. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INSOLIDA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, nudâ, corneo-lutescente, angustè trifasciatâ, striatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ obliquâ, transversè ovali; peristomate reflexo, sublabiato, marginibus conniventibus, subconvexis, columellari basi dilatato, tuberculifero.*

THE LIGHT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, nude, horny-yellow, narrowly three-banded, striated; whorls five, convex, the last suddenly deflected in front; aperture oblique, transversely oval; lip reflected, slightly edged, margins approximating, almost connected, columellar margin rather dilated and tuberculiferous at the base.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. viii. p. 31. f. 506. *Helix prætextata*, Parreyss.

Hab. Albania.

A light transparent species, with a rather large and deep umbilicus.

Species 1122. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZONITES. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, diaphanâ, confertim costulato-striatâ, lutescente-corneâ; spirâ vix elatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, regulariter accrescentibus, ultimo supra medium lineâ rufâ, ad apicem usque conspicuâ ornato, basi lævore, subplanulato; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ depressâ, obliquè lunato-ovali, intus margaritaceâ; peristomate simplici, recto, margine columellari breviter patente.*

THE ZONITES HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, diaphanous, closely rib-like striated, yellowish-horny; spire but little raised; whorls six, rather convex, increasing regularly, last whorl conspicuously ornamented with a red line above the middle as far as the spire, smoother and rather flattened at the base; umbilicus middling, open; aperture depressed, obliquely lunar-oval, inclined to pearl within; lip simple, straight, columellar margin shortly patent.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 127.

Hab. —— ?

Well characterized by its densely rib-striated surface.

Species 1123. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COMPRESSA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculatâ, obtusè angulatâ, supernè rufescente, sericinâ, minutissimè clathratâ, subtus nitidâ, albido-cinctâ, cinereo albidoque radiatâ, infra angulum interruptè rufescente-vittatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate recto, acuto, intus sublabiato.*

THE COMPRESSED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, obtusely angled, reddish at the upper part, silky, very minutely cancellated, shining beneath, white-encircled, rayed with ash and white, interruptedly red-filleted beneath the angle; whorls six, rather convex; aperture obliquely lunar; lip straight, sharp, slightly edged within.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. iii. p. 2. f. 150.

Hab. Fiume.

A broad subdiscoid shell, more or less compressly flattened.

Species 1124. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CROATICA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, supernè confertim costulato-striatâ, subtilissimè decussatâ, sericinâ, corneâ, obtusè angulatâ, albido-*

cinctâ, subtus nitidâ, lutescente-albidâ, infra angulum corneo-fasciatâ; anfractibus septem, supremis acutè carinatis, reliquis convexiusculis; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate recto, acuto, intus vix albo-calloso.

THE CROATIAN HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, closely rib-like striated about the upper part, very finely decussated, silky, horny, obtusely angled, white-encircled, shining and yellowish-white beneath, horn-banded below the angle; whorls seven, the uppermost sharply keeled, the rest rather convex; aperture obliquely lunar; lip straight, acute, a little white-callous within.

PARTSCH, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. iii. p. 3. f. 151.
Helix acies, var., Cantraine.

Hab. Croatia.

A dull olive species, shining and largely umbilicated beneath.

Species 1125. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SADLERIANA. *Hel. testâ latè et apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, supernè pilis brevissimis rigidis densè obsitâ, tenui, diaphanâ, lutescente-corneâ, rufo unifasciatâ, in albidâ vittâ utrinque fasciis dilutissimis terminatâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate reflexo, albo-labiato, marginibus distantibus.*

SADLER'S HELIX. Shell broadly and deeply umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, densely beset with very short, rigid hairs, thin, diaphanous, yellowish-horny, red-banded, terminated in a whitish fillet, with very faint bands on each side; whorls five, rather flattened; aperture rotundately lunar; lip reflected, white-edged, with the margins distant.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. vii. p. 29. f. 502.
Hab. Croatia.

A light, semitransparent, straw-coloured shell, faintly banded, beset with minute bristles.

Species 1126. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DILLWYNIANA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, orbiculatâ, crassiusculâ, opaco-albâ, subrugosâ, apice livido-fuscâ; spirâ impresso-planâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, subrotundatis; aperturâ oblongo-lunari; peristomate latè reflexo, appresso, marginibus subapproximatis.*

DILLWYN'S HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, orbicular, rather thick, opake-white, rather rough, livid-brown at the apex; spire impressly flattened; whorls four to five, somewhat rounded; aperture oblong-lunar; lip broadly reflected, appressed, margins rather approximated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.
Hab. ——?

A characteristic solid opake-white shell, stained with bright livid-brown at the extreme apex.

1127.

1128ª

1128ᵇ

1129.

1130ª

1130

1131.

1132ª

1132ᵇ

1133.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXVIII.

Species 1127.* (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX GROHMANNI. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, carinatâ, subtiliter striatâ, albidâ, seriatim fusco-maculatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, subplanulatis, ultimo anticè subdeflexo; aperturâ securiformi, lunatâ, intus saturatè fasciatâ; peristomate simplici, margine supero subexpanso, basali appressè reflexo, ad columellam subdilatato, carneo.*

GROHMANN'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, orbicularly depressed, keeled, finely striated, whitish, with three or four brown-blotched bands; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last a little deflected in front; aperture wedge-lunar, darkly banded within; lip simple, upper margin a little expanded, basal appressly reflected, slightly dilated and flesh-tinged at the columella.

PHILIPPI, Enum. Moll. Sicil. p. 128. pl. 8. f. 3.

Hab. Sicily.

Rather roughly rib-striated, with the red-brown band much interrupted and blotched.

Species 1128. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DECORATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenui, striatulâ, albidâ, tæniis variis interruptis castaneis interdum confluentibus decoratâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo descendente; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus livido-fuscâ; peristomate acuto, intus vix labiato, margine columellari membranaceo, dilatato, fornicatim reflexo.*

THE ADORNED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, thin, finely striated, whitish, adorned with various interrupted chestnut bands, sometimes flowing into one another; spire short, obtuse; whorls four to five, convex, the last descending; aperture rotundately lunar, livid-brown within; lip sharp, slightly edged within, columellar margin membranaceous, dilated, archly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 69.

Hab. ——?

A light subglobose shell, very neatly conspicuously banded.

Fig. 1129. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured proves to be the colourless subfossil variety of *H. punctulata* (see Pl. CXXXV. f. 835) named by De Férussac *H. Bowditchiana.*

Species 1130. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VARIOLOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, acutè carinatâ, solidulâ, opacâ, lutescente, supernè confertissimè plicatâ, lineisque concentricis regulariter decussatâ, pustulis albis subfasciatim obsitâ; spirâ planiusculâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, vix convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo basi convexo, infra carinam impresso; columellâ brevi, verticali; aperturâ latè securiformi; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari breviter reflexo, umbilicum fere occultante.*

THE MEASLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, sharply keeled, rather solid, opake, yellowish, very closely plicated at the upper part, and regularly decussated with concentric lines, thick-set with bands of white pustules; spire rather flat; whorls three to four, slightly convex, increasing rapidly, last whorl convex, impressed beneath the keel; columella short, vertical; aperture broadly wedge-shaped; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin shortly reflected, almost covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 128.

Hab. ——?

The character termed pustules in the description of this curious species is merely an arrangement of superficial white blotches.

Species 1131. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LITTURATA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, lævigatâ vel subtilissimè plicato-striatâ, subtus tenuè malleatâ, roseo-lutescente, lineâ nigrâ centrali, punctis fuscis utrinque bifasciatim cingulatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè paululum descendente; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari; peristomate simplici, intus labiato, margine columellari calloso, roseo-tinctâ.*

THE STREAKED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, smooth or very finely plicately striated, finely indented beneath, pinkish-yellow, encircled with a

central blackish line, with two bands of brown dots on each side; spire convex; whorls five, convex, the last whorl a little descending in front; aperture somewhat squarely lunar; lip simple, edged within, columellar margin callous, rose-tinged.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. ——?

Very characteristic, both in respect of colour and marking.

Species 1132. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STURMIANA. *Hel. testâ subampliter et profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, subobliquâ, olivaceo-corneâ, solidiusculâ, supernè densè costulato-striatâ, infra lævigatâ, nitente; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, supernè declivibus, deinde rotundatis; aperturâ circulari; peristomate subreflexo, marginibus fere junctis, columellari albo-calloso.*

STURM'S HELIX. Shell rather largely and deeply umbilicated, depressly globose, rather oblique, olive-horny, rather solid, thickly rib-like striated at the upper part, smooth and shining beneath; spire obtuse; whorls four, slanting at the upper part, then rounded; aperture circular; lip a little reflected, margins almost joined, columellar margin white-callous.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. ——?

A rotundately convoluted olive species, densely finely rib-like striated at the upper part, smooth and shining below.

Species 1133. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INDUTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, carinatâ, solidâ, supernè confertim plicato-striatâ, lineis concentricis confertis decussatâ, subtus striatâ, spadiceâ, basi pallescente, circa umbilicum castaneâ, epidermide tenuissimâ corneâ griseâ undique indutâ; anfractibus quinque, planis, sensim accrescentibus; aperturâ subrhombeâ; peristomate simplici, margine columellari vix reflexiusculo.*

THE CLOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lens-shaped, sharply keeled, solid, closely plicately striated about the upper part, decussated with close-set concentric lines, striated beneath, fawn-coloured, pale at the base, chestnut around the umbilicus, covered everywhere with a very thin horny grey epidermis; whorls five, flat, increasing slowly; aperture subrhomboid; lip simple, columellar margin a little reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 128.

Hab. ——?

An interesting species, belonging apparently to the section *Nanina*.

1134.

1135.

1136.

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1139.

1140.

1141a.

1141b.

1142.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F.Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXIX.

Species 1134. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CARASCALENSIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, striatâ, lutescente, corneo-variegatâ et subfasciolatâ; spirâ convexiusculâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ transversè rotundato-lunari; peristomate patulo, acuto, intus leviter labiato, margine columellari latè reflexo.*

THE CARASCAL HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globosely depressed, striated, yellowish, horn-variegated and faintly banded; spire rather convex; whorls five to six, rather convex; aperture transversely rotundately lunar; lip patulate, sharp, slightly edged within, columellar margin broadly reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 67. f. 1.

Hab. Arragonia.

A small light yellowish-white shell, with intervals of horny pattern.

Species 1135. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TESTÆ. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, minutim striatâ, nitidâ, glabrâ, supernè corneâ, basi pallidiore; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo basi planulato; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ subtriangulari-lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine supero antrorsum arcuato.*

TESTA'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly convex, minutely striated, shining, horny at the upper part, paler at the base; spire slightly raised; whorls six, rather flat, increasing slowly, the last flattened at the base; umbilicus middling, open; aperture somewhat triangularly lunar; lip simple, sharp, upper margin arched in front.

PHILIPPI, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1844, p. 104.
Helix Philippi, Testa.

Hab. Sicily.

A depressed subdiscoid species, of a pale livid horn-colour.

Species 1136. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NITENS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, tenerâ, glabriusculâ, diaphanâ, supra lutescente, subtus albidâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo anticè dilatato et subdeflexo; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate recto, repando, simplici, acuto.*

THE SHINING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, convexly depressed, thin, rather smooth, diaphanous, yellowish above, whitish beneath; whorls four to five, rather flattened, the last dilated and a little deflected in front; aperture oblique, lunar-oval; lip straight, spread, simple, acute.

MICHAUD, Complément, p. 44. pl. 15. f. 1–3.
Helix cellaria, var., Porro.

Hab. Austria, France, Italy, Portugal.

Of a peculiar transparent reddish hue at the upper part.

Species 1137. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CONSONA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, lutescente-corneâ, fasciâ intermediâ pellucidâ, leviter striatâ, nitidulâ, pellucidâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; aperturâ latè lunari; peristomate recto, acuto, intus albo-labiato, marginibus remotis, columellari dilatato, umbilicum angustum fere obtegente.*

THE AGREEABLE HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressly globose, yellowish-horny, with an intermediate pellucid band, slightly striated, shining, pellucid; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last a little descending in front; aperture broadly lunar; lip straight, sharp, white-edged within, margins distant, columellar margin dilated, almost covering the narrow umbilicus.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. ix. pl. 8. f. 572–3.

Hab. Sicily.

A rather firm delicate straw-coloured species, without pattern or marking.

Species 1138. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OBSCURATA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, depresso-planiusculâ, carinâ depresso-ovatâ, nitidâ, duriusculâ, corneo-brunneâ, substriatâ; aperturâ ovato-depressâ, obliquè lunatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, repando.*

THE FORGOTTEN HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, depressly rather flattened, keel depressly ovate, shining,

rather hard, horn-brown, faintly striated; aperture ovately depressed, obliquely lunar; lip simple, sharp, spread.

PORRO, Villa Disp. syst. p. 56.

Hab. Corsica and Sardinia.

A transparent subdiscoid shell, faintly red-tinged about the upper part.

Species 1139. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX PACINIANA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, carinatâ, rugosâ, rugis albis, interstitiis lividis; anfractibus quinque, vix planiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ angulato-lunari; peristomate reflexo, albo-labiato, marginibus approximatis, columellari dilatato, appresso.*

PACINI'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressed, keeled, rough, wrinkles white, interstices livid; whorls five, a little flattened, the last deflected in front; aperture angularly lunar; lip reflected, white-edged, margins approximated, columellar margin dilated, appressed.

PHILIPPI, Enum. Moll. Sicil. p. 127. pl. 8. f. 9.

Helix muralis, var., Férussac.

Helix vieta, Rossmässler.

Hab. Sicily.

A rather solid roughly wrinkled shell, with the spire more or less impressed.

Species 1140. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CINGULELLA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenuiusculâ, striatâ, nitidulâ, sordidè albâ, livido-radiatâ, lineâ fuscâ supra peripheriam cinctâ; spirâ subplanâ; anfractibus quinque, depressis, ultimo supernè obsoletè angulato, anticè breviter descendente; aperturâ perobliquâ, transversè ovali, subcirculari; peristomate subsimplici, tenuè expansiusculo, marginibus approximatis, columellari subdilatato, patente.*

THE LITTLE BELTED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather thin, striated, shining, dead white, livid-rayed, encircled with a brown line above the periphery; spire rather flat; whorls five, depressed, the last obsoletely angled at the upper part, shortly descending in front; aperture very oblique, transversely oval-subcircular; lip rather simple, thin, a little expanded, margins approximating, columellar margin subdilately patent.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. vi. p. 40. f. 373.

Hab. Mountains of Volhynia.

Of a delicate livid-white, encircled above the periphery with a conspicuous red band.

Species 1141. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INSTABILIS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, striato-rugosâ, solidâ, albidâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo tereti, vix descendente; aperturâ fere circulari; peristomate simplici, acuto, marginibus fere contiguis.*

THE CHANGEABLE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, striately rugose, solid, whitish; whorls five, convex, increasing slowly, the last slender, but little descending; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, sharp, margins almost contiguous.

ZIEGLER, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 31.

Helix ericetorum, var., Rossmässler.

Hab. Gallicia.

A blue-white shell, with a rather contracted rounded aperture.

Species 1142. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STENOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globuloso-depressâ, solidâ, sublævigatâ, nitidâ, albâ, fasciâ unicâ fuscâ ad peripheriam et macularum aurantiarum seriebus duabus ornatâ, punctisque griseis obsoletè aspersâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo ventroso, anticè abruptè deflexo; aperturâ subhorizontali, ellipticâ; peristomate labiato, albo, marginibus approximatis, supero breviter expanso, basali arcuato, appressè reflexo.*

THE CONTRACTED-MOUTH HELIX. Shell imperforated, globulosely depressed, solid, rather smooth, shining, white, ornamented at the periphery with a single brown band, and two rows of orange spots, obsoletely sprinkled with grey dots; whorls four to five, slightly convex, the last ventricose, abruptly deflected in front; aperture nearly horizontal, elliptic; lip edged, white, margins approximating, upper margin shortly expanded, basal arched, appressly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 28.

Hab. ——?

A rather solid compact form, more or less indistinctly marked.

1143.

1144.

1145.

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1148.

1149.

1150.

1151.

1152.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXX.

Species 1143. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HYALINA. *Hel. testâ vix subumbilicatâ, suborbiculatâ, arctispirâ, vitreâ, diaphanâ, glabrâ, nitidissimâ; anfractibus sex, planulatis; aperturâ angustissimè lunari; peristomate recto, simplici.*

THE HYALINE HELIX. Shell very slightly umbilicated, suborbicular, close-spired, glassy, diaphanous, smooth, very shining; whorls six, rather flattened; aperture very narrow, lunar; lip straight, simple.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, p. 224.

Helix contorta, Held.

Vitrea diaphana, Fitzing.

Hab. Germany, France.

A minute straw-coloured glassy shell.

Species 1144. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HYDATINA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, albidâ, pellucidâ, striatulâ; suturâ marginatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo non descendente, basi subplanulato; aperturâ depressâ, obliquè lunari; peristomate recto, acuto, simplici, margine dextro antrorsum subarcuato, columellari vix reflexiusculo.*

THE WATERY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, whitish, transparent, finely striated; suture margined; whorls five, rather flat, the last not descending, rather flat at the base; aperture depressed, obliquely lunar; lip straight, sharp, simple, right margin arched in front, columellar a little reflected.

ROSSMASLER, Hist. Moll. vol. viii. p. 36. f. 529.

Hab. Corfu.

Allied to the preceding species, but more opake, and more distinctly umbilicated.

Species 1145. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CIRCUMLINEATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, tenerâ, hyalinâ, supernè lineis confertis spiralibus sculptâ; suturâ impressâ, marginatâ; anfractibus quinque, angustis, vix convexiusculis; umbilico lato, perspectivo; aperturâ verticali, latè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine supero antrorsum arcuato, columellari brevi, subsinuato, non dilatato.*

THE CIRCUMLINEATED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, subdiscoid, light, hyaline, engraved round the upper part with close-set spiral lines; suture impressed, margined; whorls five, narrow, slightly convex; umbilicus broad, perspective; aperture vertical, broadly lunar; lip simple, sharp, upper margin arched in front, columellar margin short, subsinuated, not dilated.

KUSTER, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 68.

Hab. Dalmatia.

Remarkably characterized on the upper part by a number of fine spiral linear grooves.

Species 1146. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FILICINA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, pellucidâ, purpurascente-corneâ, pilis brevissimis sparsis obsitâ; anfractibus sex, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo albido-cingulato; umbilico angusto, aperto; aperturâ lunari; peristomate intus roseo-labiato, margine columellari reflexiusculo.*

THE FERN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, pellucid, purple-horny, beset with very short scattered hairs; whorls six, increasing slowly, the last white-ringed; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture lunar; lip rose-edged within, columellar margin a little reflected.

SCHMIDT, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. i. p. 39.

Hab. Carniolia.

Of a rich subtransparent purple-horn colour.

Fig. 1147. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured on a magnified scale, proves to be *H. alliaria*, described at Pl. CLXIII. Sp. 1084.

Species 1148. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COMPLANATA. *Hel. testâ sublatè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, depressâ, tenui, diaphanâ, fuscescente, supernè planâ, subtus umbilico excavatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, longitudinaliter striatis, striis ad peripheriam evanescentibus; aperturâ rotundato-semilunari, labro simplici, tenuissimo.*

THE SMOOTH HELIX. Shell rather broadly umbilicated, discoid, depressed, thin, diaphanous, brownish, flat at the upper part, excavated about the umbilicus; whorls four, rather convex, longitudinally striated, striæ becoming faint at the periphery; aperture rotundately semilunar, lip simple, very thin.

DESHAYES, Férussac, Hist. Moll. p. 9. pl. 69 B. f. 2.
Hab. —— ?

A transparent horny shell, light reddish about the upper part, paler beneath.

Species 1149. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX FLAVIDA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, depressâ, suborbiculatâ, arctispirâ, flavidâ, eleganter striato-costulatâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, lentè accrescentibus; aperturâ subverticali, lunari; peristomate recto, acuto, intus lævissimè calloso.*

THE YELLOWISH HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, depressed, suborbicular, close-spired, yellowish, elegantly striately ribbed; whorls six, convex, increasing slowly; aperture subvertical, lunar; lip straight, acute, very smoothly callous within.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. 10. p. 13. f. 610.
Hab. Sicily.

A yellowish subtransparent shell, obliquely thread-ribbed throughout.

Species 1150. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX PARLATORIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, carinatâ, supra planâ, subtus convexâ, corneâ, pilis longis villosâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo descendente; aperturâ subangulatâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate recto, simplici, acuto, marginibus approximatis.*

PARLATORE'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, keeled, flat at the upper part, convex beneath, horny, villous with long hairs; whorls four, rather flat, the last descending; aperture slightly angled, rotundately lunar; lip straight, simple, sharp, margins approximating.

BIVON, l'Occhio, 1839, No. 9. f. 1.
Hab. Sicily.

Peculiarly flat-angled about the upper part.

Species 1151. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CYPARISSIAS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressiusculâ, subtiliter et confertim costulatâ, albâ, corneo-punctatâ vel fusco irregulariter maculatâ et subfasciatâ; spirâ planè elevatâ, vertice acutiusculo, corneo; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo tereti, anticè non descendente; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate recto, acuto, tenuiter fulvo-labiato, marginibus approximatis, columellari vix dilatato.*

THE CYPRUS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather depressed, finely closely ribbed, white, horn-dotted, irregularly spotted and indistinctly banded with brown; spire flatly elevated, rather sharp and horny at the apex; whorls five, convex, the last terete, not descending in front; aperture nearly circular; lip straight, sharp, thinly fulvous-edged, margins approximating, columellar margin but little dilated.

PARREYSS, Pfeiffer, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847, p. 32.
Hab. Island of Cyprus.

A subturbinated greyish-white shell, mottled with dots and faint interrupted band-marks.

Species 1152. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SIMPLICULA. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, lenticulari, tenuissimè striatâ, pallidè corneâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo subangulato, subtus convexiusculo; aperturâ depressâ; peristomate simplici.*

THE SIMPLE HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, lens-shaped, very thinly striated, pale horny; whorls five, the last slightly angled, rather convex beneath; aperture depressed; lip simple.

MORELET, Moll. du Portugal, p. 56. pl. 6. f. 2.
Hab. Portugal, between Mertola and Castro Verde.

A small discoid species of very simple character.

1153.

1154.

1155.

1156.

1157.

1158.

1159.

Sowerby, del et lith.

F.Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXI.

Species 1153. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX LUBRICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, obsoletè radiatâ, politissimâ, luteo-fulvescente vel olivaceâ; spirâ planiusculâ, apice vix prominulâ, obtusâ; suturâ leviter canaliculatâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo rotundato, basi convexo; aperturâ latè lunari, vix obliquâ; peristomate acuto, intus interdum subremotè albido-labiato, margine columellari obliquè descendente, subsinuato, leviter incrassato, supernè reflexiusculo.*

THE SLIMY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, obsoletely rayed, very polished, yellowish-fulvous or olive; spire rather flat, slightly prominent and obtuse at the apex; suture a little channelled; whorls five, the last rounded, convex at the base; aperture broadly lunar, a little oblique; lip sharp, sometimes rather distantly white-edged within, columellar margin obliquely descending, rather sinuous, slightly thickened, a little reflected at the upper part.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1852, vol. x. p. 349.
Hab. Darjeeling, Sikkim Himalaya; Dr. Chapman.

A smooth polished horny species, rather depressly discoidly convoluted.

Species 1154. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX TESCORUM. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, solidiusculâ; spirâ convexâ; suturâ peculiariter canaliculatâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, obliquè subplicato-striatis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate subexpanso, margine columellari reflexo, ad aream umbilicalem latè calloso-dilatato.*

THE WILDS HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, rather solid; spire convex; suture peculiarly channelled; whorls five, rounded, obliquely subplicately striated, last whorl descending in front; aperture rotundately lunar; lip a little expanded, columellar margin reflected, broadly callously dilated over the umbilical area.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. xi. p. 30.
Hab. Shark's Bay, Australia.

The shell here represented has a worn opake-white aspect, but it has some faint traces of rusty brown, so that the species in fine condition may probably be coloured.

Species 1155. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX TUGURIUM. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, tenui, virente-corneâ, pellucidâ, subpyramidali-depressâ; spirâ plano-declivi, apice mucronatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, supernè densè subtilissimè costulato-striatis, striis spiralibus decussatis; subtus politâ; aperturâ obliquè lunari; peristomate simplici, margine ad umbilicum brevissimè reflexo.*

THE SHED HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, thin, greenish-horny, transparent, somewhat pyramidally depressed; spire flatly slanting, pointed at the apex; whorls five to six, densely very finely rib-like striated, decussated with spiral striæ; polished beneath; aperture obliquely lunar; lip simple, margin very shortly reflected at the umbilicus.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1852, vol. x. p. 348.
Hab. Darjeeling, Sikkim Himalaya; Trotter.

The spire of this species, which is densely decussately striated, has somewhat a pyramidally raised form.

Species 1156. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX CYCLOPLAX. *Hel. testâ latè profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, supra confertim et undatim radiato-striatâ, striis spiralibus decussatâ, granulatâ; rufescente-corneâ, subtus læviore, pallidâ, fasciâ medianâ castaneâ circumdatâ; spirâ convexiusculâ, apice planatâ; suturâ primum subobsoletâ, demum impressâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo carinato; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari, obliquâ, intus interdum albo-sublabiatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto.*

THE ROUND-TABLE HELIX. Shell broadly deeply umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, closely radiately wave-striated above, decussated with spiral striæ, granulated; reddish-horny, smoother beneath, pale, surrounded with a central chestnut band; spire rather convex, flattened at the apex; suture at first rather obsolete, at last impressed; whorls five, the last keeled; aperture somewhat squarely lunar, oblique, slightly white-edged within; lip simple, acute.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1852, vol. x. p. 348.
Hab. Darjeeling, Sikkim Himalaya; Trotter.

A broad chestnut-banded species, flattened down, as it were, at the apex.

Species 1157. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX NICOBARICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, sinistrali, solidâ, globulosâ, obliquè striatâ, castaneo-rufâ, ad peripheriam, suturam, et basin albo-zonatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè descendente, basi inflato; aperturâ rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, obtuso, albo, margine columellari reflexiusculo, umbilicum fere tegente.*

THE NICOBAR HELIX. Shell umbilicated, sinistral, solid, globular, obliquely striated, chestnut-red, white-zoned at the periphery, the suture, and the base; spire short, obtuse; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last descending in front, inflated at the base; aperture rotundately lunar; lip simple, obtuse, white, columellar margin rather reflected, almost covering the umbilicus.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. p. 79. pl. 108. f. 911–12.
Hab. Cuddapah, near Madras; Wilson.

A reversed banded species, of light texture.

Species 1158. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX NANINOIDES. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, solidiusculâ, pallidè fulvâ, supernè rufescente, distinctè et confertim striatâ, lineis concentricis, sæpè obsoletis, decussatâ, basi sublævigatâ, distanter striatulâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo subangulato, medio impresso; aperturâ transversè lunari; peristomate recto, obtuso, subincrassato, ad umbilicum brevissimè reflexo.*

THE NANINA-LIKE HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, rather solid, light fulvous, reddish at the upper part, distinctly and closely striated, decussated with concentric lines, which are often obsolete, rather smooth at the base, and distantly faintly striated; spire depressly conoid, obtuse at the apex; whorls six, slightly convex, the last a little angled, impressed in the middle; aperture transversely lunar; lip straight, obtuse, rather thickened, very shortly reflected at the umbilicus.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1842, vol. ix. p. 486.
Hab. Singapore; Dr. Cantor.

The finely decussated sculpture is less prominent towards the lower part, leaving off at the periphery somewhat abruptly in places.

Species 1159. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX INTERRUPTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, sinistrali, orbiculato-convexâ, tumidiusculâ, ad peripheriam obtusè angulatâ, supernè arcuatim plicato-striatâ, striis spiralibus tenuicancellatis, fulvo-stramineâ, semipellucidâ, zonâ pallidè castaneâ ad peripheriam cingulatâ; spirâ convexâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, ultimo carinato; aperturâ orbiculato-lunari; peristomate simplici, subincrassato, fuscato, ad umbilicum subdilatato-reflexo.*

THE INTERRUPTED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, sinistral, orbicularly convex, rather swollen, obtusely angled at the periphery, arcuately plicately striated at the upper part, finely cancellated with spiral striæ, fulvous straw-colour, semitransparent, encircled at the periphery by a faint chestnut zone; spire convex, obtuse at the apex; whorls four, the last keeled; aperture orbicularly lunar; lip simple, rather thickened, browned, subdilately reflected at the umbilicus.

BENSON, Zool. Journ. vol. v. p. 461.
Hab. Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Benson.

Allied to *H. Himalayana*, Lea, but differing in form and sculpture.

1160.

1161.a

1161.b

1162.

1163.

1164.

1165.

1166.a

1166.b

1167.

Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXII.

Species 1160. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX CASTRA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, depressissimo-conicâ, tenui, exiliter obliquè acuto-striatulâ, corneâ; spirâ ad apicem obtusâ; suturis marginatis; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planulatis, ultimo ad peripheriam acutissimè carinato, subtus planiusculo; aperturâ obliquè subquadratâ, margine acuto.*

THE CAMP HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, very depressly conical, thin, finely obliquely sharply striated, horny; spire obtuse at the apex; sutures margined; whorls five to six, a little flattened, the last very sharply keeled at the periphery, rather flattened beneath; aperture obliquely subquadrate, margin acute.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1852, vol. x. p. 349.
Hab. Darjeeling, Sikkim Himalaya; Trotter.

A flattened horny *Solarium*-like species, rather largely umbilicated.

Species 1161. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Benson.)

HELIX LYCHNIA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, valdè depresso-conicâ, tenui, translucente, politâ, fuscâ; spirâ conicâ, obtusiusculâ; suturis marginatis; anfractibus sex ad septem, angustis, planiusculis, ultimo vix latiore, ad peripheriam acutè compresso-carinato, subtus convexiusculo, medio excavato; aperturâ vix obliquâ, angustâ, securiformi; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine inferiore arcuato, versus periomphalum leviter incrassato.*

THE CANDLESTICK HELIX. Shell imperforated, very depressly conic, thin, translucent, polished, brown; spire conical, rather obtuse; sutures margined; whorls six to seven, narrow, rather flat, the last scarcely broader than the rest, sharply compressly keeled at the periphery, rather convex beneath, excavated in the middle; aperture a little oblique, narrow, hatchet-shaped; lip simple, sharp, lower margin arched, slightly thickened towards the seat of the umbilicus.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1852, vol. x. p. 349.
Hab. Singapore; Dr. Bacon.

Of the same typical form as the preceding species, but not umbilicated.

Species 1162. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX PLECTILIS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, tenuiculâ, globosâ, cærulescente-albâ, opacâ, undique peculiariter crispato-corrugatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quatuor, subrotundatis; aperturâ circulari; peristomate expanso, super umbilicum plus minus dilatato, marginibus callositate planatâ junctis.*

THE CRUMPLED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, rather thin, globose, bluish-white, opake, peculiarly crisply puckered throughout; spire convex; whorls four, rather rounded; aperture circular; lip expanded, more or less dilated over the umbilicus, margins joined by a flattened callosity.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. 1853, vol. xi. p. 29.
Hab. Shark's Bay, West Australia.

The crumpled sculpture of this species is quite distinct from anything previously known.

Species 1163. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX VESICULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideo-depressâ, tenui, sublævigatâ, nitidâ, translucente, pallidè corneâ; spirâ brevi, conoideâ, apice acuminatâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus sex, ultimo rotundato, non descendente, basi convexo; aperturâ subverticali, lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari verticali, ad umbilicum in laminam brevem triangularem reflexo.*

THE LITTLE BLADDER HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoidly depressed, thin, rather smooth, shining, translucent, pale horny; spire short, conoid, acuminated at the apex; suture deep; whorls six, the last rounded, not descending, convex at the base; aperture subvertical, lunar-rounded; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin vertical, reflected at the umbilicus into a short triangular lamina.

BENSON, Journ. Asiatic Soc. vol. vii. p. 216.
Hab. Sotee-Durga and Rajmahal, Bengal; Benson.

The apex is sometimes dark brown, with a little brown in the suture.

Species 1164. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX LECYTHIS. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, conoideo-de-*

pressâ, tenui, sublævigatâ, nitidâ, translucente, pallidè rubello-corneâ; spirâ brevi, conoideâ, acuminatiusculâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexiusculis, ultimo latiore, non descendente, basi subplanulato; aperturâ subverticali, latè lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari arcuato, subdeclivi, supernè brevissimè reflexo.

THE VASE HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, conoidly depressed, thin, rather smooth, shining, translucent, pale reddish-horny; spire short, conoid, rather acuminated; whorls six, slightly convex, the last broader, not descending, rather flattened at the base; aperture subvertical, broadly lunar; lip simple, sharp, columellar margin arched, rather slanting, very shortly reflected at the upper part.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1852, p. 406.

Hab. Rajmahal Hills, India; Benson.

Very like the preceding species, but less umbilicated and rather more acuminated.

Species 1165. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX SUBJECTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideo-depressâ, tenui, striatâ, corneâ, oleosâ; spirâ breviter conoideâ, acutiusculâ; suturâ lævi, albido-marginatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, vix convexiusculis, ultimo lato, subdepresso, non descendente, basi parum convexo; aperturâ parum obliquâ, rotundato-lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, margine columellari subrecedente, arcuato, supernè brevissimè reflexo.*

THE SUBJECT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoidly depressed, thin, striated, horny, oily; spire shortly conoid, rather sharp; suture smooth, white-edged; whorls six to seven, slightly convex, the last broad, a little depressed, not descending, but little convex at the base; aperture rather oblique, rotundately lunar; lip simple, straight, columellar margin slightly receding, arched, very shortly reflected at the upper part.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1852, p. 407.

Hab. Rajmahal Hills, India; Benson.

Of flatter and more discoid growth than the preceding species, from the same locality.

Species 1166. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Benson.)

HELIX BACONI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, tenuissimâ, pellucidâ, pallidè corneâ, supernè eleganter decussatim corrugato-striatâ, sericeâ, subtus politâ, radiato-striatâ; spirâ conoideâ, apice acutiusculâ, fuscatâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, subconvexis, lentè accrescentibus, superioribus supernè fasciâ rufo-fuscâ angustâ, demum obsoletâ, marginatis, ultimo non descendente, carinato; aperturâ subverticali, angulato-lunari; peristomate acuto, marginibus convergentibus, columellari verticali, cum basali angulum rotundatum formante, supernè brevissimè reflexo.*

BACON'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly turbinated, very thin, pellucid, pale horny, elegantly decussately wrinkle-striated at the upper part, silky, polished beneath, radiately striated; spire conoid, rather sharp and brown at the apex; suture impressed; whorls five, rather convex, increasing slowly, upper whorls margined at the upper part with a red-brown band, which becomes obsolete, last whorl not descending, keeled; aperture nearly vertical, angularly lunar; lip sharp, margins converging, columellar margin vertical, forming, with the basal margin, a rounded angle, very shortly reflected at the upper part.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, vol. vi. p. 251.

Hab. Banks of the river Gungun, near Moradabad, India; Dr. Bacon.

The specimen here figured is the only one that has been at present found of this species.

Species 1167. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX ALBIDENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subdepresso-conoideâ, basi depresso-rotundatâ; spirâ gradatim elevatâ, rufo-fuscescente, lineâ medianâ castaneâ cingulatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexis, subobsoletè arcuatim plicato-striatis; aperturâ angustè lunari; peristomate tenui, margine columellari dente incrassato calloso albo conspicuè munito.*

THE WHITE-TOOTH HELIX. Shell imperforated, somewhat depressly conoid, depressly rounded at the base; spire gradually raised, reddish-brown, encircled round the middle by a chestnut line; whorls six to seven, convex, rather obsoletely arcuately plicately striated; aperture narrowly lunar; lip thin, columellar margin conspicuously furnished with a thickened white callous tooth.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1853, vol. xi. p. 31.

Helix monodonta, Grateloup (not of Lea).

Hab. Mauritius; Sir David Barclay.

Well distinguished by its callous *Monodonta*-like tooth.

1168.

1169.a

1169.b

1170.

1171.

1172.

1173.

1174.a

1174.b

1175.

Sowerby del.et lith.

F.Reeve imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXIII.

[Figures magnified to about twice the natural size.]

Species 1168. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX REMOTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, tenui, sublævigatâ, parum nitidâ, diaphanâ, corneo-lutescente; spirâ planiusculâ; suturâ impressâ, marginatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo latiore, depresso, non descendente, basi vix convexiore; umbilico mediocri, aperto; aperturâ parum obliquâ, latè lunari; peristomate simplici, recto, marginibus vix conniventibus, columellari arcuato-declivi.*

THE DISTANT HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, rather discoid, thin, smooth, but little shining, diaphanous, horny-yellow; spire rather flat; suture impressed, margined; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last broader, depressed, not descending, scarcely more convex at the base; umbilicus middling, open; aperture but little oblique, broadly lunar; lip simple, straight, margins rather approximating, columellar margin arcuately slanting.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1851, vol. vii. p. 263.

Hab. St. Helena (under stones in elevated places); Benson.

A light thin horny discoid shell, rather deeply umbilicated.

Species 1169. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX PETROBIA. *Hel. testâ subangustè sed profundè umbilicatâ, globoso-discoideâ, undique densè subtiliter costulato-striatâ, fulvo-fuscâ, subtus olivaceâ, sericeâ; spirâ convexâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate simplici, ad umbilicum breviter reflexo.*

THE STONE-DWELLING HELIX. Shell rather narrowly but deeply umbilicated, globosely discoid, densely finely rib-like striated throughout, fulvous-brown, olive underneath, silky; spire convex; suture impressed; whorls four to five, rounded; aperture lunar; lip simple, shortly reflected at the umbilicus.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1851.

Hab. High Constantia, Cape of Good Hope; Benson.

A small silky brown globosely discoid species, densely finely rib-like striated.

Species 1170. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX RETIFERA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, obtusè trochiformi, striato-plicatulâ, lineis nonnullis concentricis elevatis reticulatâ, carinatâ, diaphanâ, sericinâ, pallidè corneâ; spirâ elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, planiusculis, ultimo basi subplano, striato; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ depressâ, securiformi; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine supero brevi, basali planè arcuato.*

THE NET-BEARING HELIX. Shell umbilicated, obtusely trochus-shaped, striately plicated, reticulated with some raised concentric lines, keeled, diaphanous, silky, pale horny; spire elevated, obtuse; whorls six to seven, rather flat, the last rather flat at the base, striated; umbilicus middling, open; aperture depressed, wedge-shaped; lip simple, acute, upper margin short, basal flatly arched.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 73.

Hab. Nilgherries, India; Jerdon.

Of a distinct *Trochus*-shaped growth, keeled at the basal periphery.

Species 1171. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX BISCULPTA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, translucente, parum nitidâ, subtus corneâ, supra rufescente, utrinque eleganter confertissimè striato-plicatâ, plicarum verticalium interstitiis longitudinaliter striatissimis, striisque spiralibus decussatis; spirâ depresso-convexâ, apice lævi, obtuso; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo non descendente, rotundato, subtus convexiore; aperturâ verticali, lunari; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari arcuato, declivi, crassiusculo, supra breviter latè reflexo, laminam triangularem formante.*

THE DOUBLY-SCULPTURED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, transparent, but little shining, horny beneath, reddish above, elegantly very closely plicately striated on each side, interstices of the vertical striæ much striated, decussated with spiral striæ; spire depressly convex, smooth and obtuse at the apex; suture deep; whorls four to five, convex, increasingly slowly, the last not descending, rounded, more convex beneath; aperture vertical, lunar; lip simple, acute, columellar margin arcuately slanting, rather thick, shortly broadly reflected above, forming a triangular lamina.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1851, vol. vii. p. 103.

Hab. Camps Bay, Cape of Good Hope (under stones); Benson.

Distinguished by a delicate cancellated sculpture in the interstices between the rib-like striæ.

Species 1172. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX DUMETICOLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, supernè costulato-striatâ, subtus lævore, corneo-albidâ, epidermide luteâ, quasi lubricâ, indutâ; spirâ convexiusculâ, apice obtusâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo rapidè accrescentibus, subdepresso, basi convexo; umbilico latiusculo, profundo; aperturâ magnâ, parum obliquâ, lunato-ovali; peristomate simplici, tenui, acuto, marginibus subapproximatis, columellari supernè dilatato, patente.*

THE COPPICE HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, rib-like striated at the upper part, smoother beneath, horny-white, covered with a yellowish smooth epidermis; spire rather convex, obtuse at the apex; suture impressed; whorls three to four, rather convex, the last increasing rapidly, a little depressed, convex at the base; umbilicus rather broad and deep; aperture large, but little oblique, lunar-oval; lip simple, thin, acute, margins rather approximating, columellar margin dilated at the upper part, patent.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1851, vol. vii. p. 106.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope (among thickets on the shores of False and Table Bays); Benson.

Partaking rather of the form of *Cyclostoma*.

Species 1173. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX PERPLICATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, conoideo-semiglobosâ, tenui, corneâ, subdiaphanâ, utrinque obliquè plicatâ, plicis subdistantibus, interstitiis longitudinaliter striatis; spirâ elevatiusculâ, subconoideâ, apice lævi, acutiusculo, lutescente; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo leviter depresso, non descendente, subtus convexiore; aperturâ rotundato-lunatâ, vix obliquâ; peristomate simplici, acuto, margine columellari tenui, supernè breviter reflexo.*

THE MANY-PLAITED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, conoidly-semiglobose, thin, horny, subdiaphanous, obliquely plicated on both sides, plaits rather distant, striated longitudinally in the interstices; spire rather raised, subconoid, apex smooth, rather sharp, yellowish; suture impressed; whorls five to six, rather convex, increasing slowly, the last slightly depressed, not descending, more convex beneath; aperture rotundately lunar, a little oblique; lip simple, acute, columellar margin thin, shortly reflected at the upper part.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1851, vol. vii. p. 104.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope (in stumps and putrid fungi under the Devil's Mountain); Benson.

Of the same typical character as *H. petrobia*, but more acuminated in the spire.

Species 1174. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX COSMIA. *Hel. testâ apertè profundè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, rugoso-plicatulâ, translucente, nitidiusculâ, cereâ, virenti-corneâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, subplanatis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo anticè dilatato, non descendente; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate tenui, margine dextro supernè arcuato, columellari breviter reflexiusculo.*

THE ADORNED HELIX. Shell openly deeply umbilicated, depressed, thin, rugosely plicated, transparent, rather shining, wax-like, greenish-horny; spire scarcely raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls four, rather flattened, increasing rapidly, the last dilated in front, not descending; aperture oblique, lunar-rounded; lip thin, right margin arched at the upper part, columellar margin slightly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1852, p. 112.
Helix munda, Benson (not of Adams).
Helix cerea, Pfeiffer (not of Gould).

Hab. Cape of Good Hope (at the foot of Lion's Head, Camps Bay, among fallen leaves); Benson.

A light transparent waxen horny shell, openly flatly convoluted.

Species 1175. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX SUFFULTA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-conicâ, subtus medio subexcavatâ, stramineo-corneâ, sub lente subtilissimè obliquè densè striatâ; spirâ convexâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus sex, subrotundatis; aperturâ lunari; peristomate tenui, paululum reflexo, ad columellam contorto, dente prominente calloso-albo intus munito.*

THE UNDER-PROPPED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly conical, slightly excavated in the middle underneath, straw-horny, beneath the lens very finely densely obliquely striated; spire convex; suture impressed; whorls six, rather rounded; aperture lunar; lip thin, a little reflected, twisted at the columella, and furnished inwardly with a prominent white callous tooth.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. xi. p. 31.

Hab. Mauritius; Sir David Barclay.

Distinguished by the same typical characteristic twisted columellar tooth as *H. albidens* from the same locality.

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1180b.

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Sowerby, del. et lith.

F. Reeve, imp.

Species 1176. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX ORCULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conico-globosâ, tenui, irregulariter costulato-striatâ, scabrâ, corneâ, translucente; spirâ obtusè conicâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, rotundatis, ultimo vix descendente; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, recto, marginibus subconniventibus, columellari reflexiusculo, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE LITTLE TUN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conically globose, thin, irregularly rib-like striated, rough, horny, transparent; spire obtusely conical; suture deep; whorls three to four, rounded, the last scarcely descending; aperture very oblique, lunar-rounded; lip simple, straight, margins rather approximating, columellar margin a little reflected, half-covering the umbilicus.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, vol. vi. p. 251.

Hab. Bahar and Bengal, India (on trunks of trees); Dr. Bacon.

A very minute species, partaking somewhat of the form of *Paludina*.

Fig. 1177. (Mus. Benson.)

The shell here figured is the *Helix sublesta* of Benson, lately described in Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1853, vol. xi. p. 30. On examination, however, it proves to be operculated, and should be referred to the genus *Cyclostoma*. It is from Freemantle, West Australia.

Species 1178. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX BARCLAYI. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, parvulâ, turbinatâ, corneâ, scabrâ, rudè obliquè leviterque striatâ; spirâ conoideâ, apice obtusiusculâ; suturâ leviter impressâ, marginatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, lentè crescentibus, convexiusculis, ultimo subtus convexiore, nitidulo, medio impresso, peripheriâ leviter carinato, carinâ anticè evanescente; aperturâ parum obliquâ, subangulato-lunari; peristomate tenui, acuto, margine columellari brevi, reflexiusculo.*

BARCLAY'S HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, rather small, turbinated, horny, rough, rudely obliquely lightly striated; spire conoid, rather obtuse at the apex; suture lightly impressed, margined; whorls five to six, increasing slowly, rather convex, the last more convex underneath, shining, impressed in the middle, periphery slightly keeled, keel disappearing in front; aperture but little oblique, subangularly lunar; lip thin, sharp, columellar margin short, a little reflected.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, vol. vi. p. 252.

Hab. Moka, Mauritius (under stones); Dr. Bacon.

A minute, depressly-acuminated, horny shell, a little excavated underneath.

Species 1179. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX PALUDICOLA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subgloboso-depressâ, tenui, striatulâ, opaciter albâ, punctis translucentibus fasciisque strigisve purpureo-fuscis ornatâ; spirâ elevatiusculâ, fusco-rubente, apice obtusiusculo, corneo; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo inflato, interdum omnino vel versus aperturam purpureo-fusco; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus fuscâ; peristomate simplici, margine columellari dilatato, reflexo.*

THE MARSH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, somewhat globosely depressed, thin, finely striated, opake-white, ornamented with transparent dots and purple-brown bands and streaks; spire rather elevated, brown-red, apex rather obtuse and horny; whorls five to six, the last inflated, sometimes purple-brown altogether or towards the aperture; aperture rotundately lunar, brown within; lip simple, columellar margin dilated and reflected.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, vol. vi. p. 253.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope (in flowers of *Zantedeschia Æthiopica*, in a marsh at Baszaarms Kraal); Benson.

This little characteristic species is opake-white in places, owing to the epidermis being deciduous, and liable to peel off.

Species 1180. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX SABULETORUM. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, solidiusculâ, utrinque confertissimè striatâ, plicisque arcuatis distantioribus notatâ, non nitente, pallidè corneâ; spirâ convexiusculâ, apice obtusâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, lentè accrescentibus, convexis, ultimo rotundato; umbilico latiusculo, profundo; aperturâ vix obliquâ, lunato-rotundatâ; peristomate simplici, marginibus conniventibus, columellari breviter subreflexo.*

THE SANDS HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, rather solid, very closely striated on both sides, marked with arched distant plaits, not shining, pale horny; spire rather convex, obtuse at the apex; suture deep; whorls four to five, increasing slowly, convex, the last rounded; umbilicus rather broad and deep; aperture slightly oblique, lunar-rounded; lip simple, with the margins approximating, columellar margin shortly slightly reflected.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1851, vol. vii. p. 105.
Hab. Cape of Good Hope (in sandy tracts, in Hunt and False Bays); Benson.

A minute *Cyclostoma*-like species, of a dull straw-colour.

Species 1181. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX VORTICIALIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdiscoideâ, supernè depresso-planatâ, tenui, rufescente-corneâ; spirâ concaviusculâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quatuor, angustis, convexis, confertim radiato-plicatis, penultimo prominente, ultimo non descendente, a latere subcompresso, subtus valdè convexo; umbilico lato, profundo, margine subangulato; aperturâ verticali, rotundato-lunari, altiore quam latâ; peristomate simplici, recto, marginibus vix convergentibus, callo tenuissimo junctis.*

THE WHIRLPOOL HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subdiscoid, depressly flattened at the upper part, thin, reddish-horny; spire rather concave; suture deep; whorls four, narrow, convex, closely radiately plicated, last whorl but one prominent, the last not descending, a little compressed from the side, very convex beneath; umbilicus broad, deep, rather angled at the edge; aperture vertical, rotundately lunar, higher than broad; lip simple, straight, margins rather approximating, joined by a very thin callosity.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, vol. v. p. 216.
Hab. Cape of Good Hope (under stones near Green Point, and on Camp-Ground); Benson.

An interesting delicate *Planorbis*-like species, broadly openly umbilicated.

Species 1182. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX CYGNEA. *Hel. testâ latè ampliter umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, subdiscoideâ, tenui, fusco-corneâ, undique eximiè annulato-costellatâ, striis spiralibus in interstitiis sub lente minutissimè decussatâ; spirâ convexâ; suturâ subcanaliculatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, subangustis; aperturâ subcirculari; peristomate simplici, marginibus conniventibus, columellari breviter reflexo.*

THE SWAN HELIX. Shell broadly largely umbilicated, orbicularly-depressed, subdiscoid, thin, brown-horny, delicately finely ring-ribbed throughout, decussated beneath the lens in the interstices with very minute spiral striæ; spire convex; suture slightly channelled; whorls four, convex, rather narrow; aperture nearly circular; lip simple, margins approximating, columellar margin shortly reflected.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1853, vol. xi. p. 30.
Hab. Perth, West Australia; Dr. Bacon.

A light horny species, delicately encircled throughout with fine ring-like riblets.

Species 1183. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX RARIPLICATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, corneâ, plicis arcuatis subdistantibus munitâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo tereti, non descendente; umbilico angusto, pervio; aperturâ parum obliquâ, lunato-circulari; peristomate simplici, recto, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE FEW-PLAITED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, horny, furnished with rather distant arched plaits; spire but little raised; suture deep; whorls four, convex, the last tapering, not descending; umbilicus narrow, open; aperture a little oblique, lunar-circular; lip simple, straight, with the margins approximating.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1850, vol. vi. p. 254.
Hab. Cape of Good Hope (under stones at Green Point); Benson.

Allied to the preceding species, but more faintly and irregularly ring-sculptured.

Species 1184. (Mus. Benson.)

HELIX BIDENTICULATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-conicâ, obsoletè radiato-striatâ, albidâ (decorticatâ); spirâ subconicâ, apice obtuso; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus sex, arctè convolutis, convexis, omnibus supernè lineis æquidistantibus elevatiusculis instructis, ultimo carinato, subtus convexo; aperturâ arctè securiformi, verticali; peristomate margine superiore brevissimo, columellari obliquè descendente, expanso, supernè reflexo, basali arcuato, dentibus minutis, distantibus, submarginalibus, dextro prominentiore, munito; umbilico pervio.*

THE TWO-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly conic, obsoletely radiately striated, whitish (decorticated); spire subconic, obtuse at the apex; suture impressed; whorls six, closely convoluted, convex, all furnished at the upper part with two equidistant raised lines, last whorl keeled, convex beneath; aperture closely wedge-shaped, vertical; lip with the upper margin very short, the columellar obliquely descending, expanded, reflected above, the basal arched, furnished with two minute distant submarginal teeth, of which the right is the more prominent; umbilicus open.

BENSON, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1852, vol. ix. p. 405.
Hab. Nilgherry Mountains, south of India; Jerdon.

A small trochiform species, encircled with two very characteristic raised spiral lines, and furnished with two small teeth in the mouth.

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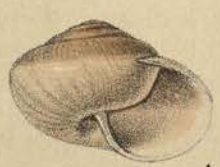

1194

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXV.

Species 1185. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SCHRENKII. *Hel. testâ mediocriter umbilicatâ, conoideo-semiglobosâ, tenuiusculâ, striatâ et sub lente decussatulâ, diaphanâ, corneo-albidâ, fasciâ unicâ saturatè castaneâ, ad suturam ascendente, ornatâ; spirâ conoideâ, obtusulâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexis, ultimo non descendente; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, labro intus leviter labiato, margine columellari dilatato.*

SCHRENK'S HELIX. Shell moderately umbilicated, conoid, semiglobose, rather thin, striated, and, beneath the lens, finely decussated, diaphanous, horny-white, ornamented with a single dark chestnut band, rising from the suture; spire conoid, rather obtuse; whorls six to seven, convex, the last not descending; aperture lunar-rounded, lip slightly edged within, columellar margin dilated.

MIDDENDORF, Reise Sibir. vol. ii. p. 302. pl. 30. f. 20–26.

Hab. Siberia.

A simple horn-white *Cyclostoma*-like species, encircled by a dark chestnut band.

Species 1186. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX DEHNEI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, solidulâ, subtilissimè reticulatâ, albâ, supernè fasciâ latiusculâ, subtus angustioribus pluribus luteo-fuscis ornatâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam obtusè angulato, anticè paululum descendente, basi inflato; aperturâ subverticali, depressâ, lunari, fauce roseâ, labro recto, intus rubello-labiato, margine columellari reflexo-appresso.*

DEHNE'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, rather solid, very finely reticulated, white, ornamented with a rather broad yellowish-brown band at the upper part, and several smaller ones beneath; spire short; whorls five, rather flat, the last obtusely angled at the periphery, a little descending in front, inflated at the base; aperture subvertical, depressed, lunar, rose in the interior, lip straight, red-edged within, columellar margin reflexly appressed.

ROSSMASLER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1846, p. 173.

Hab. Africa?

A globose faintly banded opake-white shell, with a pink mouth, found by Dr. Dehne, among some Arabic gum.

Species 1187. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CRETICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, obliquè striatulâ, sordidè albâ, fasciis fuscis interruptis variè pictâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, sensim accrescentibus; umbilico mediocri, pervio; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, labro acuto, recto, intus tenuissimè labiato.*

THE CRETAN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, obliquely finely striated, dirty-white, variously painted with interrupted dirty-brown bands; whorls six, rather convex, increasing slowly; umbilicus middling, open; aperture lunar-rounded, lip sharp, straight, very finely edged within.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, No. 288. Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. i. p. 40.

Hab. Islands of Candia, Rhodes, and Naxos.

Very like the British *H. virgata*, with rather larger umbilicus.

Species 1188. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX THEODORI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, subdiaphanâ, corneo-lutescente, supernè confertissimè costulatâ, lineis concentricis impressis decussatâ, basi lævioré, excentricè striatulâ, lineis concentricis versus umbilicum sensim evanescentibus; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusiusculâ; suturâ impressâ, rufo obsoletè marginatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, vix convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo obsoletè angulato; aperturâ depressâ, lunari, labro simplici, recto, margine columellari perobliquè descendente, supernè brevissimè reflexo.*

THEODORE'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, thin, subdiaphanous, horny-yellow, very closely finely ribbed at the upper part, decussated with depressed concentric lines, smoother at the base, excentrically finely striated, the concentric lines gradually fading away towards the umbilicus; spire but little raised, rather obtuse; suture impressed, obsoletely edged with red; whorls six to seven, slightly convex, increasing slowly, the last obsoletely angled; aperture depressed, lunar, lip simple, straight, columellar margin very obliquely descending, very shortly reflected at the upper part.

PHILIPPI, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1846, p. 191.

Hab. Mergui, East Indies; Philippi.

A subtransparent olive-horny species, but little umbilicated, with a thin simple lip.

Species 1189. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX TRENQUELLEONIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, rudè striatâ, sub epidermide olivaceo-fuscâ, albidâ, fasciâ rufâ cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo depresso, anticè deflexo, basi paulo convexiore, lævigatâ; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari, labro breviter expanso, intus rufo-labiato, marginibus perapproximatis, callo tenui junctis, columellari dilatato, reflexo.*

THE TRENQUELLEON HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, rudely striated, white, encircled with a red band, beneath an olive-brown epidermis; whorls four to five, rather flat, increasing quickly, the last depressed, deflected in front, a little more convex at the base, smooth; aperture very oblique, nearly circular, lip shortly expanded, red-edged within, margins very approximated, joined by a thin callosity, columellar margin dilated and reflected.

GRATELOUP, Pfeiffer, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 13.

Hab. Cordova, Argentine Republic.

A European form, but distinguished by characteristic detail.

Species 1190. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX ALABASTRITES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, subtiliter striatâ, nitidâ, albâ, fasciis quinque pallidè cinctâ; spirâ convexâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo compresso, obsoletè angulato, anticè subito valdè deflexo; aperturâ ferè horizontali, angustâ, lunato-ovali, labro intus labiato, marginibus approximatis, callo tenui junctis, dextro arcuato, expanso, columellari strictiusculo, introrsum vix dilatato.*

THE ALABASTER HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, finely striated, shining, white, sometimes encircled with five pale brown bands; spire convex, obtuse; whorls five, rather flat, increasing slowly, the last compressed, obsoletely angled, suddenly much deflected in front; aperture nearly horizontal, narrow, lunar, lip edged within, margin approximated, joined by a thin callosity, right margin arched, expanded, columellar margin rather drawn out, a little dilated inwards.

MICHAUD, Cat. Moll. d'Alger. Pfeiffer, Mon. Helic. viv. vol. i. p. 279.

Hab. North Africa.

A species of simple character, allied in form to the European *H. nemoralis.*

Species 1191. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX MINA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, conoideo-depressâ, solidâ, obliquè striatâ, fulvâ, supernè fasciis duabus latiusculis nigricantibus tertiâque angustâ ad carinam cinctâ; spirâ convexo-conoideâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, vix convexis, ultimo carinato, anticè vix deflexo, basi subplanato, luteâ, fasciâ unicâ nigricante; aperturâ perobliquâ, subrhombeo-lunari, labro candido, incrassato, reflexo.*

THE TEAT HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, conoidly depressed, solid, obliquely striated, fulvous, encircled at the upper part with two rather broad blackish bands, and a third narrow one at the keel; spire convexly conoid, obtuse; whorls five, scarcely convex, the last keeled, slightly deflected in front, rather flattened at the base, which is yellow, with one black band; aperture very oblique, subrhomboid, lunar, lip white, thickened, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1852, p. 92.

Hab. Cuba.

It is extremely doubtful whether this is anything more than a variety of *H. Bornii.*

Species 1192. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX DEFLEXA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidiusculâ, oblique striatâ, albidâ, fusco obsoletè cingulatâ et maculatâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè valdè deflexo, basi planulato; aperturâ lunato-ovali, coarctatâ, labro expanso, marginibus approximatis, callo junctis, columellari recto, elevato, umbilicum ferè tegente.*

THE DEFLECTED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, rather solid, obliquely striated, whitish, obsoletely encircled and spotted with brown; spire short; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last very much deflected in front, rather flat at the base; aperture lunar-oval, contracted, lip expanded, margins approximated, joined by a callosity, columellar margin straight, erect, almost covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 153.

Hab. Cuba.

The lip of this species is unusually deflected on the body-whorl, causing the aperture to be contracted and the margins approximated.

Species 1193. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SUBROSTRATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideo-globosâ, depresso-turbinatâ, lævigatâ, albidâ aut sordidè lutescente, fasciis fuscis interruptis sæpè cingulatâ; spirâ subelevatâ, apice corneâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo anticè vix descendente; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, labro recto, acuto, intus fusco-labiato, marginibus approximatis, columellari dilatato.*

THE SLIGHTLY-BEAKED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoidly globose, depressly turbinated, smooth, white or dirty-yellow, frequently encircled with interrupted brown bands; spire rather raised, horny at the apex; whorls five to six, convex, the last scarcely descending in front; aperture lunar-rounded, lip straight, sharp, brown-edged within, margins approximated, columellar margin dilated.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, No. 287.

Hab. Spain, Algiers.

A rounded thin-lipped opake-white shell, frequently encircled with interrupted brown bands.

Species 1194. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX BOMBAYANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, paululum depressâ, subdiaphanâ, nitidâ, pallidè roseâ, longitudinaliter subtilissimè striatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; umbilico parvo; aperturâ semirotundatâ, labro acuto, leviter reflexo, albimarginato.*

THE BOMBAY HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subglobose, a little depressed, subdiaphanous, shining, pale rose, longitudinally very finely striated; whorls five, convex; umbilicus small; aperture semicircular, lip sharp, slightly reflected, white-edged.

GRATELOUP, Act. Soc. Nat. Hist. Bordeaux, vol. xi. p. 406. pl. 1. f. 1.

Hab. Bombay.

A light subtransparent fulvous-rose shell, pale yellow on the under surface.

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Sowerby del et lith

Vincent Brooks Imp

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXVI.

Species 1195. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SCABRIUSCULA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, compressè carinatâ, striato-rugosâ, albidâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, exsertis, supra planulatis, fusco-maculatis, ultimo basi turgido, anticè descendente; aperturâ angulatâ, lunato-securiformi, labro tenui, marginibus approximatis, supero recto, basali sublabiato, angulatim reflexo, columellari dilatato, appresso.*

THE ROUGHISH HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressed, compressly keeled, striately rugose, white; whorls four to five, exserted, flattened above, brown-spotted, the last swollen at the base, descending in front; aperture angular, lunately hatchet-shaped, lip thin, margins approximated, upper margin straight, basal slightly edged, angularly reflected, columellar margin dilated and appressed.

DESHAYES, Enc. Méth. vol. ii. p. 130.
Helix erycina, Jan.
Helix selinuntina, Philippi,
Hab. Sicily.

The upper surface of the whorls is peculiarly concavely flattened, rendering them keeled and exserted at the edge.

Species 1196. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX LUDOVICI. *Hel. testâ perspectivè umbilicatâ, sublenticulari, opacâ, calcareâ; spirâ convexâ, obtusâ; anfractibus septem, superis planiusculis, sequentibus convexiusculis, omnibus acutè et subexsertè carinatis, ultimo infra carinam compressam convexo, radiatim sulcato et rudè granulato; aperturâ fere diagonali, rotundato-lunari, labro subexpanso, margine basali arcuato, breviter reflexo.*

LOUIS' HELIX. Shell perspectively umbilicated, somewhat lens-shaped, opake, chalky; spire convex, obtuse; whorls seven, uppermost rather flat, the following rather convex, all sharply and rather exsertly keeled, the last convex beneath the compressed keel, radiately grooved and rudely granuled; aperture almost diagonal, rotundately lunar, lip a little expanded, basal margin arched, shortly reflected.

ALBERS, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1852, p. 157.
Hab. Island of Porto Santo.

A wrinkle-grained opake chalky shell, of the form of a *Solarium*.

Species 1197. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX DEPRESSULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, lenticulari, rugoso-striatâ, lutescente-albidâ, compresso-carinatâ; anfractibus sex, prominulis, subplanulatis, ultimo basi convexo, anticè vix descendente; umbilico lato, perspectivo; aperturâ securiformi, labro recto, angulato, intus labiato, marginibus approximatis.*

THE DEPRESSED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, lens-shaped, roughly striated, yellowish-white, compressly keeled; whorls six, rather prominent, rather flattened, the last convex at the base, a little descending in front; umbilicus broad, perspective; aperture hatchet-shaped, lip straight, angled, edged within, margins approximated.

PARREYS, Rossmäsler, Hist. Moll. vol. ix. p. 6. f. 562.
Hab. Oran, Algeria.

Peculiarly convex at the base, the overhanging keel of the periphery being unusually prominent.

Species 1198. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX PLATYCHELA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, cæsio-albâ, fasciis quatuor maculatis interdum cinctâ, subtiliter striatâ; spirâ conoideâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo anticè valdè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, truncato-rotundatâ, labro latè expanso-reflexo, albo sublabiato, margine columellari calloso, gibboso.*

THE BROAD-LIPPED HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, bluish-white, sometimes encircled with four spotted bands, finely striated; spire conoid; whorls five to six, convex, the last very much deflected in front; aperture very oblique, truncately rounded, lip broadly expandedly reflected, slightly edged with white, columellar margin callous, gibbous.

MENKE, Syn. 2nd edit. p. 125. Rossmäsler, Hist. Nat. vol. vii. p. 7. f. 443–445, and vol. x. p. 12. f. 593.
Helix prætexta, Jan.
Helix Sicana, var., Philippi.
Helix sphæroidea, Philippi.
Hab. Sicily.

A globose shell, faintly marked with interrupted brown bands, with a lip rotundately obliquely expanded.

Species 1199. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CARIOSULA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subsemiglobosâ, carinatâ, supernè globoso-convexâ, cariosâ, subtus planiusculâ, sordidè albâ, carinâ filiformi, suturâque tuberculato-erosis; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici, sublabiato, angulato, margine supero subdeflexo, basali subincrassato, columellari dilatato, reflexo, umbilicum tegente.*

THE SLIGHTLY WORM-EATEN HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, subsemiglobose, keeled, globosely convex at the upper part, worm-eaten, rather flat, beneath dirty-white, with a thread-like keel, and with a suture tubercularly eroded; whorls five, rather flat; aperture lunar, lip simple, slightly edged, angled, upper margin a little deflected, basal rather thickened, columellar dilated, reflected, covering the umbilicus.

MICHAUD, Moll. Algérie, p. 5. pl. 1. f. 11 and 12.

Hab. Algeria.

Closely allied to *H. Ludovici*, but with a contracted covered umbilicus.

Species 1200. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SEGESTANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, acutè carinatâ, plicatâ, supernè planiusculâ, albido et corneo variegatâ, seriatim fusco-maculatâ, sub carinâ interruptè fasciatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ angulato-lunari, labro simplici, marginibus subapproximatis, columellari reflexo.*

THE MATTED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, sharply keeled, plaited, rather flat at the upper part, variegated with white and horn, marked with rosy-brown stripes, interruptedly banded beneath the keel; whorls four to five, flat, the last deflected in front; aperture angularly lunar, lip simple, margins nearly approximated, columellar reflected.

Carocolla segestana, Philippi, Moll. Sicil. p. 136. pl. 8. f. 6.

Hab. Sicily.

Distinguished by a surface of fine irregularly wrinkle-plaited ridges.

Species 1201. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX JUILLETI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subgloboso-depressâ, albidâ, fasciis quinque fusculis cingulatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, sensim accrescentibus, summis planis, ultimo anticè valdè deflexo; aperturâ ovato-lunari, transversali, perobliquâ, columellâ et aperturæ fauce castaneis, labro subexpanso, margine columellari stricto, calloso, gibbo.*

JUILLET'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobosely depressed, whitish, encircled with five bands of light brown; spire convex; whorls five to six, increasing slowly, the uppermost flat, the last very much deflected in front; aperture ovately lunar, transverse, very oblique, columella and interior of the aperture chestnut, lip a little expanded, columellar margin drawn out, callous, gibbous.

TERVER, Cat. p. 17. pl. 2. f. 3 and 4.

Helix Wagneri, Rossmässler.

Hab. Algeria; Wagner.

It is doubtful whether this is anything more than a variety of *H. lactea*.

Species 1202. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CARIOSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, carinatâ, utrinque convexâ, albâ, crispato-rugellosâ, rudi; spirâ depresso-hemisphæricâ; anfractibus quinque, medio convexis, ultimo anticè vix deflexo, circa umbilicum abruptè angulato; aperturâ angulato-subcirculari, labro simplici, marginibus callo junctis, columellari crasso, reflexo.*

THE WORM-EATEN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicular, keeled, convex on both sides, white, crisply finely wrinkled, rude; spire depressly hemispherical; whorls five, convex in the middle, last whorl a little deflected in front, abruptly angled round the umbilicus; aperture angularly subcircular, lip simple, margins joined by a callosity, columellar margin thick and reflected.

OLIVIER, Voyage, vol. ii. pl. 221. pl. 31. f. 4.

Hab. Syria.

An opake chalk-white shell, chiefly distinguished by the compressly angled growth of the whorl around the wall of the umbilicus.

Species 1203. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX OTTHIANA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, sublenticulari, carinatâ, albâ, striatâ; spirâ convexâ; suturâ subcrenulatâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo anticè vix deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, rotundato-lunari, subangulatâ, labro simplici, umbilicum partim tegente.*

OTTHI'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, somewhat lens-shaped, keeled, white, striated; spire convex, slightly crenulated at the suture; whorls five, rather flat, increasing slowly, the last a little deflected in front; aperture very oblique, rotundately lunar, slightly angled, lip simple, partially covering the umbilicus.

FORBES, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ii. p. 250.
Helix Jeannotiana, Terver.

Hab. Bugia, North Africa.

A comparatively smooth chalk-white shell, with a delicate sutural keel throughout.

Species 1204. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX ARIETINA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, solidulâ, obliquè striatâ, lineis confertis impressis spiralibus subtiliter reticulatâ, opaco-albâ, calcareâ, fasciis luteis latis lineisque fuscis nonnullis ornatâ, acutè carinatâ, carinâ compressâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè subplanulatis, exsertis, ultimo anticè descendente, basi convexo; aperturâ lunato-securiformi, labro recto, acuto, intus validè labiato, margine columellari latè reflexo.*

THE RAM-HEAD HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, rather solid, obliquely striated, finely reticulated with close-set impressed spiral lines, opake-white, chalky, ornamented with a few broad yellow bands and brown lines, sharply keeled, keel compressed; spire but little raised; whorls five, rather flat at the upper part, exserted, the last descending in front, convex at the base; aperture lunar hatchet-shaped, lip straight, sharp, strongly edged within, columellar margin broadly reflected.

ROSSMASLER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1846, p. 172.

Hab. Sierra of St. Cristoval, Spain; Dr. Willkomm.

Chiefly distinguished by its flatly-raised spiral sutural keel and minute umbilicus.

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Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXVII.

Species 1205. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX MERGUIENSIS. *Hel. testâ latè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, utrinque convexâ, carinatâ, tenui, subtilissimè granulato-striatâ, pilis sparsis brevibus obsitâ, pallidè fuscescente, carinâ subcompressâ, lineâ castaneâ notatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè deflexo, circa umbilicum angulato-compresso; aperturâ perobliquâ, labro late reflexo, appresso, marginibus fere continuis.*

THE MERGUI HELIX. Shell broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressed, convex on both sides, keeled, thin, very finely granularly striated, covered with a few short hairs, light-brownish, keeled, rather compressed, marked with a chestnut line; spire scarcely raised, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last deflected in front, angularly compressed about the umbilicus; aperture very oblique, lip broadly reflected, appressed, margins almost continuous.

PHILIPPI, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1846. p. 192.

Hab. Mergui, Burmah.

A subtransparent shell, with a rather broad obtusely angled umbilicus.

Species 1206. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SERRULATA. *Hel. testâ angustissimè umbilicatâ, trochiformi, corrugato-striatâ, sordidè albâ, carinatâ, carinâ obscurè tuberculatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, supremis subbicarinatis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro simplici, acuto, intus subtiliter labiato.*

THE SERRULATED HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, trochus-shaped, wrinkle-striated, dull white, keeled, obscurely tuberculated; whorls six, rather convex, the uppermost slightly two-keeled; aperture rotundately lunar, lip simple, sharp, slightly edged within.

Turricula serrulata, Beck, Index, p. 10.
Helix crenulata, Olivier.

Hab. Alexandria.

A rough-wrinkled trochus-shaped shell, peculiarly slantingly tubercled at the periphery of each whorl.

Species 1207. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX GALLOPAVONIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, rugulosâ, albidâ, fasciis latis fascis circumdatâ et fusco-marmoratâ; spirâ conicâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus roseo-labiatâ; columellâ latiusculâ, expansâ, roseâ, labro simplici, subreflexo.*

THE PEACOCK'S-CREST HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, subglobose, thin, rugulose, whitish, surrounded with broad brown bands, and marbled with brown; spire conical; whorls four to five, rather convex; aperture lunar-rounded, edged with rose within; columella rather broad, expanded, rose, lip simple, a little reflected.

VALENCIENNES, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 28.

Hab. Turk's Island, near San Domingo.

Chiefly distinguished by the pink colouring of the columella and inner edge of the lip.

Species 1208. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SMYRNENSIS. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, obtusè carinatâ, lutescente-corneâ, supernè subtiliter granulato-decussatâ, subtus lævi, nitidâ, remotè luteo-radiatâ; anfractibus sex, convexo-declivibus; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro recto, simplici, acuto, intus remotè labiato.*

THE SMYRNA HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, obtusely keeled, yellowish horny, finely granulately decussated at the upper part, smooth and shining beneath, distantly yellow-rayed; whorls six, convexly slanting; aperture obliquely lunar, lip straight, simple, sharp, remotely edged within.

ROTH, Diss. p. 16. pl. 1. f. 8, 9.

Hab. Smyrna.

An orbicularly depressed olive-horny shell, rather obsoletely keeled at the periphery and broadly deeply umbilicated.

Species 1209. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX GLOBULOIDEA. *Hel. testâ subangustè umbilicatâ, conoideo-depressâ, solidulâ, irregulariter striatâ, nitidè albâ, interdum multifasciatâ; spirâ breviusculâ, apice subacutâ; anfractibus sex, convexo-declivibus; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, labro simplici, acuto, intus pallidè carneo-labiato, marginibus subapproximatis.*

THE GLOBULOID HELIX. Shell rather narrowly umbilicated, conoidly depressed, rather solid, irregularly

striated, shining white, sometimes many-banded; spire short, rather sharp at the apex; whorls six, convexly slanting; aperture lunar rounded, lip simple, sharp, faintly flesh-edged within, margins rather approximated.

TERVER, Catalogue, p. 26. pl. 3. f. 5, 7.

Hab. Algeria.

A shining white species, sometimes encircled with numerous bands.

Fig. 1210. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

Helix perplexa, Férussac, synonymous with *H. granifera*, Gray, described and figured in Plate LII. Sp. 252.

Species 1211. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX STENOMPHALA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, subtiliter striatâ, lutescente, castaneo trifasciatâ, fasciis extimis dilatatis et dilutis; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato, anticè vix descendente; aperturâ latè lunari, labro reflexiusculo, latè albo-labiato, margine columellari reflexo, appresso, umbilicum fere tegente.*

THE NARROWLY UMBILICATED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globosely depressed, finely striated, yellowish, encircled with three chestnut bands, the outer of which are dilated and diluted; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last inflated, scarcely descending in front; aperture broadly lunar, lip slightly reflected, broadly white-edged, columellar margin reflected, appressed, nearly covering the umbilicus.

MENKE, Synopsis (2nd edit.), p. 126.

Hab. Croatia.

Distinguished chiefly by the character of its three encircling bands, the outer of which are faintly marked and spread, whilst the centre is dark and determined.

Species 1212. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX OCHROLEUCA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globuloso-depressâ, leviter striatâ, albidâ, supernè ochraceo variegatâ, et fasciis aurantiis variè cingulatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; suturâ lineari; anfractibus septem, planis, ultimo medio carinato; columellâ brevissimâ, verticali; aperturâ latâ, lunari, labro simplici, margine columellari reflexo, umbilicum partim tegente.*

THE YELLOW-WHITE HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globulously depressed, slightly striated, whitish, variegated at the upper part with ochre, and variously encircled with orange bands; spire short, obtuse; suture linear; whorls seven, flat, the last keeled in the middle; columella very short, vertical; aperture broad, lunar, lip simple, columellar margin reflected, partially covering the umbilicus.

Helix (*Helicostyla*) *ochroleuca*, Férussac, Prodrome, p. 308. Hist. Moll. pl. 30. f. 1.

Helix albella, Chemnitz.

Hab. Bermuda; Menke.

A delicately painted shell, with somewhat the aspect of a *Helicina*.

Species 1213. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX EXPLANATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, planospiratâ, opaco-albâ, densè corrugato-striatâ; anfractibus quinque, ad peripheriam carinâ compressâ inflatis; aperturâ securiformi, labro acuto, intus labiato.*

THE FLATTENED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressed, flatly spired, opake-white, densely wrinkle-striated; whorls five, inflated at the periphery with a compressed keel; aperture hatchet-shaped, lip sharp, edged within.

MULLER, Verm. vol. ii. p. 26.

Helix planorbis marginata, Chemnitz.

Helix albella, Draparnaud.

Carocolla albella, Lamarck.

Hab. Algeria and South of France.

The whorls of the species are pinched out at the periphery into a compressed keel, which is seen throughout the spire in the place of the suture.

Species 1214. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX LEVIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenui, lævi, obliquè striatâ, obsoletè granulatâ, albidâ, punctis seriatis vel fasciis pellucidè corneis variè ornatâ; spirâ brevi, acutiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro acuto, intus sublabiato, margine columellari supernè dilatato et reflexo, umbilicum fere tegente.*

THE LIGHT HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, globose, thin, light, obliquely striated, obsoletely granulated, whitish, variously ornamented with rows of transparent horny dots or bands; spire short, rather sharp; whorls five, convex, the last inflated; aperture rotundately lunar, lip sharp, slightly edged within, columellar margin dilated and reflected at the upper part, almost covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 152.

Hab. Banks of the Columbia River, California.

A light inflated shell, extremely delicately pencilled with semitransparent horny lines and rows of dots.

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Sowerby del. et lith.

(Enlarged ½ diam.)

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXVIII.

Species 1215. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SPRATTI. *Hel. testâ latè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, confertim costulatâ, sordidè albâ, vel fuscâ, saturatius fusco-carinatâ, carinâ compressâ, prominente, denticulatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, supra carinam valdè turgidis, subangulatim elevatis, ultimo basi convexo, anticè non descendente; aperturâ parvulâ, angulato-subrotundatâ, labro recto, acuto, intus albo-labiato.*

SPRATT'S HELIX. Shell broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressed, closely finely ribbed, dull white or brown, darker-banded, keeled, keel compressed, prominent, denticulated; spire scarcely raised; whorls five, much swollen above the keel, rather angularly raised, the last convex at the base, not descending in front; aperture rather small, angularly sub-rounded, lip straight, sharp, white-edged within.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 69.

Hab. Malta; Capt. Spratt.

Of very peculiar growth, the whorls being swollen above the keel and then sunk into a hollow round the suture.

Species 1216. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX COSTULATA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, confertim costulatâ, albidâ vel fusco fasciatâ et radiatâ, vel nigricante, basi albo-cinctâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ dilatatâ, lunato-circulari, labro tenui.*

THE FINELY-RIBBED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, closely finely ribbed, whitish or brown-banded and rayed, or blackish, encircled with white at the base; whorls five, rather convex; aperture dilated, lunar-circular, lip thin.

ZIEGLER, Mus. C. Pfeiffer, Naturg. vol. iii. p. 32. pl. 6. f. 21, 22.

Helix candidula, var., Rossmässler.

Helix striatula, Müll. Verm. vol. ii. p. 24.

Helix intersecta, Michaud.

Hab. Germany.

Generally banded or lineated conspicuously with dark brown.

Species 1217. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX BICALLOSA. *Hel. subobtectè umbilicatâ, semiglobosâ, tenui, striatulâ, rufo-corneâ, oleoso-micante; spirâ convexo-conoideâ; anfractibus octo, convexiusculis, ultimo subcarinato, albido-fasciato, anticè descendente, basi subplanulato; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari, intus dentibus duobus callosis armatâ, labro tenuè reflexo.*

THE BICALLOUS HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, semiglobose, thin, finely striated, reddish-horny, oil-shining; spire convexly conoid; whorls eight, rather convex, last whorl slightly keeled, white-banded, descending in front, rather flat at the base; aperture subquadrately lunar, armed within with two callous teeth, lip thinly reflected.

FRIVALDSZKY, MSS. Pfeiffer, Mon. Helic. viv. vol. iii. p. 638.

Hab. Siberia.

A shortly conical globose species, of shining horny substance, composed of numerous narrow whorls.

Species 1218. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX TERRESTRIS. *Hel. testâ angustè profundè umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, densè obliquè elevato-striatâ, opaco-albâ, fusco spiraliter fasciatâ, infra planatâ; anfractibus sex, ultimo basi acutè carinato; aperturâ securiformi, labro recto, acuto, intus albo-labiato.*

THE TERRESTRIAL HELIX. Shell narrowly deeply umbilicated, pyramidally conical, densely obliquely elevately-striated, opake white, spirally banded with brown, flat beneath; whorls six, the last sharply keeled at the base; aperture hatchet-shaped, lip straight, sharp, white-edged within.

Trochus terrestris, Chemnitz, Conch. Cab. vol. ii. part 2. p. 47. pl. 122. f. 1045.

Helix terrestris, Fleming.

Helix elegans, Gmelin.

Helix trochulus, Hartmann.

Carocolla elegans, Lamarck.

Hab. South of France, Italy, Sicily, and North Africa.

Though included by some authors in the British fauna, it is not a native of our isles.

Species 1219. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX NOVERCA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, conoideo-depressâ, obliquè striatâ, fulvido-olivaceâ, medio albizonatâ, zonâ rufo-marginatâ, suturâ albimarginatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè breviter descendente; aperturâ diagonaliter rotundatâ, labro appresso-expanso, albidâ, marginibus perapproximatis.*

THE STEP HELIX. Shell umbilicated, conoidly depressed, obliquely striated, fulvous olive, white-zoned in the middle, zone red-edged, suture white-edged; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last shortly descending in front; aperture diagonally rounded, lip appressly expanded, white, margins very approximated.

FRIVALDSZKY, MSS. Pfeiffer, Mon. Helic. viv. vol. iii. p. 648.
Hab. Island of Crete.

A dull olive shell, encircled round the middle with a characteristic white zone, bordered on each side by a red line.

Species 1220. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX ÆMULA. *Hel. testâ subangustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenuiculâ, striatâ, opaco-albâ, fasciis angustis nonnullis rufis cinctâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planiusculis, ultimo anticè breviter deflexo; aperturâ obliquâ, lunato-circulari, labro tenui, subexpanso.*

THE RIVAL HELIX. Shell rather narrowly umbilicated, depressed, rather thin, striated, opake white, encircled with a few narrow red bands; spire scarcely raised; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last shortly deflected in front; aperture oblique, lunar-circular, lip thin, a little expanded.

ROSSMASLER, MSS. Pfeiffer Mon. Helic. viv. vol. iii. p. 235.
Hab. Istria.

A small rather flatly depressed shell, obliquely rugosely striated, encircled more or less with red-brown lines.

Species 1221. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX LENS. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, lenticulari, arctispirâ, acutè carinatâ, supernè costulato-striatâ, rarissimè pilosâ, fusco-corneâ; anfractibus septem, subæqualibus, planulatis; aperturâ depresso-lunari, labro reflexo, appresso-expanso, subcalloso, albo, marginibus subapproximatis.*

THE LENS HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, lens-shaped, close-spired, sharply keeled, rib-like striated at the upper part, very rarely hairy, brown-horny; whorls seven, nearly equal, flat; aperture depressly lunar, lip reflected, appressly expanded, rather callous, white, margins approximating.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 66. f. 21.
Helix barbata, Deshayes.
Hab. Morea and Grecian Archipelago.

A flat closely convoluted dull horny shell, closely elevately striated on the upper part.

Species 1222. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX PISIFORMIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenui, obliquè striatâ, striis ad suturas subplicatis, corneo-lutescente, fasciâ opaco-albâ cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro tenui, intus remotè albo-labiato.*

THE PEA-SHAPED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globose, thin, obliquely striated, striæ subplicated at the suture, horny-yellow, encircled with an opake-white band; whorls five to six, convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip thin, distantly white-edged within.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 95.
Hab. The Caucasus.

A light globose species of a horny-yellowish colour, encircled round the middle with a characteristic opake-white band.

Species 1223. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX RUGOSA. *Hel. testâ latè perspectivè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, subtus convexâ, costato-plicatâ, albidâ, subtus obscurè rufo-fasciolatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, suturâ tenuimarginatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo convexo, carinâ filiformi crenulatâ cinctâ; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, labro acuto, intus labiato, marginibus approximatis.*

THE WRINKLED HELIX. Shell broadly perspectively umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, convex beneath, rib-plaited, whitish, obscurely red-banded beneath; spire scarcely raised, suture thinly margined; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last convex, encircled with a crenulated thread-like keel; aperture lunar-rounded, lip sharp, edged within, margins approximated.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab. vol. ix. part 2. p. 152. pl. 133. f. 1208.
Helix corrugata, Gmelin.
Helix Gargottæ, Rossmässler.
Helix Groyana, Férussac.
Hab. Italy, Sicily.

An opake stone-coloured thread-keeled shell, densely wrinkled throughout.

Species 1224. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX TENUICOSTATA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidiusculâ, obliquè costato-striatâ, albidâ, rufo plus minus cinctâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo tumido, anticè deflexo; aperturâ lunato-ovali, labro tenuireflexo, appresso-expanso, umbilicum fere tegente.*

THE FINELY RIBBED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly globose, rather solid, obliquely rib-striated, whitish, more or less encircled with red; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last swollen and deflected in front; aperture lunar-oval, lip thinly reflected, appressly expanded, nearly covering the umbilicus.

DUNKER, Philippi, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. *Helix* pl. 6. f. 13.
Hab. Mexico?

Finely rib-striated throughout, of a light stone-colour, more or less faintly encircled with red lines.

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Sowerby del et lith.

(Enlarged 1¼ diamr)

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXIX.

Species 1225. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CINCTELLA: *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, subglobosodepressâ, lutescente, crystallinâ vel rubrâ, subtilissimè striatâ, zonulâ opaco-albâ carinatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planiusculis; aperturâ lunari, labro supernè simplici, acuto, margine basali reflexiusculo.*

THE GIRDLED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, subglobosely depressed, yellowish crystalline or reddish, very finely striated, keeled with an opake-white zone; whorls five to six, rather flat; aperture lunar, lip simple at the upper part, sharp, basal margin slightly reflected.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 99. pl. 6. f. 28.

Hab. Southern Europe.

A horny subtransparent shell, encircled at the periphery by a narrow opake-white zone.

Species 1226. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX ROTHI. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, depressoglobosâ, opacâ, sordidè albâ, zonulâ lineari rufâ cingulatâ, subtus subpellucidâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo vix descendente; aperturâ lunari, labro acuto, intus albo-labiato.*

ROTH'S HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, depressly globose, opake, dull white, encircled with a linear red zone, subpellucid beneath; whorls six, rather convex, the last scarcely descending; aperture lunar, lip sharp, white-edged within.

PFEIFFER, in Wiegman's Archives, 1841, p. 218.

Helix Olivieri, var., Roth.

Hab. Island of Syra; Forbes.

A horny shell of rather solid growth, subpellucid below, opake above, encircled with a red linear zone.

Species 1227. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX NATALENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, lævigatâ, subdiaphanâ, corneo-albidâ, lineis fuscis irregulariter radiatâ; spirâ elevatiusculâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, leviter convexis; columellâ subverticali, filiformi, profundè intrante; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, intus fulvâ, nitidâ, labro simplici, acuto.*

THE NATAL HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, thin, smooth, subdiaphanous, horny-whitish, irregularly rayed with brown lines; spire slightly raised, obtuse; whorls four, slightly convex; columella subvertical, thread-like, entering deeply; aperture lunar-rounded, fulvous, and shining within, lip simple, sharp.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 65.

Hab. Natal, South Africa.

A very light subglobose shell, obliquely streaked with pale brown.

Species 1228. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX KRYNICKII. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, striatulâ, nitidâ, albâ, apice corneâ, fasciis variis nigris, ad basin fuscidulis, interruptis ornatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, supernè planiusculis; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, labro acuto, intus albo-labiato, marginibus conniventibus.*

KRYNICKI'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, finely striated, shining, white, horny at the apex, ornamented with various interrupted black bands, brownish at the base; whorls five to six, flattish at the upper part; aperture lunar-subcircular, lip sharp, white-edged within, margins approximating.

ANDRZEJOWSKI, Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. Moscow, vol. vi. p. 434.

Helix cespitum, var., Férussac.

Helix Babondubii, Parreyss.

Hab. Croatia, Russia.

The bands below the periphery are interrupted and of lighter colour.

Species 1229. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX EXCLUSA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, discoideâ, depressâ, striatâ, acutissimè carinatâ, lutescente, fasciis duabus rufis cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, concavo-planatis, ultimo circa umbilicum excavato; aperturâ rhomboidali, labro simplici, acuto, margine basali leviter arcuato.*

THE EXCLUDED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, discoid, depressed, striated, very sharply keeled, yellowish, encircled with two red bands; whorls five, concavely flattened, last whorl excavated round the umbilicus; aperture rhomboidal, lip simple, sharp, basal margin slightly arched.

Hab. Islands of New Guinea and Vanikoro.

A very depressed hard horny species, encircled above and below the periphery with a conspicuous red band.

Species 1230. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX BINNEYANA. *Hel. testâ latè apertè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subdiscoideâ, corneo-lutescente, strigis castaneis obliquè undatis subtus dilutis pictâ, striis longitudinalibus et spiralibus minutis sub lente decussatâ; spirâ planâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ perobliquè lunari, labro acuto, margine basali reflexiusculo.*

BINNEY'S HELIX. Shell broadly openly umbilicated, depressed, subdiscoid, painted with obliquely waved chestnut streaks, diluted beneath, decussated beneath the lens with minute longitudinal and spiral striæ; spire flat, suture impressed; whorls five, convex; aperture very obliquely lunar, lip sharp, basal margin a little reflected.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847, p. 13.

Hab. Island of Chiloe; E. B. Philippi.

A discoid *Cyclostoma*-like species, richly painted on the spire with obliquely waved chestnut streaks.

Species 1231. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CALAMECHROA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenui, nitidâ, pellucidâ, stramineâ, transversim regulariter striatâ, lineis spiralibus tenuissimis sub lente decussatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, sensim accrescentibus; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici, acuto.*

THE STRAW-COLOURED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, shining, pellucid, straw-coloured, transversely regularly striated, decussated beneath the lens with very fine spiral lines; whorls five to six, increasing gradually; aperture lunar, lip simple, sharp.

JONAS, Philippi Abbild. und Besch. Conch. vol. i. p. 47. pl. 3. f. 2.

Hab. Guinea.

A delicate straw-coloured species of simple form.

Species 1232. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SIMULATA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, regulariter costulato-striatâ, albidâ vel griseâ, fusco vel spadiceo interruptè fasciatâ; spirâ conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ lunato-subcirculari, labro acuto, intus labiato, marginibus approximatis.*

THE ALLIED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globosely turbinated, regularly rib-like striated, whitish or grey, encircled with interrupted brown or fawn bands; spire conoid; whorls five, rather convex; aperture lunar-subcircular, lip sharp, edged within, margins approximating.

FERUSSAC, Prodrome, p. 289.

Hab. Syria, Egypt, Canary Islands.

Of an opake bluish-white, interruptedly banded and finely rib-striated throughout.

Species 1233. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX FILIMARGO. *Hel. testâ perspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, supra planiusculâ, calcareo-albâ, rarò fasciatâ, carinâ filosâ cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ rotundatâ, labro recto, acuto, intus remotè sublabiato, marginibus subapproximatis.*

THE THREAD-EDGED HELIX. Shell perspectively umbilicated, depressed, flat above, chalk-white, rarely banded, encircled with a thread-like keel; whorls five, rather convex; aperture rounded, lip straight, sharp, distantly slightly edged within, margins rather approximating.

ZIEGLER, Rossmäsler Hist. Moll. vol. vi. p. 33. f. 358. *Helix Taurica*, Partsch.

Hab. Tauria.

A chalk-white shell, encircled with a thread-like keel running through the groove of the suture.

Species 1234. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX DETECTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, lenticulari, carinatâ, fuscâ, minutè elevato-striatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, carinâ latè prominente, in omnibus anfractibus suturæ appressâ; aperturâ securiformi, labro supernè simplici, margine basali subincrassato.*

THE DETECTED HELIX. Shell imperforated, lens-shaped, keeled, brown, minutely elevately striated; whorls five to six, keel broadly prominent, in all the whorls appressed to the suture; aperture hatchet-shaped, lip simple above, basal margin slightly thickened.

FERUSSAC MSS. Pfeiffer Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 27.

Hab. Island of Bourbon.

A hard depressed dull olive species, with the periphery peculiarly pressed out into a keel which passes through the spire in the place of the suture.

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Sowerby del et lith. (Enlarged ½ diam.) Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXX.

Species 1235. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX PARVA. *Hel. testâ angustissimè umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, striatulâ, nitente, sordidè lutescente; spirâ conoideâ, apice acutiusculâ, corneâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, vix convexiusculâ, ultimo ad peripheriam albo-subcarinato; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro acuto, margine columellari reflexo.*

THE SMALL HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, depressly turbinated, finely striated, shining, dull yellow; spire conoid, rather sharp and horny at the apex; whorls five to six, scarcely convex, last whorl faintly white-keeled at the periphery; aperture lunar-circular, lip sharp, columellar margin reflected.

PARREYSS, Pfeiffer, Mon. Helic. viv. vol. i. p. 441.

Hab. Sardinia.

A small dull yellowish species, encircled round the periphery with a narrow whitish zone.

Species 1236. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX INSCULPTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, lenticulari, utrinque æqualiter convexâ, acutè carinatâ, solidulâ, castaneâ, supernè costulis confertis et lineâ spirali cariná parallelâ insculptâ; anfractibus quinque, planis, ultimo basi lævigato, subtus carinam impressâ; columellâ dente brevi acuto albo munitâ; aperturâ depresso-securiformi, labro simplici.*

THE ENGRAVED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, lens-shaped, equally convex on both sides, sharply keeled, rather solid, chestnut, engraved on the upper part with fine close-set ribs, and a spiral line parallel to the keel; whorls five, flat, the last smooth at the base, and impressed beneath the keel; columella furnished with a short sharp white tooth; aperture depressly hatchet-shaped, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 129.

Hab. ——?

A small dark *Rotella*-shaped shell, encircled with a faintly impressed line above the keel, which is sharply pressed out at the periphery.

Species 1237. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX VOLVOXIS. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-discoideâ, rufescente-corneâ, regulariter costato-striatâ; spirâ convexo-planatâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus septem, rotundatis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo angulato, infra angulum declivi-inflato; aperturâ reniformi, labro calloso, reflexo, marginibus callo brevi triangulari dentiformi junctis.*

THE WORM-LIKE HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, orbicularly discoid, reddish-horny, regularly rib-like striated; spire convexly flattened, suture impressed; whorls seven, rounded, increasing slowly, the last angled, below the angle slantingly inflated; aperture kidney-shaped, lip callous, reflected, margins joined by a short, angular, tooth-like callosity.

PARREYSS, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 80.

Hab. Georgia, Florida, North America.

A horny discoid shell, so convoluted that the umbilicus is unusually broader in the centre of the last whorl than of the rest.

Species 1238. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX HIPPOCREPIS. *Hel. testâ subapertè umbilicatâ, depressâ, confertim costato-striatâ, albidâ aut fusculâ; spirâ convexo-planatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, carinatis, supra plano-convexis, infra declivi-tumidis, ultimo subitò deflexo, pone aperturam scrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, subauriformi, labro reflexo, anfractûs penultimi pariete laminâ ovato-quadrangulari munitâ.*

THE HORSE-SHOE HELIX. Shell rather openly umbilicated, depressed, closely rib-like striated, whitish or brownish; spire convexly flattened; whorls five to six, keeled, flatly convex above, slantingly swollen beneath, last whorl suddenly deflected, pitted behind the aperture; aperture horizontal, somewhat ear-shaped, lip reflected, wall of the penultimate whorl furnished with an ovately quadrangular lamina.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1848, p. 119.

Hab. Texas, North America; Dr. Roemer.

Distinguished by a very peculiarly developed aperture, the wall of the penultimate whorl being furnished with a lamina of the shape of a horse-shoe.

Species 1239. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX VIRGINALIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subdepresso-orbiculari, calcareo-albâ, tenuè corrugato-striato; spirâ brevi, suturâ subimpressâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ lunato-rotundatâ, labro acuto, intus crassè albilabiato, marginibus approximatis.*

THE MAIDEN HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, sub-

depressly orbicular, chalk-white, finely wrinkle-striated; spire short, suture rather impressed; whorls five, rounded; aperture lunar-rounded, lip sharp, thickly callous-edged within, margins approximating.

JAN, Pfeiffer, Mon. Hel. viv. vol. iii. p. 132.

Hab. Texas?

This shell, quoted erroneously by Dr. Pfeiffer in the first edition of his monograph as a variety of *H. Berlanderiana*, is more opake and solid than that species, and more likely to be a native of the locality quoted.

Species 1240. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX HARTUNGI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, tenuissimè striatâ, nitente-albâ, apice corneâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo sublatè rotundato; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro acuto, intus albo-labiato, marginibus approximatis.*

HARTUNG'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, rather depressed, very finely striated, shining white, horny at the apex; whorls five to six, convex, the last rather broadly rounded; aperture lunar-circular, lip sharp, white-edged within, margins approximating.

ALBERS, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1852, p. 30.

Hab. Island of Porto Sancto; Hartung.

A thin, delicate, shining white shell, of simple spiral form.

Species 1241. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX LEUCOZONA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, orbiculari-convexâ, dilutè rufescente, subpellucidâ, zonulâ pellucidâ albâ medio cingulatâ, subtiliter striatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis; aperturâ transversim lunari, labro plano-reflexo, albo-labiato, margine basali stricto.*

THE WHITE-ZONED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, orbicularly convex, dilutely reddish, subpellucid, encircled round the middle with a white transparent zone, finely striated; whorls five to six, convex; aperture transversely lunar, lip flatly reflected, white-edged, basal margin drawn out.

ZIEGLER, C. Pfeiffer, Moll. vol. iii. p. 34. pl. 6. f. 19, 20.
Helix delopida, Jan.

Hab. Austria and North Italy.

The transparent white zone which encircles this shell at the periphery is seen throughout the spire.

Species 1242. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CANDIDULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, minutè striatâ, albidâ, interdum fusco fasciatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè vix deflexo; aperturâ lunari-rotundatâ, labro simplici, intus validè albo-labiato.*

THE WHITISH HELIX. Shell umbilicated, globosely depressed, minutely striated, whitish, sometimes banded with brown; whorls four to five, rather convex, the last a little deflected in front; aperture lunar-rounded, lip simple, strongly white-edged within.

STUDER, Syst. Verz. p. 87.
Helix bidentata, Draparnaud.
Helix thymorum, Krynicki.
Helix striatula, Hartmann.

Hab. Southern Europe.

A simple dull whitish shell, sometimes faintly banded or streaked with light-brown.

Species 1243. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX AUBERI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, tenuiculâ, subtilissimè striatâ, cereo-albidâ aut stramineâ; spirâ conoideâ, subobtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo latiore, tumidiusculo; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

AUBER'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globosely depressed, rather thin, very finely striated, wax-white or straw-colour; spire conoid, rather obtuse; whorls five, rather convex, the last broader, rather swollen; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

ORBIGNY, Moll. Cuba, vol. i. p. 157. pl. 7. f. 13, 16.

Hab. Cuba.

A light straw-coloured waxen shell, without marking.

Species 1244. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX PROTEA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, albidâ, fusco interdum maculatâ aut fasciatâ; spirâ conoideâ, apice corneâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ circulari, labro simplici, paululum expanso.*

THE PROTEAN HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, whitish, sometimes spotted or banded with brown; spire conoid, horny at the apex; whorls five to six, convex, the last rounded; aperture circular, lip simple, a little expanded.

ZIEGLER, Rossmässler, Hist. Moll. vol. viii. p. 34. f. 521.

Hab. Corfu.

A chalk-white shell, with rounded whorls more or less interruptedly banded.

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Sowerby del et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp

(Magnified ½ diam.)

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXXI.

Species 1245. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX ZIEBETRULI. *Hel. testâ conoideâ, trochiformi, minutè umbilicatâ, sordidè albâ, apice corneâ; spirâ turritâ; anfractibus quinque, densè tenuè plicato-annulatis, ultimo basi plano-convexâ; aperturâ parvâ, intus carneâ, labro simplici.*

ZIEBETRUL'S HELIX. Shell conoid, trochus-shaped, minutely umbilicated, dead white, horny at the apex; spire turreted; whorls five, rounded, densely finely plicately ringed, the last flatly convex at the base; aperture small, flesh-tinged within, lip simple.

ALBERS, Pfeiffer, MSS.

Hab. ——?

A small *Scalaria*-like shell, with a turreted pyramidal spire, annulated throughout with fine plait-like rings.

Species 1246. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX AMMONITOIDES. *Hel. testâ involutâ, utringue umbilicatâ, confertissimè filoso-plicatâ, corneâ, rufo obsoletè strigatâ; spirâ immersâ; anfractibus quatuor, rotundatis; aperturâ subverticali, lunari, labro simplici, marginibus remotis.*

THE AMMONITE-LIKE HELIX. Shell involute, umbilicated on both sides, very closely thread-plaited, horny, obsoletely red-streaked; spire immersed; whorls four, rounded; aperture subvertical, lunar, lip simple, margins distant.

Helix omicron, Pfeiffer, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1851, p. 128.

Hab. Australia.

A small nautiloid species, the spire being completely immersed, making the shell to be umbilicated on both sides.

Species 1247. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX TROCHILIONIDES. *Hel. testâ sublatè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexiusculâ, tenuistriatâ, pellucido-albâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis; aperturâ subverticali, lunato-subcirculari, labro recto, acuto, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE LITTLE TROCHOID HELIX. Shell rather broadly umbilicated, orbicularly slightly convex, finely striated, transparent white; spire scarcely raised; whorls six, rather flat; aperture subvertical, lunar-subcircular, lip straight, sharp, margins approximating.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 251. p. 27. f. 12, 15.

Hab. Bolivia and near Lima, Peru; D'Orbigny.

Of simple flattish growth, somewhat perspectively umbilicated.

Species 1248. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX ELATA. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, conicâ, basi planulatâ, sordidè albâ; spirâ pyramidali; anfractibus octo, plano-declivibus, obliquè costato-striatis, ad peripheriam acutè filo-carinatis; aperturâ securiformi, labro simplici, acuto.*

THE RAISED HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, conical, flat at the base, dead white; spire pyramidal; whorls eight, flatly slanting, obliquely rib-striated, sharply thread-keeled at the periphery; aperture hatchet-shaped, lip simple, sharp.

FAURE-BIGUET, Férussac, Prodrome, No. 304.

Hab. Capri, Sicily; Philippi.

Of a sharply conical pyramid form, obliquely rib-striated throughout.

Species 1249. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CÒMPAR. *Hel. testâ ampliter umbilicatâ, depressâ, sordidè olivaceâ, fasciis rufis duabus spiralibus; spirâ subcanaliculatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, supernè obtusè angulatis, infra rotundatis, striis plicatis albidis conspicuis eleganter annulatis; aperturâ perobliquâ, subcirculari, margine continuo, albido, subexpanso.*

THE LIKE HELIX. Shell largely umbilicated, depressed, dull olive, with two red spiral bands; spire slightly channelled; whorls six to seven, obtusely angled at the upper part, rounded below, elegantly ringed throughout with conspicuous whitish plait-like striæ; aperture very oblique, nearly circular, margin continuous, whitish, subexpanded.

LOWE, Faun. Madér. p. 48. pl. 5. f. 23.

Hab. Madeira.

Exquisitely sculptured throughout with prominently raised plait-like rings.

Species 1250. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SCHOMBRII. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepressâ,*

densissimè elevato-striatâ, albidâ, fasciis corneo-fuscis supra infraque cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, ad suturam impressis, medio carinatis; aperturâ securiformi, labro simplici.

SCHOMBRI'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather depressed, very densely elevately striated, whitish, encircled above and below with horn-brown bands; whorls five, impressed at the suture, keeled in the middle; aperture hatchet-shaped, lip simple.

SCACCHI, Pfeiffer, Mon. Helic. vol. i. p. 444.

Hab. Sicily.

An opake white shell, encircled with light horn-brown bands, with a cord-like keel round the periphery.

Species 1251. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX CARONI. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, basi planulatâ, sordidè albâ; anfractibus decem, plano-declivibus, densè obliquè plicato-striatis, ad peripheriam conspicuè serrato-carinatis; aperturâ depresso-securiformi.*

CARON'S HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, pyramidally conical, flat at the base, dead white; whorls ten, flatly slanting, densely obliquely plicately striated, conspicuously serrately keeled at the periphery; aperture depressly hatchet-shaped.

DESHAYES, Encyclopédie Méthodique, vol. ii. p. 262.
Helix turrita, Rossmäsler.

Hab. Sicily.

A sharply conoid pyramid, like *H. elata*, but more serrately striated over the keel.

Species 1252. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX RUGOSIUSCULA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subdepressâ, undique confertim elegantissimè costulato-striatâ, pallidè griseâ, apice corneâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE SLIGHTLY WRINKLED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, rather depressed, very elegantly closely rib-like striated throughout, light grey, horny at the apex; whorls five, convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

MICHAUD, Complement, p. 14. pl. 15. f. 11–14.

Hab. Central Pyrenees.

Of simple form, elegantly sculptured throughout with fine raised striæ.

Species 1253. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX TROCHOIDES. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, globoso-pyramidali, basi plano-convexâ, albidâ, interdum pallidè fasciatâ; spirâ subobtusâ, apice corneâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, carinâ filiformi infernè cinctis; aperturâ latè lunari.*

THE TROCHOID HELIX. Shell umbilicated, flatly convex at the base, globosely pyramidal, whitish, sometimes faintly banded; spire rather obtuse, horny at the apex; whorls five to six, convex, encircled at the lower part with a thread-like keel; aperture broadly lunar.

POIRET, It. Barbad. vol. ii. p. 29.
Helix conica, Draparnaud.
Helicella solarium, Risso.

Hab. Southern Europe.

Of a more globosely conoid form than the preceding pyramidal species of this plate, the whorls being more convex, and the cord-like keel round the basal periphery of each less prominent.

Species 1254. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX SYRENSIS. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, confertim obliquè costulato-striatâ, carinatâ, albidâ, spadiceo marmoratâ; spirâ subdepressâ, apice acutâ, corneâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro simplici.*

THE SYRA HELIX. Shell umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, closely obliquely rib-like striated, keeled, whitish, marbled with fawn; spire rather depressed, sharp and horny at the apex; whorls five, flat; aperture rotundately lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 69.

Hab. Island of Syra; Forbes.

A rather flatly depressed sharply-angled conoid shell, obliquely rib-striated throughout.

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Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

(Magnified $^{1}/_{2}$ diam.)

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXXII.

Species 1255. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX BESCKEI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, lævigatâ, corneo-luteâ, nitidissimâ; spirâ subconoideâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, regulariter accrescentibus; aperturâ latè lunari, labro simplici.*

BESCKE'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, smooth, horny-yellow, very shining; spire subconoid; whorls five to six, convex, increasing regularly; aperture broadly lunar, lip simple.

DUNKER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1847, p. 81.

Hab. Brazil; Bescke.

A small depressly conoid subglassy species, with a bright glossy surface.

Species 1256. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX KAWAIENSIS. *Hel. testâ latè spiraliter umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, fuscescente-corneâ; spirâ subdepressâ, suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quatuor, subrotundatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE KAWAI HELIX. Shell broadly spirally umbilicated, orbicularly convex, brownish-horny; spire rather depressed, suture distinct; whorls four, somewhat rounded; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Kawai, Sandwich Islands; Newcomb.

A minute conoidly spiral shell, with only slight increase in the whorls, which coil around a broad open umbilicus.

Species 1257. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBAQUILA. *Hel. testâ angustè et profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, corneo-stramineâ, tenui, semipellucidâ, lævigatâ; spirâ subobtusâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis; aperturâ latè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE SUN-BURNT HELIX. Shell narrowly and deeply umbilicated, orbicularly convex, horny straw-colour, thin, semitransparent, smooth; spire rather obtuse, with the suture impressed; whorls four, convex; aperture broadly lunar, lip simple.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mus. Cuming.

Hab. Island of Porto Rico, West Indies; Blauner.

Mr. Cuming's specimen of this species is of a light semitransparent straw-colour.

Species 1258. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX TABELLATA. *Hel. testâ subperspectivè umbilicatâ, perdepressâ, tenuiculâ, supernè minutè rugosâ et granulatâ, fusculo et albido marmoratâ; spirâ concavo-planatâ, versus apicem elevatiusculâ; anfractibus quinque, ad peripheriam acutè angulatis, infra convexis, fusco-fasciatis; aperturâ obliquè rotundato-lunari, labro subexpanso.*

THE TABLE HELIX. Shell somewhat perspectively umbilicated, very depressed, rather thin, minutely wrinkled and granulated at the upper part, marbled brown and white; spire concavely flattened, a little raised towards the apex; whorls five, very sharply angled at the periphery, convex beneath, brown-banded; aperture obliquely rotundately lunar, lip slightly expanded.

LOWE, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. Second Series, vol. ix. p. 116.

Hab. Madeira.

A very characteristic species, distinguished chiefly by its broadly convoluted concavely depressed spire.

Species 1259. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX REGULARIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, breviusculâ, basi convexo-planâ, trochiformi, pellucido-corneâ; anfractibus quinque, convexo-planis, ultimo angulato-carinato; aperturâ depresso-lunari, labro tenui, simplici.*

THE REGULAR HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, pyramidally conical, rather short, convexly flattened at the base, trochus-shaped, transparent horny; whorls five, convexly flattened, the last angularly keeled; aperture depressly lunar, lip thin, simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. New Zealand.

A somewhat obtuse trochiform horny species, sharply angularly keeled round the basal periphery.

Species 1260. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EXCISA. *Hel. testâ latissimè apertè umbilicatâ,*

orbiculato-depressâ, subdiscoideâ, tenuissimâ, pellucido-corneâ, undique striato-annulatâ; spirâ depressâ, suturâ canaliculatâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor; aperturâ parvâ, subcirculari, labro simplici.

THE CUT HELIX. Shell very broadly openly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, subdiscoid, very thin, transparent horny, striately ringed throughout; spire depressed, suture channelled; whorls three to four; aperture small, nearly circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

A very widely coiled transparent horny shell, the whorls very little increasing.

Species 1261. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX PALLIDULA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, tenui, pellucidâ, confertim obliquè striatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ obliquâ, latè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE PALE HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, convexly depressed, thin, transparent, closely obliquely striated; whorls five to six, rather convex; aperture oblique, broadly lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1846. p. 128.

Hab. Chili?

Of transparent horny substance, simply convoluted, marked with oblique striæ and a very small umbilicus.

Species 1262. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PLAGUPTYCHA. *Hel. testâ angustè et profundè umbilicatâ, obliquè turbinatâ, subtrochiformi, tenui, corneâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis; aperturâ parvâ, subcirculari, labro simplici.*

THE OBLIQUELY-COILED HELIX. Shell narrowly and deeply umbilicated, obliquely turbinated, somewhat trochus-shaped, thin, horny; whorls four to five, convex; aperture small, nearly circular, lip simple.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mus. Cuming.

Hab. Island of Porto Rico, West Indies; Blauner.

A small horny species of a short trochiform shape, with the suture rather impressed.

Species 1263. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX EGENA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, semigloboso-turbinatâ, glabrâ, nitidissimâ, vitreâ; spirâ conoideo-elevatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo basi convexo, medio impresso-punctato; aperturâ depresso-lunari, labro simplici.*

THE DISTRESSED HELIX. Shell imperforated, semiglobosely turbinated, smooth, very shining, glassy; spire conoidly raised; whorls five to six, convex, increasing slowly, the last convex at the base, impressly punctured in the middle; aperture depressly lunar, lip simple.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. v. p. 120.

Hab. Philadelphia; Say.

A minute semiglobose glassy shell, semipunctured in the place of the umbilicus.

Species 1264. (Mus. Pfeiffer.)

HELIX PROBLEMATICA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, tenuissimâ, striatulâ, pellucidâ, nitente, pallidè stramineâ; spirâ convexâ, apice subprominulo, obtuso, suturâ submarginatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, rapidè accrescentibus, infra peripheriam subangulatis, basi planiusculis; aperturâ obliquâ, subtrapezoideâ, labro simplici, margine columellari sub umbilicum interdum expanso.*

THE PROBLEMATIC HELIX. Shell umbilicated, convexly depressed, very thin, finely striated, transparent, shining, light straw-colour; spire convex, apex rather prominent, obtuse, suture faintly margined; whorls four to five, rather convex, increasing rapidly, slightly angled below the periphery, rather flat at the base; aperture oblique, subtrapezoid, lip simple, columellar margin sometimes expanded over the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1852. p. 91.

Hab. ——?

A light transparent straw-coloured shell, of extremely thin texture.

1265

1266 a

1266 b

1267

1268 a

1268 b

1269

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXXIII.

Species 1265. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ÆRUGINOSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, sudepresso-globosâ, tenuistriatâ, nitente, subpellucido-albâ, virente versus suturas tinctâ; spirâ tumidiusculâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro tenuè reflexo; columellâ strictâ, calloso-appressâ.*

THE CANKERED HELIX. Shell imperforated, subdepressly globose, finely striated, shining, subpellucid-white, tinged with green towards the sutures; spire rather swollen, obtuse at the apex; whorls four, convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip thinly reflected; columella drawn out, callously appressed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

A thin shining ivory-white shell, tinged with canker-green, more especially next the suture.

Species 1266. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LACERA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, oblongo-globosâ, solidiusculâ, obliquè tenuistriatâ, fulvo-brunneâ, epidermide hydrophanâ obliquè strigatâ; spirâ tumidâ, perobtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ad suturas minutè marginatis; aperturâ obliquè ovatâ, labro reflexo; columellâ latissimè calloso-appressâ.*

THE TORN HELIX. Shell imperforated, oblong-globose, rather solid, obliquely finely striated, fulvous-brown, obliquely streaked with a hydrophanous epidermis; spire swollen, very obtuse; whorls four, slightly convex, minutely margined at the suture; aperture obliquely ovate, lip reflected; columella very broadly callously appressed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Of a peculiar oblong-globose form, very broadly callous, appressed at the columella, differing characteristically in form from any of the species collected in the same locality by Mr. Cuming.

Species 1267. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GANOMA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, circa umbilicum excavatâ, olivaceo-fuscescente, infra peripheriam et circa umbilicum castaneo latifasciatâ; spirâ convexâ, suturâ subimpressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, spiraliter minutè sulcatis, arcuatius striatis, striis ad suturas subplicatis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE BEAUTIFUL HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly orbicular, excavated around the umbilicus, olive-brown, broadly chestnut-banded below the periphery and around the umbilicus; spire convex, spirally minutely grooved, arcuately striated, the striæ being faintly plicated at the suture; suture rather impressed; whorls five, convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Ceylon; F. Layard.

Very closely allied to *H. Juliana.*

Species 1268. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MICROSPIRA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, inflatâ, lævigatâ, albidâ, fasciis duabus purpureo-nigris cinctâ, epidermide corneâ nitente indutâ; spirâ parvâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo maximo, tumido; aperturâ amplâ, latè lunari, labro reflexo; columellâ latè calloso-appressâ.*

THE SMALL SPIRED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, inflated, smooth, whitish, encircled with two purple-black bands, covered with a shining horny epidermis; spire small, obtuse; whorls four, convex, the last very large, swollen; aperture large, broadly lunar, lip reflected; columella broadly callously appressed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

This species is closely allied to *H. coccomelos*, but the last whorl is much larger and more inflated.

Species 1269. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DIFFICILIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, subinflatâ, albidâ, fulvescente tinctâ, zonis brunneis tribus distantibus cingulatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis; aperturâ subamplâ, subquadrato-lunari, labro reflexo; columellâ latissimè calloso-appressâ.*

THE DIFFICULT HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly depressed, rather inflated, whitish, stained with fulvous and encircled with three distant brown zones; spire short, obtuse; whorls four, flatly convex; aperture rather large, somewhat squarely lunar, lip reflected; columella very broadly callously appressed.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Of the same typical character as the preceding species, but more depressly convoluted.

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Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXXIV.

Species 1270. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONTINUA. *Hel. testâ ampliter et profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, lentiformi, rufo-castaneâ; spirâ plano-convexâ; anfractibus quinque, obliquè arcuato-striatis, ad peripheriam angulato-carinatis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari, horizontali, dente parvo in anfractu penultimo, labro reflexo, marginibus laminâ callosâ junctis.*

THE CONTINUOUS HELIX. Shell largely and deeply umbilicated, depressly orbicular, lens-shaped, reddish-chestnut; spire flatly convex; whorls five, obliquely arcuately striated, angularly keeled at the periphery, the last descending in front; aperture subquadrately lunar, horizontal, with a small tooth on the penultimate whorl, lip reflected, margins joined by a callous lamina.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Province of Ocana, Ecuador; Schlim.

Chiefly distinguished from its allies already figured, by the presence of a single small tooth upon the body-whorl.

Species 1271. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SANNIO. *Hel. testâ sinistrali, angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, densè arcuatim elevato-striatâ, supra pallidâ, infra olivaceo-castaneâ; spirâ subconoideâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, plano-convexis, ad peripheriam obtusè carinatis; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari, labro subreflexo, albido, nitente.*

THE MIMIC HELIX. Shell sinistral, narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, densely arcuately elevately striated, pale above, olive-chestnut beneath; spire subconoid; whorls six to seven, flatly convex, obtusely keeled at the periphery; aperture subquadrately lunar, lip a little reflected, white and shining.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. —— ?

A reversed species, densely sculptured throughout with arched raised striæ, with a marked distinction between the colouring of the upper and lower halves of the shell.

Species 1272. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FOVEATA. *Hel. testâ sinistrali, angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, supra depresso-convexâ, et superficialiter corrugato-indentatâ, arcuatim striatâ et sub lente minutissimè granulatâ, infra rotundatâ et lævigatâ; rufescente-castaneâ, subpellucidâ, circa umbilicum luteo-olivaceâ; anfractibus quinque, ad peripheriam acutè carinatis et albidis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro tenui, subreflexo.*

THE PITTED HELIX. Shell sinistral, narrowly umbilicated, orbicular, depressly convex above, and superficially wrinkle-indented, arcuately striated, and beneath the lens very minutely granuled, rounded and smooth beneath; reddish-chestnut, subtransparent, yellowish-olive round the umbilicus; whorls five, sharply keeled and whitish at the periphery; aperture obliquely lunar, lip thin, slightly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. India.

A reversed species of rather thin texture, peculiarly characterized on the upper surface by numerous superficial corrugated indentations.

Species 1273. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PROCERA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, convexo-orbiculari, solidiusculâ, intensè castaneâ, undique minutè granulatâ, spiraliter obsoletè sulcatâ et indentatâ, ad peripheriam carinatâ; anfractibus quinque; aperturâ trigono-subquadratâ, labro calloso, reflexo, dentibus duobus parvis acutis oppositis, marginibus laminâ callosâ junctis.*

THE TALL HELIX. Shell somewhat deeply umbilicated, convexly orbicular, rather solid, dark chestnut, everywhere minutely granulated, spirally obsoletely grooved and indented, keeled at the periphery; whorls five; aperture triangularly subquadrate; lip callous, reflected, with two small sharp opposite teeth, margins joined by a callous lamina.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Province of Antioquia, Ecuador; Schlim.

A fine large species, allied to *H. continua*, having the same small tooth on the body-whorl, with one of similar form opposite to it on the lip.

Species 1274. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUQUILLENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, solidâ, ad aperturam obliquè productâ, intensè brunneâ,*

obliquè arcuato-striatâ; spirâ tumidâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, ad suturas obsoletè marginatis, ultimo carinâ parvâ fere obsoletâ cingulato; aperturâ oblongo-quadratâ, labro latè reflexo, albo, margine basali late calloso, strictiusculo, subangulato.

THE LUQUILLO HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, solid, obliquely produced at the aperture, dark brown, obliquely arcuately striated; spire swollen, obtuse at the apex; whorls five, obsoletely margined at the sutures, the last encircled with a single small, nearly obsolete keel; aperture oblong-quadrate, lip broadly reflected, white, basal margin broadly callous, drawn out, and slightly angled.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mus. Cuming.

Hab. Luquillo, Island of Porto Rico, West Indies.

A very characteristic species, of solid globose *Pupa*-like form.

Species 1275. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ABNORMIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, basi planulatâ, solidâ, castaneo-rufâ, arcuato-striatâ et granulatâ; spirâ elevatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, plano-convexis; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari, horizontali, labro expanso, margine basali calloso-reflexo, dente unico acuto.*

THE ABNORMAL HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly conoid, flat at the base, solid, chestnut-red, arcuately striated and granuled; spire raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls five to six, flatly convex; aperture subquadrately lunar, horizontal, lip expanded, basal margin callously reflected, with a small sharp tooth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Jamaica.

A somewhat doubtful ill-conditioned specimen.

Species 1276. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PRÆSTANS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculari-convexâ, tumidiusculâ, obliquè tenuistriatâ, nitente, spadiceâ, castaneo supra strigato-marmoratâ, infra interruptè zonatâ; spirâ obtusè convexâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis; aperturâ latè lunari, labro reflexo, livido.*

THE EXCELLING HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly convex, rather tumid, obliquely finely striated, shining, fawn-colour, mottled with chestnut above, interruptedly zoned beneath; spire obtusely convex; whorls four, convex; aperture broadly lunar, lip reflected, livid.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Province of Ocana, Ecuador; Schlim.

A fine richly coloured species, belonging to the group of which *H. pellis-serpentis* is the typical species.

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Sowerby del. et lith

Vincent Brooks Imp

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXXV.

Species 1277. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EUSPIRA. *Hel. testâ latissimè apertè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, sericeo-olivaceâ; spirâ plano-depressâ; anfractibus quinque, subtiliter densè corrugato-striatis, lineis spiralibus decussatis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro tenui, marginibus subapproximatis.*

THE PRETTY-SPIRED HELIX. Shell very broadly openly umbilicated, discoid, silky olive; spire flatly depressed; whorls five, finely densely wrinkle-striated, decussated with spiral lines; aperture obliquely lunar, lip thin, margins rather approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Brazil.

A silky-olive discoid shell, of nearly transparent substance.

Species 1278. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SACCATA. *Hel. testâ sinistrali, vix umbilicatâ, albido-corneâ, pellucidâ, obliquè arcuato-striatâ, striis humerosis spiralibus tenuicorrugatis conspicuè decussatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, ad peripheriam acutè carinatâ; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, subobliquâ, labro simplici, marginibus subapproximatis.*

THE BAGGED HELIX. Shell sinistral, scarcely umbilicated, whitish-horny, transparent, obliquely arcuately striated, conspicuously decussated with numerous finely wrinkled spiral striæ; spire convex; whorls five, flatly convex, sharply keeled at the periphery; aperture rotundately lunar, rather oblique, lip thin, margins rather approximated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. India.

A very characteristic transparent shell, closely decussated over the surface, and sharply pressed out into a keel at the periphery.

Species 1279. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CAPITANEA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, convexo-orbiculari, polito-corneâ, nitente, substriatâ, ad suturam marginatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexo-declivibus, ad peripheriam carinatis, ultimo supra carinam zonulâ rufescente-fuscâ cingulato; aperturâ subsecuriformi, labro simplici.*

THE CAPTAIN HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, convexly orbicular, polished-horny, shining, faintly striated, marginated at the suture; whorls five, convexly slanting, keeled at the periphery, last whorl encircled with a red-brown zone above the keel; aperture somewhat hatchet-shaped, lip thin.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Island of St. Christoval, Solomon's Group; Captain Keppell.

Of a peculiar polished horny substance, looking as if covered with a shiny cuticle.

Species 1280. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ISABELLINA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subtus convexâ, pellucido-corneâ, lutescente-albâ, nitente, obliquè arcuatim striatâ, striis minutissimis spiralibus decussatâ; spirâ plano-convexâ; anfractibus quinque, ad peripheriam acutè carinatis; aperturâ ovato-securiformi, labro simplici.*

THE ISABELLINE HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, convex beneath, transparent horny, yellowish-white, shining, obliquely arcuately striated, decussated with very minute spiral striæ; spire flatly convex; whorls five, sharply keeled at the periphery; aperture ovately hatchet-shaped.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

A delicate *Carocolla*-formed species, of a shining submetallic transparent texture, which becomes more solid and opake with age.

Species 1281. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PURPURASCENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-conoideâ, solidiusculâ, obliquè plicato-striatâ, undique minutè granulatâ, purpurascente-castaneâ, fasciâ albâ cingulatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ lunari-oblongâ, horizontali, labro reflexo, saturatè colorato, ad columellam calloso-diffuso.*

THE PURPLISH HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly conoid, rather solid, obliquely plicately striated, everywhere minutely granuled, purplish-chestnut, encircled with a white band; spire obtuse; whorls six, convex,

the last obtusely keeled; aperture lunar-oblong, horizontal, lip reflected, darker-coloured, callously diffused at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Korea.

A rather solid purplish-chestnut conoid species, encircled with a narrow white band at the periphery.

Species 1282. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PFEIFFERI. *Hel. testâ subumbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, solidâ, lævigatâ, nitente, ad suturam submarginatâ et tenuissimè plicatâ, livido-castaneâ, apice fulvidâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexis, angustis, ultimo subtus subdepresso; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro simplici, ad columellam calloso-reflexo.*

PFEIFFER'S HELIX. Shell slightly umbilicated, orbicularly convex, solid, smooth, shining, slightly margined and very finely plicated at the suture, livid chestnut, fulvous at the apex; spire rather raised; whorls six to seven, convex, narrow, the last rather depressed beneath; aperture rotundately lunar, lip simple, callously reflected at the columella.

PHILIPPI, Arch. für Nat. 1845, p. 62.

Hab. China.

A solid species, of a peculiarly shining livid hue.

Species 1283. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GRATELOUPI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, semiglobosâ, supernè regulariter et confertim striatâ, lineis spiralibus irregulariter decussatâ, pallidè livido-castaneâ, obscurè albifasciatâ, subtus lævigatâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis, ultimo basi subplanulato; suturâ submarginatâ; apertura lunari, labro simplici, acuto, ad columellam reflexo.*

GRATELOUP'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, semiglobose, regularly and closely striated at the upper part, irregularly decussated with spiral lines, pale livid chestnut, obscurely white-banded, smooth beneath; whorls six, rather convex, the last rather flattened at the base; suture slightly margined; aperture lunar, lip simple, sharp, reflected at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. ii. p. 99.

Helix rufescens, Grateloup.

Hab. Madagascar?

Peculiarly tinged with livid chestnut-red about the upper surface of the whorls.

Fig. 1284. (Mus. Cuming.)

The shell here figured comes from Dr. Pfeiffer as the type of *H. Rivolii*, and he proposes to name the shell already figured in Plate LXXVIII. Fig. 413, under that title, *H. erronea*. The specific difference between them is slight, and, it may be, unimportant. In the present specimen the aperture is more horizontal, and the lip more conspicuously reflected, and there is a slight variation in the general contour of the shell.

Species 1285. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CHARPENTIERI. *Hel. testâ latissimè apertè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, undique costato-striatâ, solidiusculâ, epidermide olivaceo-corneâ nitente indutâ; spirâ concavo-planatâ; anfractibus sex, angustis, rotundatis; aperturâ subcirculari, horizontali, labro calloso-albâ, latissimè reflexo, marginibus approximatis.*

CHARPENTIER'S HELIX. Shell very broadly openly umbilicated, discoid, rib-like striated throughout, rather solid, covered with a shining olive-horny epidermis; spire concavely flattened; whorls six, narrow, rounded; aperture nearly circular, horizontal, lip callous white, very broadly reflected, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Ceylon; F. Layard.

Of the same peculiar type as *H. Rivolii*, rounder and more regular in convolution, without any laminar ridge in the aperture.

Species 1286. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CAMPESINA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, subgloboso-depressâ, obliquè striatâ, striis spiralibus decussatâ, griseo-albidâ, fuscescente interruptè fasciatâ et maculatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo inflato, obliquè producto, anticè subitò deflexo; aperturâ lunato-circulari, latè expansoreflexo, marginibus callo approximatis.*

THE FIELD HELIX. Shell umbilicated, subglobosely depressed, obliquely striated, decussated with spiral striæ, greyish-white, interruptedly banded and blotched with light brown; spire short, obtuse; whorls four to five, slightly convex, the last inflated, obliquely produced, suddenly deflected in front; aperture lunar circular, broadly expandedly reflected, margins approaching by a callosity.

EZQUERRA, Bronn. Cat. 1845.

Hab. Spain.

A greyish species, mottled with interrupted light brown bands, having the aperture obliquely produced and broadly expanded at the lip, with the margins nearly approximating.

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Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXXVI.

Species 1287. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LUTEO-CORNEA. *Hel. testâ subampliter et profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, luteo-corneâ, supra striis arcuatis et spiralibus decussatâ, infra lævigatâ, nitente; spirâ plano-convexâ, suturâ subimpressâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE YELLOW-HORNY HELIX. Shell rather largely and deeply umbilicated, depressly orbicular, yellowish-horny, decussated above with spiral and arched striæ, smooth and shining below; spire flatly convex, with the sutures rather impressed; whorls five, rounded; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Navigators' Islands.

A rather solid yellowish-horny species, of *Cyclostoma*-like form, smooth and shining below, silky, decussated above.

Species 1288. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BULLACEA. *Hel. testâ subampliter et profundè umbilicatâ, subdepresso-orbiculari, cinerascente-corneâ, supra costellis arcuatis striisque spiralibus decussatâ, infra lævigatâ, nitente; spirâ declivi-convexâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ad peripheriam obsoletè rotundato-carinatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE BUBBLE-LIKE HELIX. Shell rather largely and deeply umbilicated, rather depressly orbicular, ash-horny, above decussated with fine arched ribs and spiral striæ, below smooth and shining; spire slantingly convex; whorls four, convex, obsoletely rotundately keeled at the periphery; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Moreton Bay, Australia; Strange.

Very like the preceding, though well distinguished by the more slanting-convex form of the spire and its rib-like sculpture.

Species 1289. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DERMATINA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subconoideâ, semipellucido-corneâ, obliquè subirregulariter plicato-striatâ, liris tenuibus spiralibus decussatâ, sordidè olivaceâ, zonulis duabus castaneis angustis, quarum inferiore latiore cingulatâ; spirâ conicâ; anfractibus quinque, inflatis, ultimo ad peripheriam carinato; aperturâ fere circulari, subverticali, labro tenuè reflexo, castaneo-marginato.*

THE LEATHER HELIX. Shell imperforated, subconoid, semitransparent horny, obliquely somewhat irregularly plicately striated, decussated with thin spiral ridges, dull olive, encircled with two narrow chestnut zones, of which the lower is the broader; spire conical; whorls five, inflated, the last keeled at the periphery; aperture nearly circular, subvertical, lip thinly reflected, chestnut-edged.

SHUTTLEWORTH (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. Island of Porto Rico, West Indies; Blauner.

A very characteristic subtransparent trochiform *Helix*, encircled with two thread-like zones, of which the lower is the broader.

Fig. 1290. (Mus. Cuming.)

This shell, collected by Mr. Strange at Moreton Bay, Australia, appears to be identical with *H. Indica*, described at Plate LXXXIII. Fig. 448.

Species 1291. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CERARIA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, luteo-corneâ, supra striis pliciformibus arcuatis sulcisque spiralibus decussatâ, infra nitente; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis, ultimo ad peripheriam carinato; aperturâ obliquè lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE WAXY HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, yellowish-horny, decussated with arched plait-like striæ and spiral grooves, below shining; whorls four, flatly convex, the last keeled at the periphery; aperture obliquely lunar-circular, lip simple.

BENSON (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

Resembling *H. luteo-cornea* and *bullacea* in general form and texture, but the shell is more inflated and the sculpture has a more wrinkled character.

Species 1292. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX POLITISSIMA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-or-*

biculari, corneâ, subpellucidâ, nitidissimè olivaceâ, arcuatim minutè striatâ; spirâ subdepressâ, suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ obliquè lunato-circulari, labro simplici.

THE VERY POLISHED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, horny, subtransparent, very shining olive, arcuately minutely striated; spire subdepressed, suture distinct; whorls four to five, rounded; aperture obliquely lunar-circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

Of a very polished olive-horny texture, like a *Vitrina*.

Species 1293. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SCEPASMA. *Hel. testâ ampliter et profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, crassiusculâ, subpellucido-albâ, undique tenuè corrugato-striatâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ; anfractibus septem, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo ad peripheriam carinato; aperturâ subcirculari, leviter securiformi, labro latè reflexo.*

THE VEIL HELIX. Shell largely and deeply umbilicated, depressly orbicular, rather thick, subtransparent white, everywhere finely wrinkle-striated; spire depressly conoid; whorls seven, increasing rapidly, the last keeled at the periphery; aperture nearly circular, slightly hatchet-shaped, lip broadly reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. ——?

A white alabaster-like species, peculiarly finely wrinkle-striated throughout.

Species 1294. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NOVELLA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, tenuiculâ, olivaceo-corneâ, leviter plicato-striatâ; spirâ declivi-convexâ, suturâ subindistinctâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam carinato; aperturâ transversim lunari, labro simplici, ad umbilicum subreflexo.*

THE TENDER HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, rather thin, olive-horny, faintly plicately striated; spire slantingly convex, suture rather indistinct; whorls five, rather flat, the last keeled at the periphery; transversely lunar, lip simple, slightly reflected at the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

Of a slanting-conoid depressed form, with a minute umbilicus.

Species 1295. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LAMPRA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, tenuiculâ, corneâ, politissimâ, supra rufo-castaneâ, subtiliter arcuatim costellato-striatâ, infra virescente, lævigatâ; spirâ parviusculâ, depressâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis; aperturâ lunari-rotundatâ, subamplâ, labro simplici.*

THE GLITTERING HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, orbicular, rather thin, horny, very polished, above reddish-chestnut, finely arcuately rib-like striated, below greenish and smooth; spire rather small; whorls four, convex; aperture lunar-rounded, rather large, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Launceston, Van Diemen's Land; R. C. Gunn.

A very shining firm horny shell, finely rib-like striated about the upper part, smooth beneath; collected by Mr. Ronald C. Gunn, F.R.S.

Species 1296. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STRONGYLODES. *Hel. testâ latissimè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, albâ, rufo-fusco strigatâ et maculatâ, undique obliquè costellatâ; spirâ suturâ multo impressâ; anfractibus sex, plano-rotundatis, ultimo anticè descendente; aperturâ circulari, parviusculâ, labro simplici, marginibus approximatis.*

THE ROUND HELIX. Shell very broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressly orbicular, white, streaked and spotted with red-brown, obliquely finely ribbed throughout; suture of the spire much impressed; whorls six, flatly rounded, the last descending in front; aperture circular, rather small, lip simple, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Texas.

A shell of somewhat discoid growth, with a peculiarly impressly sutured spire, obliquely finely ribbed, white, streaked and spotted with red-brown.

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Sowerby del et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXXVII.

Species 1297. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HYPHASMA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, acutè conicâ, basi convexâ, semipellucido-albâ, subcorneâ, striis obliquè arcuatis et spiralibus decussatâ; spirâ elevatâ; anfractibus sex, concavo-planis, ultimo ad peripheriam acutissimè carinato; aperturâ securiformi, labro simplici, ad umbilicum breviter reflexo.*

THE WEB HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, sharply conical, convex at the base, semipellucid-white, rather horny, decussated with obliquely arched and spiral striæ; spire raised; whorls six, concavely flattened, the last very sharply keeled at the periphery; aperture hatchet-shaped, lip simple, shortly reflected at the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

A subtransparent horny-white concavely conoid species, swollen and convex at the base, and scarcely umbilicated.

Species 1298. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EUCHARIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, subglobosoconoideâ, tenui, pellucido-albâ, lutescente, supernè minutè granoso-decussatâ, infra lævigatâ; spirâ subobtusè conoideâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo acutè carinato, basi convexo; aperturâ subamplâ, lunato-subtrigonâ, obliquâ, labro simplici, acuto.*

THE GRACEFUL HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, subglobosely conoid, thin, pellucid-white, yellowish, minutely granosely decussated at the upper part, smooth beneath; spire rather obtusely conoid; whorls six, convex, last whorl sharply keeled, convex at the base; aperture rather large, lunar-subtriangular, oblique, lip simple, sharp.

DESHAYES, Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 64 A. f. 7, 8.

Hab. Solomon's Island.

Somewhat like the preceding, but more globose, with the whorls convex instead of concave.

Species 1299. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VELUTINA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subgloboso-discoideâ, minutissimè striatâ, epidermide lutescente velutinâ indutâ; spiræ suturâ canaliculatâ; anfractibus quinque, angustis, rotundatis, ultimo infra excavato; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

THE VELVETY HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, subglobosely discoid, very minutely striated, covered with a yellow velvety epidermis; suture of the spire channelled; whorls five, narrow, rounded, the last excavated beneath; aperture lunar, lip simple.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. viii. p. 63.

Hab. Island of Porto Rico, West Indies; Blauner.

A swollen species, of a somewhat discoid growth, covered with a fine yellowish velvety epidermis.

Species 1300. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SQUAMOSA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, ad peripheriam carinatâ, transversim longitudinaliterque striatâ, luteo-fulvâ, fusco irregulariter maculatâ, carinatâ, carinâ squamosâ; anfractibus quinque; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro reflexo, rubescente.*

THE SCALY HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, keeled at the periphery, transversely and longitudinally striated, yellowish-fulvous, irregularly spotted with brown, keeled, keel scaly; whorls five; aperture obliquely lunar, lip reflected, reddish.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 41. f. 3.

Hab. Island of Porto Rico, West Indies; Blauner.

A very characteristic brown-spotted shell, with the lip red-tinged.

Species 1301. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBANGULATA. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, obsoletè plicato-striatâ, corneo-lutescente, fasciâ castaneâ supra et duabus infra cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, supernè declivi-angulatis, obtusè carinatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE SLIGHTLY ANGLED HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, rather depressly orbicular, above obsoletely plicately striated, horny-yellow, encircled with a single chestnut band above and two below; whorls four to five, slantingly angled at the upper part, obtusely keeled; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Van Diemen's Land; Ronald C. Gunn.

A simple yellowish-horny species, encircled with three chestnut bands, one above the periphery and two below it.

Species 1302. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBOPACA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, orbiculari, opaco-lutescente, nitente, undique arcuatim costato-striatâ, infra politissimâ; spiræ suturâ subcanaliculatâ; anfractibus sex, convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE SUBOPAKE HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, orbicular, opake-yellow, shining, arcuately rib-striated throughout, very polished beneath; suture of the spire slightly channelled; whorls six, convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

A very shining opake-yellow shell, strongly rib-striated throughout.

Species 1303. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NAVIGATORUM. *Hel. testâ subampliter profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, lenticulari, irregulariter plicato-striatâ, castaneo-fuscâ, nitente; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-declivibus, ad suturas filo-marginatis, ultimo ad peripheriam filo-carinato; aperturâ subsecuriformi, labro simplici.*

THE NAVIGATORS' HELIX. Shell rather largely deeply umbilicated, depressly orbicular, lens-shaped, irregularly plicately striated, shining chestnut-brown; spire obtuse; whorls five, flatly slanting, thread-margined at the sutures, last whorl thread-keeled at the periphery; aperture subhatchet-shaped, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Navigators' Islands.

Chiefly distinguished by a thread-like keel, which leaves an edge on the whorls of the spire immediately below the suture.

Species 1304. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MANSUETA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, tumidiusculâ, rufescente-fulvâ, sub lente minutissimè granulatâ, obsoletè plicato-striatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, plano-convexis, ultimo obtusè carinato, circa umbilicum pallidè fasciatâ; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari, labro reflexo, expanso.*

THE MILD HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, orbicular, rather swollen, reddish-fulvous, beneath the lens very minutely granulated, obsoletely plicately striated; spire obtuse; whorls five to six, flatly convex, the last obtusely keeled, faintly banded round the umbilicus; aperture somewhat squarely lunar, lip reflected, expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Moreton Bay; Strange.

A fulvous ruddy-tinged species, with a rather broadly reflected lip, very minutely granulated throughout.

Species 1305. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX KEPPELLI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-orbiculari, tenui, pellucido-corneâ, viridescente, nitente; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, obsoletè striatis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ latè lunari, labro simplici.*

KEPPEL'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly orbicular, thin, transparent horny, greenish, shining; whorls five, rather convex, obsoletely striated, last whorl obtusely keeled; aperture broadly lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Island of St. Christoval, Solomon's Group; Hon. Capt. Keppell.

A very thin transparent highly polished greenish-horny shell.

Species 1306. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX URNULA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, naticoideâ, inflatâ, tenui, corneo-cuticulari, obliquè corrugatâ, nigro-olivaceâ; spirâ parvâ; anfractibus tribus, convexis, ultimo perinflato; aperturâ quadrato-lunari, labro paululum reflexo.*

THE LITTLE PITCHER HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, naticoid, inflated, thin, horny-cuticular, obliquely wrinkled, blackish-olive; spire small; whorls three, convex, the last much inflated; aperture squarely lunar, lip a little reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. New Zealand.

An inflated *Natica*-shaped species, of a peculiar dark olive-horny texture, cuticular and wrinkled.

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Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXXVIII.

Species 1307. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZELEBORI. *Hel. testâ subangustè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, irregulariter subplicato-striatâ, cærulescente-albâ, zonulis duabus purpurascente-fuscis cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè planis, deinde rotundatis; aperturâ fere circulari, labro subexpanso, marginibus approximatis.*

ZELEBORE'S HELIX. Shell rather narrowly umbilicated, orbicular, irregularly subplicately striated, bluish-white, encircled with two purple-brown zones; whorls five, flat at the upper part, then rounded; aperture almost circular, lip rather expanded, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1853. p. 186.

Hab. Servia.

A simple blue-white shell, encircled with two narrow purple-brown zones, one above the periphery, and the other immediately below it.

Species 1308. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MARMATENSIS. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, globoso-discoideâ, tenui, sub lente minutissimè granulatâ, opaco-albidâ, maculis parvis rufis quadratis nitidè seriatim tessellatâ; spirâ planatâ, suturâ canaliculato-impressâ; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro tenui, paululum expanso.*

THE MARMATO HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, globosely discoid, thin, beneath the lens very minutely granulated, opake white, neatly tessellated with rows of small red square spots; spire flattened, suture impressly channelled; aperture lunar-circular, lip thin, a little expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Marmato, New Granada.

A thin subdiscoid shell, neatly tessellated about the upper part with rows of small red spots.

Species 1309. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RECEDENS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, arcuatim costellato-striatâ, lutescente-albâ, filo fuscescente ad peripheriam cingulatâ; spirâ obtusè depressâ; anfractibus sex, plano-compressis, deinde angulato-carinatis, ultimo anticè peculiariter deflexo; aperturâ parvâ, transversè ovatâ, labro simplici, subincrassato.*

THE RETIRING HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressly globose, arcuately rib-like striated, yellowish-white, encircled at the periphery with a light brown thread; spire obtusely depressed; whorls six, flatly compressed, angularly keeled, last whorl peculiarly deflected in front; aperture small, transversely ovate, lip simple, rather thick.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. ——?

A compact closely convoluted species, of a yellowish-white tint, encircled at the periphery with a thread of light brown.

Species 1310. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SCYTODES. *Hel. testâ subampliter et profundè umbilicatâ, conoideo-depressâ, tenui, corneâ, obsoletè striatâ, pallidè ustulato-fuscescente, versus apicem livescente; anfractibus sex, subplanatis, angustis, ultimo carinato; aperturâ parvâ, subtransversè lunari, labro paululum expanso.*

THE TANNED HELIX. Shell rather largely and deeply umbilicated, conoidly depressed, thin, horny, obsoletely striated, pale burnt brown, livid towards the apex; whorls six, rather flat, narrow, the last keeled; aperture small, somewhat transversely lunar, lip a little expanded.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Solomon's Island.

A thin horny shell, of a *Solarium*-like form, clad in a delicate burnt-brown epidermis.

Species 1311. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PARTITA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, orbiculari, olivaceo-corneâ, nitente, supra tenuicostatâ, infra lævigatâ; spirâ brevi, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ transversè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE DIVIDED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, orbicular, olive-horny, shining, finely ribbed above, smooth beneath; spire short, suture impressed; whorls five, rounded; aperture transversely lunar, lip simple.

Hab. Ceylon; F. Layard.

Distinguished by its impressed suture and ribbed spire-sculpture.

Species 1312. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DIAPHANA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, semiglobosâ, tenui, sublævigatâ, nitente, fulvido-corneâ, pellucidâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo circa columellam excavato; columellâ profundè intrante, concavè calloso-dilatatâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali, labro simplici.*

THE DIAPHANOUS HELIX. Shell imperforated, semiglobose, thin, nearly smooth, shining, fulvous horny, transparent; spire obtuse; whorls four, rather convex, the last excavated round the columella; columella entering deeply, concavely callously dilated; aperture lunar-oval, lip simple.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans. vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. viii. p. 62.
Hab. Island of Porto Rico, West Indies; Blauner.

Chiefly characterized by the concave callously dilated structure of the columella.

Species 1313. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MORETONENSIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, subgloboso-conoideâ, olivaceo-corneâ, infra lutescente, subpellucidâ, supernè arcuatim plicato-striatâ, lineis impressis spiralibus decussâtâ; spirâ convexo-planatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, ultimo carinato; aperturâ latè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE MORETON HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, somewhat globosely conoid, olive-horny, yellowish beneath, arcuately plicately striated at the upper part, decussated with impressed spiral lines; spire convexly flattened; whorls five to six, the last keeled; aperture broadly lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.
Hab. Moreton Bay, Australia; Strange.

An olive-horny species, of simple structure, scarcely umbilicated.

Species 1314. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BOMBYCINA. *Hel. testâ sublatè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, obliquè densè costellato-striatâ, corneâ, nigricante-viridi, vittis rufis interruptis nitidè tessellatim cingulatâ; spirâ plano-depressâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ circulari, labro simplici, marginibus approximatis.*

THE BOMBASINE HELIX. Shell rather broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressly orbicular, subdiscoid, obliquely densely rib-like striated, horny, blackish-green, neatly tessellately encircled with interrupted red fillets; whorls three to four, the last rounded; aperture circular, lip simple, margins approximated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.
Hab. Van Diemen's Land; Ronald C. Gunn.

A neatly-marked characteristic species, of silky aspect, though of thin hard horny texture.

Species 1315. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONCAVO-SPIRA. *Hel. testâ minutissimè umbilicatâ, acutè conoideâ, basi convexâ, pellucido-albidâ, supra densè costellato-striatâ et decussatim granulatâ, infra lævigatâ et tumido-convexâ; spirâ erectâ, ad latus subconcavâ; anfractibus sex, ad suturas minutè filo-marginatis, supernè convexis, deinde concavis, ultimo ad peripheriam acutè filo-carinato; aperturâ securiformi, labro simplici.*

THE HOLLOW-SPIRED HELIX. Shell very minutely umbilicated, sharply conoid, convex at the base, transparent whitish, densely rib-striated and decussately granulated above, smooth and tumidly convex beneath; spire erect, subconcave at the side; whorls six, minutely thread-margined at the sutures, convex at the upper part, then concave, the last sharply thread-keeled at the periphery; aperture hatchet-shaped, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.
Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

A delicate pagoda-like shell, closely allied to *H. hyphasma* from the same locality, of transparent-whitish texture, minutely granulately rib-striated, and made concave next the periphery by a sharp subreflected keel.

Species 1316. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEMICONVEXA. *Hel. testâ sublatè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, castaneo-corneâ, zonulâ castaneâ cingulatâ, eximiè corrugato-striatâ, versus apicem livescente; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, plano-convexis, ad suturas tenuimarginatis, ultimo ad peripheriam filo-carinato; aperturâ transversè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE SEMICONVEX HELIX. Shell rather broadly umbilicated, depressly orbicular, chestnut-horny, encircled with a chestnut zone, faintly wrinkle-striated, rather livid towards the apex; whorls four to five, flatly convex, finely margined at the suture, the last thread-keeled at the periphery; aperture transversely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.
Hab. Solomon's Island.

A subtransparent chestnut-brown shell, encircled with a fine thread-like keel at the suture of each whorl.

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Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

(Magnified ¼ diam.r)

HELIX.

PLATE CLXXXIX.

Species 1317. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GLABERRIMA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, lutescente-corneâ, politissimâ, nitente; spirâ plano-convexâ; anfractibus quinquè, subangustis, convexis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE VERY SMOOTH HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, yellowish-horny, very polished, shining; spire flatly convex; whorls five, rather narrow, convex; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Solomon's Island.

A very shining yellowish-horny species, rather deeply umbilicated.

Species 1318. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MEMBRANICOSTA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, subgloboso-conicâ, corneâ, epidermide tenui fuscâ indutâ, obscurè costellato-striatâ; spirâ subelevatâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo angulato-carinato; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

THE MEMBRANE-RIBBED HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, subglobosely conical, horny, covered with a thin brown epidermis, obscurely rib-like striated; spire rather raised; suture impressed; whorls six, convex, the last angularly keeled; aperture lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1825.

Hab. Solomon's Island.

A light globosely conoid shell, covered with a thin brown membranous epidermis.

Species 1319. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CIRCUMFIRMATA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, conoideâ, arcuatim striatâ, lutescente-corneâ, maculis rufis parvis numerosis tessellatâ; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus septem, angustis, convexis; aperturâ parviusculâ, lunari, labro simplici.*

THE CLOSE-BOUND HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, conoid, arcuately striated, yellowish-horny, tessellated with numerous small red spots; spire rather obtuse; whorls seven, narrow, convex; aperture rather small, lunar, lip simple.

REDFIELD, Annals Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York.

Hab. Bermuda.

A closely convoluted conoid horny shell, densely tessellated about the spire with small red spots.

Species 1320. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ÆNEA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, inflatâ, confertissimè minutè costellato-striatâ, fusco-corneâ, subdiaphanâ; spirâ parvâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis; aperturâ subamplâ, obliquè lunari, labro simplici, ad umbilicum breviter dilatato.*

THE BRAZEN HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, subglobose, thin, inflated, very closely minutely rib-striated, brown-horny, subdiaphanous; spire small; suture impressed; whorls four, flatly convex; aperture rather large, obliquely lunar, lip simple, shortly dilated at the umbilicus.

KRAUSS, Moll. Südafric. p. 75. pl. 4. f. 18.

Hab. Natal, South Africa; Plant.

A light inflated shell, of only four whorls, of which the outer surface is unusually minutely rib-striated.

Species 1321. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NEWCOMBI. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, obliquè turbinatâ, depressâ, pellucido-corneâ, tenuissimâ, arcuatim striatâ, ad suturas radiatim plicatâ; spirâ parvâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, ultimo inflato; aperturâ subamplâ, fere circulari, labro simplici.*

NEWCOMBE'S HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, obliquely turbinated, depressed, transparent horny, very thin, arcuately striated, radiately plicated at the sutures; spire small; whorls three to four, the last inflated; aperture rather large, nearly circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Oahu, Sandwich Islands; Newcombe.

A very delicate *Vitrina*-like shell, composed of scarcely more than three whorls.

Species 1322. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RADIARIA. *Hel. testâ minutè obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-conoideâ, tenuiculâ, obliquè striatâ, griseo-albâ, maculis nigricante-fuscis perpaucis radiatâ;*

spirâ subobtusâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, declivi-rotundatis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici, versus columellam subcalloso.

THE RAYED HELIX. Shell with a minute covered umbilicus, globosely conoid, rather thin, obliquely striated, greyish-white, rayed with a few black-brown blotches; spire rather obtuse; suture impressed; whorls five, slantingly rounded; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple, rather callous towards the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Solomon's Island.

A rather firm, grey, tessellated, obtusely conic shell.

Species 1323. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EUCLASTA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, fusco-corneâ, densè costellato-striatâ; spirâ convexâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque; aperturâ transversim lunari, labro simplici, ad umbilicum sublatè dilatatâ.*

THE NEATLY RIBBED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicular, brown-horny, densely rib-like striated; spire convex; suture impressed; whorls four to five; aperture transversely lunar, lip simple, rather broadly dilated at the umbilicus.

SHUTTLEWORTH (Mus. Cuming).

Hab. Island of St. Thomas, West Indies; Blauner.

A simple brown-horny species, densely rib-like striated throughout.

Species 1324. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBFUSCA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, subinflatâ, aurantio-fuscâ, lævigatâ, nitente; spirâ obtusè planatâ; suturâ indistinctâ, leviter marginatâ; anfractibus quatuor, vix convexis, celeriter accrescentibus; aperturâ latè lunari, subobliquâ, labro simplici, ad umbilicum breviter dilatato.*

THE BROWNISH HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressed, thin, rather inflated, orange-brown, smooth, shining; spire obtusely flattened; suture indistinct, slightly margined; whorls four, scarcely convex, increasing quickly; aperture broadly lunar, rather oblique, lip simple, shortly dilated at the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1848, p. 109.

Hab. Sorsogon, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A light orange-horny transparent shell, partaking of the characters of *Vitrina*.

Species 1325. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PLANTI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, sordidè olivaceo-corneâ, epidermide subpilosâ, obliquè tenuistriatâ; spirâ depressâ, apice subacutâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, ultimo obtusè carinato; aperturâ transversè lunari, labro simplici, ad umbilicum breviter latè dilatato.*

PLANT'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, dirty olive-horny, with a subpilose epidermis, obliquely finely striated; spire depressed, apex rather sharp; whorls five, flatly convex, the last obtusely keeled; aperture transversely lunar, lip simple, shortly broadly dilated at the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Cape Natal, South Africa.

A dull horny shell, with a slightly hairy epidermis.

Species 1326. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBCONOIDEA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, tenui, pellucido-corneâ, nitente, supra densè plicato-costellatâ, infra lævore; spirâ subconoideâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè planiusculis deinde obtusè angulatis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE SUBCONOID HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly orbicular, thin, transparent horny, shining, densely plicately fine-ribbed above, smoother below; spire subconoid; whorls five, rather flat at the upper part, then obtusely angled; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. —— ?

A bright olive-horny shell, of almost glassy texture, densely fine-ribbed on the spire, obtusely angled at the periphery.

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1333b

Sowerby del.et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXC.

Species 1327. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VERRUCULA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, pellucido-vitreâ, nitente-olivaceâ, supernè confertim tenuissimè costulato-striatâ, striis sulcis spiralibus decussatis, medio acutè carinatâ, infra carinam impressâ, lævigatâ; spirâ brevi, acutâ; anfractibus quatuor, declivibus; aperturâ subsecuriformi, labro simplici.*

THE WARTY HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly conoid, transparent glassy, shining olive, closely very finely rib-like striated at the upper part, striæ decussated with spiral grooves, sharply keeled in the middle, beneath the keel impressed, smooth; spire short, sharp; whorls four, slanting; aperture somewhat hatchet-shaped, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

A small transparent bronze-like glassy species, having the spiral half of the shell curiously sculptured with raised striæ, cut, as it were, by decussating grooves into minute warts.

Species 1328. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BELCHERI. *Hel. testâ latè profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, virescente-corneâ, supra arcuatim costulato-striatâ, infra lævigatâ, nitente; spirâ obtusè convexâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis; aperturâ subcirculari, labro simplici.*

BELCHER'S HELIX. Shell broadly deeply umbilicated, depressly orbicular, subdiscoid, greenish-horny, arcuately rib-like striated above, smooth and shining below; spire obtusely convex; whorls four to five, convex; aperture nearly circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. ——?

A greenish-horny shell, arcuately rib-like striated on the spiral surface, smooth below, found among the stores remaining from the specimens collected during the voyage of the Sulphur. Locality not preserved.

Species 1329. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HONDANA. *Hel. testâ latè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, corneâ, obscurè rugoso-striatâ; spirâ plano-convexâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, lentè accrescentibus, circa umbilicum obtusè angulatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro acuto.*

THE HONDA HELIX. Shell broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressly orbicular, subdiscoid, horny, obscurely roughly striated; spire flatly convex; whorls five to six, increasing slowly, obtusely angled round the umbilicus; aperture lunar-circular, lip sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Honda, New Granada; Bland.

Of more discoid growth than the preceding species, not rib-striated, with a more widely open perspective umbilicus.

Species 1330. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MUSICOLA. *Hel. testâ minutè profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, tenuissimâ, olivaceo-brunneâ, arcuatim plicato-striatâ; spirâ subobtusâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexo-declivibus, ultimo subinflato; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE MYSIA HELIX. Shell minutely deeply umbilicated, depressly conoid, very thin, olive-brown, arcuately plicately striated; spire rather obtuse; suture impressed; whorls four, convexly slanting, the last a little inflated; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple.

SHUTTLEWORTH, MS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Luquillo, Porto Rico; Blauner.

A very light subinflated olive-brown shell, rudely plicately striated throughout.

Species 1331. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RADIUSCULA. *Hel. testâ profundè perspectivè umbilicatâ, plano-depressâ, lentiformi, corneâ, arcuato-striatâ, carinâ filiformi ad peripheriam cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis; aperturâ securiformi, labro simplici.*

THE FINELY-RAYED HELIX. Shell deeply perspectively umbilicated, flatly depressed, lens-shaped, horny, arcuately striated, encircled at the periphery with a thread-like keel; whorls five, flatly convex; aperture hatchet-shaped, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. ——?

Another small horny species from the remaining stores of the voyage of the Sulphur.

Species 1332. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX THOMASI. *Hel. testâ latè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-planâ, subdiscoideâ, pellucido-vitreâ, pallidè olivaceâ, obsoletè arcuato-striatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo rotundato; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro acuto.*

THOMAS'S HELIX. Shell broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressly flattened, subdiscoid, transparent glassy, pale olive, obsoletely arcuately striated; whorls four to five, increasing slowly, the last rounded; aperture lunar-circular, lip sharp.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Marmata, New Granada; Bland.

A simple olive-glassy discoid shell, obsoletely striated and rather largely umbilicated.

Species 1333. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX NEMATOPHORA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-discoideâ, undique densè filo-striatâ, subcorneâ, rufo nitidè strigatâ et tessellatâ; spirâ obtusè planatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, ultimo tumidiusculo; aperturâ latè lunari, labro simplici, ad umbilicum in laminam dilatatam appresso.*

THE THREADED HELIX. Shell with a deeply covered umbilicus, globosely discoid, densely thread-striated throughout, subhorny, neatly streaked and tessellated with red; spire obtusely flattened; whorls four to five, the last rather swollen; aperture broadly lunar, lip simple, appressed at the umbilicus into a dilated lamina.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Solomon's Island.

An interesting species, of a new and peculiar type of form.

Species 1334. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PUTEOLUS. *Hel. testâ latè profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-discoideâ, virescente-corneâ, radiatim striolatâ, ad peripheriam eximiè bicarinatâ; spirâ obtusè planatâ; anfractibus sex, supernè angulatis, infra convexo-declivibus; aperturâ compresso-lunari, labro acuto.*

THE LITTLE WELL HELIX. Shell broadly deeply umbilicated, depressly discoid, greenish-horny, radiately striated, delicately two-keeled at the periphery; spire obtusely flattened; whorls six, angled at the upper part, convexly slanting beneath; aperture compressly lunar, lip sharp.

BENSON, MS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Ceylon; Cuming.

Characterized by a fine double keel which runs throughout the spire, and a broad well-like umbilicus.

Species 1335. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX UMBRINA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, fusco-vitreâ, lævigatâ, politâ; anfractibus quatuor, plano-convexis, ad suturam submarginatis; aperturâ latè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE SHADY HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, brown, glassy, smooth, polished; whorls four, flatly convex, faintly margined at the suture; aperture broadly lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

A red-brown transparent glassy shell, smooth and shining throughout.

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Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp

HELIX.

PLATE CXCI.

[Shells considerably magnified.]

Species 1336. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX THWAITESII. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, subdiscoideâ, pellucido-vitreâ, lutescente; spiræ suturis impressis; anfractibus quinque, angustis, convexis, lentè accrescentibus, infernè contractis; aperturâ verticali-lunari, subangustâ, labro simplici.*

THWAITES's HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, somewhat discoid, transparent glassy, yellowish; sutures of the spire impressed; whorls five, narrow, convex, increasing slowly, contracted at the lower part; aperture vertically lunar, rather narrow, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

An interesting little glassy shell, of somewhat discoid growth.

Species 1337. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MEDIOCRIS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-planatâ, discoideâ, ad peripheriam tumidâ, tenui, corneâ, pallidè luteâ; spiræ suturis impressis; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor; aperturâ transversè ovatâ, labro simplici.*

THE MIDDLING HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly flattened, discoid, swollen at the periphery, thin, horny, pale yellow; sutures of the spire impressed; whorls three to four; aperture transversely ovate, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Santa Anna, New Granada; Bland.

A flatly convoluted pale yellow-horny shell, of somewhat Nautiloid growth, the body-whorl being more than usually immersed within the porch of the aperture.

Species 1338. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AMMONOCERAS. *Hel. testâ latissimè apertè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, pellucido-vitreâ, lutescente; spirâ parvâ, concavâ; anfractibus tribus, ultimo transversè tumido; aperturâ transversè ovali, labro simplici.*

THE AMMON-HORN HELIX. Shell very broadly openly umbilicated, discoid, transparent glassy, yellowish; spire small, concave; whorls three, last transversely swollen; aperture transversely oval, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Santa Anna, New Granada; Bland.

Of still more Nautiloid growth than the preceding, from the same locality, the spire being pressed concavely in.

Species 1339. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MONONEMA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-pyramidali, corneo-albâ, subopacâ; spirâ elevatâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, convexis, obscurè plicato-striatis, carinâ tenui filiformi ad peripheriam cingulatis; aperturâ transversè lunari, labro simplici, ad columellam reflexo.*

THE ONE-THREAD HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, globosely pyramidal, horny-white, rather opake; spire raised; whorls seven to eight, convex, obscurely plicately striated, encircled at the periphery with a fine thread-like keel; aperture transversely lunar, lip simple, reflected at the columella.

BENSON, MS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Ceylon.

Chiefly distinguished by a very minute thread-like keel encircling the periphery.

Species 1340. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX QUITENSIS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, globoso-conoideâ, pellucido-vitreâ, lævigatâ; spirâ convexâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici, ad columellam reflexo.*

THE QUITO HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, globosely conoid, transparent glassy, smooth; spire convex; whorls four to five, rounded; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple, a little reflected at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Quito.

A little glassy species, of simple conoid structure, scarcely umbilicated.

Species 1341. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PIRRIEANA. *Hel. testâ globoso-pyramidali, pel-*

lucido-vitreâ, obliquè minutè plicato-striatâ; spirâ subobtusè elevatâ; anfractibus septem ad octo, angustis, convexis, ultimo ad peripheriam eximiè angulato; aperturâ transversè lunari, labro tenui, versus columellam paululum reflexo, dentibus parvis duobus internis.

PIRRIE'S HELIX. Shell globosely pyramidal, transparent glassy, obliquely minutely plicately striated; spire rather obtusely raised; whorls seven to eight, narrow, convex, the last delicately angled at the periphery; aperture transversely lunar, lip thin, a little reflected towards the columella, with two small internal teeth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Walaghat, Koondah Mountains, near Calicut, India; Pirrie.

Allied to *H. mononema*, with two delicate small teeth in the aperture.

Species 1342. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONTERMINA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, conico-globosâ, pupæformi, subpellucido-corneâ, albidâ, obliquè densè costellato-striatâ; spirâ obtusè elevatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexis, ultimo basi convexiusculo; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro latè reflexo, intus sublabiato.*

THE CLOSE-WHORLED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, conically globose, pupa-shaped, subtransparent horny, whitish, obliquely densely rib-like striated; spire obtusely raised; whorls six to seven, convex, the last rather convex at the base; aperture obliquely lunar, lip broadly reflected, slightly edged within.

SHUTTLEWORTH, MS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. —— ?

A small subtransparent-white shell, partaking of the characters of *Streptaxis* and *Pupa*.

Species 1343. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CYGNEA. *Hel. testâ latè apertè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, castaneo-corneâ, obliquè densè costato-striatâ; spirâ impressâ, suturâ subprofundâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro tenui, vix reflexo.*

THE SWAN-LIKE HELIX. Shell broadly openly umbilicated, depressly orbicular, subdiscoid, chestnut-horny, obliquely densely rib-like striated; spire impressed, with the suture rather deep; whorls four, convex; aperture lunar-circular, lip thin, scarcely reflected.

BENSON, MS. (Mus. Cuming.)

Hab. Freemantle, Swan River, Australia.

A very characteristic circular shell, of a chestnut-horny substance, densely rib-like striated throughout.

Species 1344. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SANTANNAENSIS. *Hel. testâ latè apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, pellucido-corneâ, lutescente, obliquè leviter striatâ; spirâ planulatâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ circulari, labro simplici.*

THE SANTA ANNA HELIX. Shell broadly openly umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, transparent horny, yellowish, obliquely lightly striated; spire flattened; whorls five, rounded; aperture circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Santa Anna, New Granada.

A small yellowish glassy shell, of rapid convolution, largely umbilicated.

Species 1345. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OPHELIA. *Hel. testâ subangustè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, subdepressâ, fulvo-corneâ, flammis parvis rubro-fuscis pallidè notatâ; spirâ planulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ad peripheriam obsoletè obtusè carinatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici, ad columellam paulo dilatato.*

THE OPHELIA HELIX. Shell rather narrowly umbilicated, orbicular, subdepressed, fulvous-horny, faintly marked with small red-brown flames; spire flattened; whorls four, convex, obsoletely obtusely keeled at the periphery; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple, a little dilated at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Australia.

A rather dull horny shell, marked about the spire with faint reddish-brown flames.

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1350*a*

1350*b*

1351

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp

HELIX.

PLATE CXCII.

Species 1346. (Mus. Grüner.)

HELIX EUCHROES. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, lævigatâ, vel tenuissimè obliquè striatâ, ustulato-aurantiâ, zonis duabus castaneis cingulatâ, quarum superiore dilutâ, fasciâque opaco-albâ juxta suturam; spirâ pyramidali-elevatâ; anfractibus septem, convexo-planis, ultimo anticè subdescendente; aperturâ transversè ovatâ, horizontali, obliquè productâ; labro latè expanso-reflexo, violascente tincto, ad columellam calloso-dilatato, umbilicum partim tegente.*

THE HEALTHY HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, pyramidally conic, smooth, or very finely obliquely striated, burnt-orange, encircled with two chestnut zones, of which the upper is faint, and with an opake-white band next the suture; spire pyramidally raised; whorls seven, convexly flattened, the last slightly descending in front; aperture transversely ovate, horizontal, obliquely produced; lip broadly expandedly reflected, tinged with violet, callously dilated at the columella, partially covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1854, p. 57.

Hab. Island of Celebes.

A fine new species, allied to *H. pileus*, from the collection of Mr. Grüner.

Species 1347. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ATROPOS. *Hel. testâ subampliter et profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, apice obtusâ, obliquè irregulariter striatâ, rufescente-castaneâ, zonis tribus albidis cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, medio convexis, supra infraque planulatis, ultimo anticè abruptè descendente; aperturâ transversè ovali, labro reflexo, marginibus approximatis.*

THE ATROPOS HELIX. Shell rather largely and deeply umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, obtuse at the apex, obliquely irregularly striated, reddish-chestnut, encircled with three whitish zones; whorls five, convex in the middle, flattened above and below, last whorl abruptly descending in front; aperture transversely oval, lip reflected, margins approximated.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. i. p. 56. pl. 69 H. f. 13, 15.

Hab. Madagascar.

A subtransparent solid species, alternately spirally banded with reddish-chestnut and white, the coloured bands being the broader.

Species 1348. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SEMICASTANEA. *Hel. testâ subprofundè umbilicatâ, turbinato-globosâ, obliquè striatâ, et sub lente minutè granulatâ, supra fulvâ, infra olivaceo-castaneâ, zonulâ albidâ medio cingulatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus sex, vix convexis, ultimo anticè subdescendente; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro albo, reflexo.*

THE HALF-CHESTNUT HELIX. Shell rather deeply umbilicated, turbinately globose, obliquely striated, and beneath the lens minutely granulated, fulvous above, olive-chestnut beneath, encircled round the middle with a narrow whitish zone; spire obtuse; whorls six, scarcely convex, the last a little descending in front; aperture lunar-circular, lip white, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1849, p. 77.

Hab. ——?

Chiefly distinguished by its peculiarity of colouring, the under half being a dark olive-chestnut, whilst the upper half is of a lighter fulvous.

Species 1349. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GENERALIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosoconoideâ, tenuiculâ, tumidâ, obliquè productâ, undique decussatim striatâ, epidermide pallidè olivaceo-flavicante indutâ, medio obscurè tenuizonatâ, ad apicem albicante; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, declivi-convexis, rapidè accrescentibus; aperturâ perobliquâ, subquadratâ, labro tenuireflexo, ad columellam calloso-dilatatâ, appressâ.*

THE GENERAL HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobosely conoid, rather thin, swollen, obliquely produced, decussately striated throughout, covered with a pale olive-yellow epidermis, obscurely thinly zoned about the middle, whitish at the apex; spire rather obtuse; whorls four, slantingly convex, increasing rapidly; aperture very oblique, rather square, lip thinly reflected, callously dilated and appressed at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Philippines.

A very characteristic new species, of the same peculiar type as *H. melanotragus*.

Species 1350. (Mus. Grüner.)

HELIX SULCOSA. *Hel. testâ subampliter et profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, subdiscoideâ, intus extusque intensè castaneo-rubrâ, obliquè spiraliter corrugato-sulcatâ et indentatâ; spirâ convexo-planâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ transversè lunari, labro latè expanso, subreflexo.*

THE GROOVED HELIX. Shell rather largely and deeply umbilicated, depressly globose, subdiscoid, deep chestnut-red within and without, obliquely spirally wrinkle-grooved and indented; spire convexly flattened; whorls five, convex; aperture transversely lunar, lip broadly expanded, a little reflected.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1854, p. 65.

Hab. Island of Celebes.

A new and very characteristic species, received by Mr. Grüner from Celebes, along with *H. euchroes*. The sculpture consists of a superficial network of obliquely spiral wrinkle-grooves and indentations.

Species 1351. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BUCHII. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, conico-globosâ, tenui, tumidâ, obliquè rugoso-striatâ, sub lente striis densè decussatâ, pallidè spadiceo-albâ, spadiceo quinquefasciatâ, albilentiginosâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ verticali-lunari, labro vix reflexo, ad umbilicum latè reflexo.*

BUCH'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, conically globose, thin, swollen, obliquely roughly striated, beneath the lens densely decussated with striæ, light fawn-white, encircled with five fawn bands, freckled with white; whorls four to five, rounded; aperture vertically lunar, lip scarcely reflected, at the umbilicus broadly reflected.

DUBOIS, Kuster Conch. Cab. *Helix*, pl. 148. f. 6, 7.

Hab. Colchis.

Very closely allied to *H. pomacea*, but distinguished by its light subtransparent roundness and freckled colouring.

1352

1353a

1353 b

1354

1355

1356

1357

Sowerby del et lith

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXCIII.

Species 1352. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PUNICA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, striis obliquis sulcisque minutis spiralibus decussatâ, albâ, spadiceo-fusco quadrifasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ transversè subquadratâ, intus spadiceo tinctâ, labro sublabiato, ad columellam spadiceo tincto.*

THE PUNIC HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, decussated with oblique striæ and minute spiral grooves, white, encircled with four fawn-brown bands; whorls five, convex, the last deflected in front; aperture transversely subquadrate, tinged with fawn within, lip slightly edged, fawn-stained at the columella.

MORELET, Journ. Conch. 1851, p. 352. pl. 9. f. 3, 4.

Hab. Constantine, Algeria.

I give a figure of this species since it is acknowledged as such by Dr. Pfeiffer, but consider it no more than a variety of *H. lactea*.

Species 1353. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX APPENDICULATA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, obliquè subrugosè striatâ, striis ad suturas leviter plicatis, fuscescente-lacteâ, nigro spiraliter fasciatâ et lineatâ, epidermide tenui corneâ lutescente indutâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari, labro reflexo, ad umbilicum latè calloso-appresso, fumeo-purpurascente.*

THE APPENDAGED HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely turbinated, obliquely rather roughly striated, striæ slightly plicated at the sutures, brownish cream-colour, spirally banded and lineated with black, covered with a thin yellowish-horny epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls five, convex, the last reflected in front; aperture somewhat squarely lunar, lip reflected at the umbilicus, broadly callously appressed, smoky-purple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Australia.

Allied somewhat to *H. Fraseri*, from the same locality, but a very distinct and characteristic species.

Species 1354. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BELLA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, globoso-conicâ, tumidiusculâ, subobsoletè plicato-striatâ, spadiceo-fuscâ, versus apicem castaneo-rufâ, fasciâ opacâ infra peripheriam et ad suturas cingulatâ; spirâ elevatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ quadrato-lunari, labro simplici.*

THE PRETTY HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, globosely conic, somewhat swollen, rather obsoletely plicately striated, fawn-brown, chestnut-red towards the apex, encircled with an opake-white band below the periphery and sutures; spire raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls six, rather convex; aperture quadrately lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Moluccas.

A light globose fawn-red shell, peculiarly characterized by opake white in the sutures.

Species 1355. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX QUÆSITA. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, tenui-globosâ, sinistrali, obliquè subrugoso-striatâ, semipellucido-albâ, zonulâ castaneâ angustâ medio cingulatâ; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro tenui, subreflexo.*

THE SOUGHT HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, thinly globose, sinistral, obliquely rather roughly striated, semitransparent white, encircled round the middle with a narrow chestnut zone; spire rather obtuse; whorls five, convex; aperture rotundately lunar, lip thin, a little reflected.

DESHAYES, Hist. Moll. vol. i. p. 179. pl. 10 B. f. 10–12.

Hab. Moluccas.

A reversed shell, of light semitransparent white substance, encircled round the middle with a narrow chestnut zone.

Species 1356. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MARTINI. *Hel. testâ excavatè subangustè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, pallidè sericeo-olivaceâ, subtus concavâ, undique pulcherrimè, densè costellato-striatâ, interstitiis sub lente minutè cancellatis; spirâ obtusâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus octo, rotundatis, ultimo ad peripheriam obsoletè carinato; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro, præcipuè ad marginem inferiorem, reflexo.*

MARTIN'S HELIX. Shell excavately rather narrowly umbilicated, depressly globose, pale silky-olive, concave beneath, very beautifully densely rib-striated without, interstices beneath the lens minutely cancellated; spire obtuse, with the suture impressed; whorls eight, rounded, the last obsoletely keeled at the periphery; aperture obliquely lunar, lip, especially at the lower margin, reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Pedang, Island of Sumatra; Capt. Adolphe Martin.

Chiefly distinguished by its very beautiful densely striated sculpture, which has a silky aspect.

Species 1357. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ZOSTEROPHORA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subtus excavatâ, striis obliquis sulcisque spiralibus minutis superficialiter decussatâ, albidâ, zonâ castaneâ unicâ fasciisque duabus ferrugineis cingulatâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus sex, supra plano-declivibus, deinde convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE GIRDLED HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly orbicular, excavated beneath, superficially decussated with oblique striæ and minute spiral grooves, whitish, encircled with a single chestnut zone and two rust bands; spire slightly raised; whorls six, flatly slanting above, then convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. ——?

Allied to *H. citrina*, but of more solid structure. Although imperforated, there is indication of a closed umbilicus.

1358

1359 a

1359 b

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Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXCIV.

Species 1358. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX HORIOMPHALA. *Hel. testâ latissimè apertè umbilicatâ, plano-orbiculari, depressissimâ, subdiscoideâ, subtus convexâ, sordidè stramineâ, semipellucidâ, sub lente tenuissimè decussatim striatâ; spirâ tenuimarginatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, lentè accrescentibus, acutissimè carinatis; aperturâ compresso-securiformi, labro simplici; umbilico peculiariter marginato.*

THE EDGE-UMBILICATED HELIX. Shell very broadly openly umbilicated, flatly orbicular, very depressed, subdiscoid, convex beneath, dirty straw-colour, semitransparent, beneath the lens very finely decussately striated; spire thinly margined; whorls six to seven, increasing slowly, very sharply keeled; aperture compressly hatchet-shaped, lip simple; umbilicus peculiarly edged.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Japan Archipelago.

A remarkable species from Japan, peculiarly typically distinct about the umbilicus, which has the appearance of being artificially scooped out.

Species 1359. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PAGODULA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conoideâ, subtus convexâ, sordidè albâ, sub lente minutissimè decussatim striatâ; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexo-planis, ad peripheriam carinatis, carinâ conspicuè recurvâ; aperturâ ovato-securiformi, labro vix reflexo.*

THE LITTLE PAGODA HELIX. Shell imperforated, conoid, convex below, beneath the lens very minutely decussately striated; spire somewhat obtuse; whorls six, convexly flattened, keeled at the periphery, keel conspicuously turned up; aperture ovately hatchet-shaped, lip scarcely reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. ——?

A conical pagoda-like dead-white shell, chiefly characterized by the keel which encircles the periphery of the whorls being turned up all round.

Species 1360. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CURVIDENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, crassiusculâ, semipellucido-albâ, obliquè striatâ, subtus granoso-indentatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, ultimo subobscurè carinato, carinâ opaco-albâ; aperturâ lunari-ovatâ, labro paululum reflexo, ad columellam usque ad basin latè appresso-calloso, dente curvato; columellâ excavatâ.*

THE CURVED-TOOTH HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, rather thick, semitransparent-white, obliquely striated, granosely indented beneath; spire obtuse; whorls four, convex, the last somewhat obscurely keeled, keel opake-white; aperture lunar-ovate, lip a little reflected, at the columella as far as the base broadly appressly callous, with a curved tooth; columella excavated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. ——?

A very characteristic species, semitransparent-white though solid, encircled with a somewhat obscure keel, which, near the aperture, is opake-white. From the columella to the base the lip has a broad callous shelf on it, ending in a curved tooth.

Species 1361. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBVITREA. *Hel. testâ subangustè profundè umbilicatâ, conoideâ, basi plano-convexâ, subvitreo-albâ, tenuissimè decussatim striatâ; spirâ elevatâ, apice subobtusâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, planulatis, carinatis, deinde convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro ad basin calloso-reflexo, ad columellam latè appresso, umbilicum semitegente.*

THE GLASS-LIKE HELIX. Shell rather narrowly deeply umbilicated, conoid, flatly convex at the base, subglassy-white, very finely decussately striated; spire raised, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls six to seven, flattened, keeled, then convex; aperture obliquely lunar, callously reflected at the base, broadly appressed at the columella, half-covering the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Moluccas.

A rather solid obtusely conical species, of transparent-white substance, keeled at the periphery.

Species 1362. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GONIOMPHALA. *Hel. testâ angustissimè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-subconoideâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, subtus lutescente-viridi; spirâ breviusculâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, angustis, planatis, tenui-marginatis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo ad peripheriam acutè carinato; aperturâ horizontali, labro simplici, ad basin calloso.*

THE NARROW-UMBILICATED HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, orbicularly subconoid, olive-brown, yellowish-green beneath; spire rather short, obtuse at the apex; whorls six to seven, narrow, flattened, finely margined, increasing slowly, the last sharply keeled at the periphery; aperture horizontal, lip simple, callous at the base.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. —— ?

A closely convoluted species, of smooth angular broadly conical growth.

Species 1363. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FUNICULATA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, orbiculari, tumidiusculâ, obliquè plicato-striatâ et rugoso-granatâ, fulvo-castaneâ, zonâ unicâ pallidâ cingulatâ; spirâ convexâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus septem, rotundatis, ultimo carinâ latâ obtusâ subobscurè cincto; aperturâ orbiculari-lunatâ, labro subreflexo, ad columellam latè appresso.*

THE CORDED HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, orbicular, rather swollen, obliquely plicately striated and rugosely granuled, fulvous-chestnut, encircled with a single pale zone; spire convex, with a suture impressed; whorls seven, rounded, the last somewhat obscurely encircled with a broad obtuse keel; aperture orbicularly lunar, lip a little reflected, broadly appressed at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Island in Torres Straits, North Australia.

Roughly granuled throughout, and obscurely encircled round the periphery with a rather broad obtuse keel.

Species 1364. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CRASSIDENS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, crassâ, nigro-castaneâ, obliquè lirato-striatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, ad peripheriam obsoletè carinatis; aperturâ horizontali, angustâ, contractâ, labro densè calloso, marginibus junctis, superiore dente oblongo crasso, inferiore dentibus duobus tenuibus internis.*

THE THICK-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, thick, black-chestnut, obliquely ridge-like striated; spire short, obtuse; whorls five, slightly convex, obsoletely keeled at the periphery; aperture horizontal, narrow, contracted, lip densely callous, margins joined, upper margin furnished with a thick oblong tooth, lower with two thin internal teeth.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Martinique.

Very closely allied to *H. pachygastra*, from which it differs in having so prominent an oblong callous tooth.

Fig. 1365. (Mus. Cuming.)

This beautifully sculptured shell, the *Helix delphinula*, Lowe, from Madeira, is included by Dr. Pfeiffer in his list of fossil species.

Species 1366. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CORNEO-VIRENS. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, conoideo-globosâ, tenui, subinflatâ, supernè obliquè rugosâ, infra lævigatâ, corneo-virente, subdiaphanâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo leviter angulato, anticè descendente; aperturâ obliquè lunari, subamplâ, labro albido, tenuè reflexo, ad columellam latè appresso.*

THE HORN-GREEN HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, conoidly globose, thin, somewhat inflated, obliquely rugose at the upper part, smooth beneath, horny-green, subdiaphanous; spire obtuse; whorls five to six, slightly convex, the last faintly angled, descending in front; aperture obliquely lunar, rather large, lip thinly reflected, broadly appressed at the columella, lip white.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1851, p. 25.

Hab. San Nicholas.

A light subinflated diaphanous horny shell, of simple character.

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1371

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(Magnified ½ diam^{r})

Sowerby del et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXCV.

Species 1367. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SOLIDULA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, fuscâ, obliquè plicato-striatâ, striis elevatis; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus sex, planatis, ad peripheriam carinatis; aperturâ angustè lunari, labro simplici, ad columellam leviter reflexo.*

THE RATHER SOLID HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly conoid, brown, obliquely plicately striated, striæ raised; spire obtuse; whorls six, flattened, keeled at the periphery; aperture narrowly lunar, lip simple, a little reflected at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. ——?

A firm, conoid species, scarcely umbilicated, sculptured with fine raised striæ.

Species 1368. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CUMULUS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, pellucido-corneâ, densè elevato-striatâ; spirâ depresso-convexâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo leviter carinato; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici, ad columellam paululum reflexo.*

THE PILE HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, orbicular, transparent horny, densely elevately striated; spire depressly convex; whorls five, the last slightly keeled; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple, a little reflected at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Banks of Manning River, East Australia.

A simple transparent horny shell, a little excavated around the umbilicus, which is very small, and covered over by the slight callously reflected expansion of the columellar margin.

Species 1369. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CAYENNENSIS. *Hel. testâ latè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, tenui, hyalinâ, densè obliquè striatâ, epidermide corneâ lutescente indutâ; spirâ leviter convexâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ parvâ, circulari, labro simplici.*

THE CAYENNE HELIX. Shell broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressly orbicular, subdiscoid, thin, hyaline, densely obliquely striated, covered with a yellowish-horny epidermis; spire slightly convex, suture impressed; whorls five, rounded; aperture small, circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Cayenne.

A spiral narrow-whorled species, nearly discoid, with an open perspective umbilicus.

Species 1370. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX STIMPSONI. *Hel. testâ angustè profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenuiculâ, subcorneâ, fulvescente-fuscâ, densè elevato-striatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo subinflato, et leviter carinato; aperturâ subcirculari, labro reflexo, carneo tincto.*

STIMPSON'S HELIX. Shell narrowly deeply umbilicated, depressly globose, rather thin, somewhat horny, yellowish-brown, thickly elevately striated; whorls five, convex, the last somewhat inflated, faintly keeled; aperture subcircular, lip reflected, flesh-tinged.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. China.

A depressly globose horny shell, characterized by a rounded aperture with a conspicuously reflected flesh-tinged lip.

Species 1371. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CALCULUS. *Hel. testâ perampliter et latissimè umbilicatâ, planissimè depressâ, utrinque concavâ, angustè discoideâ, lutescente-olivaceâ, lineis rufis undatis decussatâ; anfractibus octo, angustissimis, supra et infra angulatis; aperturâ minutâ, lunari.*

THE PEBBLE HELIX. Shell very largely and broadly umbilicated, very flatly depressed, concave on both sides, narrowly discoid, yellowish-olive, crossed with waved red lines; whorls eight, extremely narrow, angular above and below; aperture very small, lunar.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. ——?

This remarkably discoid species has the most complete Ammonite-form of any of the genus, and the cross waved lines almost give it the appearance of being chambered.

Species 1372. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX YORKENSIS. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, pellucido-corneâ, olivaceâ, obsoletè striatâ, nitente; spirâ convexâ, lævigatâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-declivibus, ad peripheriam obtusè carinatis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE YORK HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, transparent horny, olive, obsoletely striated, shining; spire convex, smooth; whorls five, flatly slanting, obtusely keeled at the periphery; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Cape York, North Australia.

A simple horny species, with a smoothly convex spire, faintly keeled at the periphery.

Species 1373. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MALACCANUS. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subpellucido-corneâ, saturatè olivaceâ, lævigatâ, politâ; spirâ convexo-planatâ, suturâ tenuissimè marginatâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè planulatis, deinde convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE MALACCA HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressly orbicular, subtransparent-horny, dark olive, smooth, polished; spire convexly flattened, suture finely margined; whorls five, flattened at the upper part, convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Province of Queda, Malacca; Captain Adolphe Martin.

Of a hard, polished, *Vitrina*-like substance.

Species 1374. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CARNEOLA. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, carneolo-corneâ, pellucidâ, lævigatâ, politâ; spirâ leviter convexâ, suturâ subimpressâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè planulatis, deinde rotundatis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE CARNELIAN HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, carnelian-horny, transparent, smooth, polished; spire slightly convex, the suture rather impressed; whorls five, flattened at the upper part, then rounded; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Ceylon; Thwaites.

A shell of very simple character, but the horny substance of which it is composed has a peculiar carnelian tint.

Species 1375. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VILLARIS. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, pallidè virescente-corneâ, diaphanâ, lævigatâ, politâ; spirâ plano-convexâ, suturâ subtilissimè marginatâ; anfractibus quinque; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE VILLAGE HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, orbicular, pale greenish-horny, diaphanous, smooth, polished; spire flatly convex, suture very finely margined; whorls five; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Lizard Island, North Australia.

A very delicate pale-green horny species, minutely umbilicated, with the suture of the spire very finely margined.

Species 1376. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BACTRIANA. *Hel. testâ angustè profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, subobsoletè plicato-striatâ, sordidè corneâ, cinereo obliquè strigatâ, juxta suturam et ad peripheriam albidâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ circulari, labro simplici, ad columellam subreflexo.*

THE BACTRIAN HELIX. Shell narrowly deeply umbilicated, orbicular, somewhat obsoletely plicately striated, dull horny, obliquely streaked with ash, whitish next the suture and at the periphery; whorls five, rounded; aperture circular, lip simple, a little reflected at the columella.

HUTTON, Journ. Asiatic Soc. 1849.

Hab. Candahar.

A pale, somewhat opake shell, obliquely marked with ash streaks, which are interrupted in the middle by a faint light zone.

1577

1578 *a*

1578 *b*

1579

1580

1581

1582

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXCVI.

Species 1377. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SOPHIÆ. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, obliquè depressâ, Vitrinæformi, pellucido-corneâ, tenuissimâ, obliquè plicatâ, spiraliter minutissimè lineari-sulcatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexo-declivibus, ultimo tumido, circa umbilicum impresso; aperturâ latè lunari, horizontali, labro tenui, vix reflexo.*

SOPHIA'S HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, obliquely depressed, Vitrina-shaped, transparent-horny, very thin, obliquely plicated, spirally very minutely linearly grooved; spire but little raised; whorls five, convexly slanting, last whorl tumid, impressed around the umbilicus; aperture broadly lunar, horizontal, lip thin, scarcely reflected.

GASKOIN, Pro. Zool. Soc. July, 1854.

Hab. Lord Howe's Island; Macgillivray.

An extremely delicate transparent-horny Vitrina-like species.

Species 1378. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX GLUTINOSA. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, conoideo-lenticulari, tenuiculâ, pellucido-corneâ, lubricâ, politissimâ, fulvescente-castaneâ, supra peripheriam fasciâ angustâ castaneo-rufâ cingulatâ, infra fasciâ albidâ; spirâ conoideo-depressâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus sex, plano-declivibus, ultimo ad peripheriam carinato, carinâ rotundatâ; aperturâ angulato-lunari, labro simplici.*

THE GLUTINOUS HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, conoidly lens-shaped, rather thin, transparent-horny, slimy, very highly polished, pale fulvous-chestnut, encircled above the periphery with a narrow chestnut-red band, below with a whitish band; spire conoidly depressed, obtuse at the apex; whorls six, flatly slanting, the last keeled at the periphery, keel rounded; aperture angularly lunar, lip simple.

METCALFE, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. Borneo.

A shell of firm growth, remarkable for its excessively polished transparent-horny substance, looking as if highly varnished.

Species 1379. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BORNEENSIS. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, obliquè orbiculari, decussatim striatâ, fulvo-brunneâ, infra peripheriam saturatè fasciatâ, fasciâ versus basin dilutâ; spirâ depressâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis, infra convexioribus; aperturâ transversè lunari, subamplâ, labro simplici, limbo calloso-albo, ad umbilicum calloso-reflexo.*

THE BORNEO HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, obliquely orbicular, decussately striated, fulvous-brown, darkly banded below the periphery, band diluted towards the base; spire depressed; suture distinct; whorls four, convex, more convex below; aperture transversely lunar, rather large, lip simple, callous-white at the edge, callously reflected at the umbilicus.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 127.

Hab. Borneo.

A fine large depressly convoluted species, somewhat amply obliquely produced at the aperture, of a burnt-brown colour, darker banded below the periphery.

Species 1380. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LÆTA. *Hel. testâ angustè profundè umbilicatâ, subturbinatâ, pellucido-stramineâ, solidiusculâ, subnitente, striolis spiralibus decussatim granulatâ et subtiliter corrugato-indentatâ; spirâ depressâ, versus apicem subelevatâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam subacutè carinato, carinâ rugosâ, opacâ; aperturâ angulato-lunari, labro simplici, vix incrassato.*

THE CHEERFUL HELIX. Shell narrowly rather deeply umbilicated, slightly turbinated, transparent straw-colour, rather solid, a little shining, decussately granulated with fine spiral striæ, and finely corrugately indented; spire depressed, a little raised towards the apex; whorls six, rather flat, the last rather sharply keeled at the periphery, keel rough, opake; aperture angularly lunar, lip simple, scarcely thickened.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. —— ?

A characteristic subtransparent straw-coloured species, of rather solid structure, finely indented and stria-crossed,

encircled at the periphery with a sharp rough keel, which is more opake than the rest of the shell.

Species 1381. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BOGOTENSIS. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, lenticulari, solidâ, acutè carinatâ, striatâ, sub lente minutissimè granulatâ, nigro-castaneâ; spirâ brevissimâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, ultimo anticè multo deflexo, supra et infra carinam profundè scrobiculari; aperturâ perobliquâ, auriformi, labro continuo, albo, crasso, undique expansoreflexo, margine supero arcuato, intus tuberculo triangulari munito, margine parietali flexuoso, laminam validam linguæformem emittente, margine basali medio subangulatim descendente, latere sinistro tuberculis duobus inæqualibus munito, dextro plicis duabus inæqualibus in tuberculo elevato positis munito.*

THE BOGOTA HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, lens-shaped, solid, sharply keeled, striated, very minutely granulated beneath the lens, blackish-chestnut; spire very short, obtuse; whorls four to five, rather flat, the last rather much deflected in front, deeply pitted above and below the keel; aperture very oblique, ear-shaped, lip continuous, white, thick, expandedly reflected throughout, upper margin arched, furnished within with a triangular tubercle, parietal margin flexuous, emitting a strong tongue-shaped lamina, basal margin somewhat angularly descending in the middle, the left side being furnished with two unequal tubercles, the right side with two unequal plates, placed on a raised tubercle.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Santa Fé de Bogotá.

Remarkable for the very prominent tongue-shaped lamina issuing from the parietal margin, with two double-plaited tubercles on the lower margin.

Species 1382. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AURIS. *Hel. testâ sinistrali, subprofundè umbilicatâ, subauriformi, depresso-tumidâ, tenui, subpellucidâ, fulvescente-olivaceâ, striatulâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, obtusâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, leviter convexis, ultimo obtusè carinato, subtus convexiore, nitente; aperturâ obliquè lunari, subamplâ, labro vix reflexo.*

THE EAR HELIX. Shell sinistral, rather deeply umbilicated, somewhat ear-shaped, depressly tumid, thin, subtransparent, fulvous-olive, finely striated; spire scarcely raised, obtuse; suture impressed; whorls four to five, slightly convex, the last obtusely keeled, more convex beneath, shining; aperture obliquely lunar, rather large, lip scarcely reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Koondah Mountains, near Calicut, India; Pirrie.

A light tumid yellowish-olive shell, subtransparent in substance, and of reversed growth.

1383

1384

1385

1386

1387 a

1387 b

1388

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXCVII.

Species 1383. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CANDIDISSIMA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globosâ, solidâ, cretaceâ, candidâ; spirâ obtusè conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo, obsoletè carinato; aperturâ parviusculâ, rotundato-lunari, labro expanso-reflexo.*

THE VERY WHITE HELIX. Shell imperforated, globose, solid, chalky, white; spire obtusely conoid; whorls five, convex, the last deflected in front, obsoletely keeled; aperture rather small, rotundately lunar, lip expandedly reflected.

DRAPARNAUD, Hist. Moll. p. 89. pl. 5. f. 19.
Helix rimosa, Jan.

Hab. Southern Europe and North Africa.

Of a solid globose form and clear bright white chalky substance, with rather a contracted aperture.

Species 1384. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EDDYSTONENSIS. *Hel. testâ subangustè profundè umbilicatâ, conoideo-depressâ, versus aperturam obliquè productâ, minutissimè spiraliter striatâ, striis subcorrugatis obliquis densè decussatis, subpellucido-stramineâ, zonulis duabus castaneis cingulatâ; spirâ subelevatâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexo-declivibus, ultimo obtusè carinato, carinâ opacâ; aperturâ obliquè lunari, subhorizontali, labro latè expanso-reflexo.*

THE EDDYSTONE HELIX. Shell rather narrowly deeply umbilicated, conoidly depressed, obliquely produced towards the aperture, very minutely spirally striated, striæ densely decussated with slightly wrinkled oblique striæ, subtransparent straw-colour, encircled with two chestnut zones; spire rather raised; whorls four, convexly slanting, the last obtusely keeled, keel opake; aperture obliquely lunar, rather horizontal, with the lip broadly expandedly reflected.

Hab. Eddystone Island, Australia.

A very characteristic species, of delicate straw-colour, encircled with two narrow chestnut zones; one above the periphery, which is more opake than the rest of the shell, and the other below it.

Species 1385. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AFRICANA. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, pellucido-corneâ, nitente, minutissimè spiraliter striatâ, obliquè tenuiplicatâ; anfractibus sex, angustis, plano-convexis, ultimo obtusè carinato, infra convexiore; aperturâ lunari, labro tenui, simplici.*

THE AFRICAN HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, transparent-horny, shining, very minutely spirally striated, obliquely finely plicated; whorls six, narrow, flatly convex, the last obtusely keeled, more convex beneath; aperture broadly lunar, lip thin, simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 128.

Hab. West Africa.

A transparent-horny depressly orbicular shell, sometimes of darker fulvous-brown than here represented.

Species 1386. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AMAZONICA. *Hel. testâ profundè subampliter umbilicatâ, depressâ, subtus convexiore, densè plicatim corrugato-striatâ et granulatâ, fulvo-brunneâ, rufo-castaneo ad suturam punctatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo conspicuè carinato, circa umbilicum albicante, lineis rufo-castaneis cingulato; aperturâ latè lunari, labro reflexo.*

THE AMAZON HELIX. Shell deeply rather largely umbilicated, depressed, more convex beneath, densely plicately wrinkle-striated and granuled, fulvous-brown, dotted with reddish-chestnut at the suture; spire scarcely raised; whorls five, the last conspicuously keeled, whitish round the umbilicus, encircled with reddish-chestnut lines; aperture broadly lunar, lip reflected.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Banks of the Amazon.

Chiefly distinguished from its allied species by the arrangement of the colouring and densely plicately wrinkle-striated surface.

Species 1387. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SKINNERI. *Hel. testâ subgloboso-depressâ, crassâ, solidâ, versus aperturam perobliquè productâ, undique minutè granulatâ, spiraliter latè superficialiter sulcatâ, livido-castaneâ, epidermide fulvâ in maculis hieroglyphicis spiraliter lentiginosâ, subtus roseâ; spirâ*

brevi, parvâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, ultimo multo maximo; aperturâ subquadrato-oblongâ, labro extus latè incrassato, intus densè calloso, sub parietem continuo, undique intensè purpureo-violaceo.

Skinner's Helix. Shell subglobosely depressed, thick, solid, very obliquely produced towards the aperture, everywhere minutely granuled, spirally broadly superficially grooved, livid chestnut, spirally freckled with a fulvous epidermis, disposed in hieroglyphic spots; spire short, rose-colour beneath, small; suture impressed; whorls three to four, last whorl very much the largest; aperture subquadrately oblong, lip externally broadly thickened, interiorly densely callous, continuous over the body-whorl, everywhere deep purple-violet.

Hab. Ceylon; Major Skinner.

A very characteristic species, of solid obliquely produced growth, of the same peculiar type as *H. Waltoni*, from the same locality. The lip is of a particularly deep purple-violet callous deposit continued over the body-whorl, and curiously thickened exteriorly.

Species 1388. (Mus. Cuming.)

Helix sobrina. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, solidâ, obliquè striatâ, albâ aut lutescente; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam obtusè angulato; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunari-rotundatâ, labro multo incrassato, reflexo, marginibus callositate junctis, columellari dilatato, irregulariter et obsoletè denticulato.*

The cousin Helix. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, solid, obliquely striated, white or yellowish; whorls five, rather convex, the last obtusely angled at the periphery; aperture very oblique, lunar rounded, lip very much thickened, reflected, margins joined by a callosity, columellar margin dilated, irregularly and obsoletely toothed.

Ferussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 43. f. 6.

Hab. Cuba.

A heavy solid colourless species, with a very thickened reflected lip obsoletely rudely puckered within.

1389

1390 a

1390

1391

1392 a

1392 b

1393

1394 a

1394

1395

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXCVIII.

Species 1389. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ELLIPSOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ semiobtectè umbilicatâ, lenticulari, minutissimè granulatâ, nigro-brunneâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ; suturâ submarginatâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo acutissimè carinato, anticè subito deflexo, triscrobiculato; aperturâ horizontali, elliptico-rhombeâ, dente libero lamellæformi intrante, labro continuo, albo, margine parietali erecto, supero breviter expanso, basali reflexo, medio subangulatim descendente, parte sinistrâ tuberculo unico, dextrâ plicis duabus divergentibus basi junctis.*

THE ELLIPTIC-MOUTH HELIX. Shell with a half-covered umbilicus, lens-shaped, very minutely granulated, black-brown; spire depressly conoid; suture slightly margined; whorls five, rather flat, the last very sharply keeled, suddenly deflected in front, three-pitted; aperture horizontal, elliptic-rhomboid, with a free lamelliform tooth on the body-whorl, lip continuous, white, parietal margin erect, upper shortly expanded, basal reflected, somewhat angularly descending in the middle, left part with a single tubercle, right with two diverging plates, joined at the base.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Santa Fé de Bogotá.

An interesting species, of the plaited mouth group, collected at Santa Fé de Bogotá by Mr. Marks, Consul-General of that district.

Species 1390. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SUBRUDIS. *Hel. testâ subampliter profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subrudè densè plicato-striatâ, albidâ, supernè castaneo-fasciatâ, apice carneâ; anfractibus quinque, subrotundatis; aperturâ circulari, labro simplici.*

THE RUDE HELIX. Shell rather largely deeply umbilicated, depressly orbicular, rather rudely densely plicately striated, whitish, chestnut-banded at the upper part, flesh-tinged at the apex; whorls five, somewhat rounded; aperture circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. —— ?

A roughly striated species, of rounded growth, whitish beneath, reddish-chestnut banded above.

Species 1391. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX KRAUSSI. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, versus aperturam obliquè productâ, densè striatâ, olivaceo-corneâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, ultimo lato, inflato, anticè paululum deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, subamplâ, lunari-circulari, labro simplici, marginibus approximatis.*

KRAUSS'S HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, globosely depressed, obliquely produced towards the aperture, closely striated, olive-horny; spire scarcely raised; whorls four to five, the last broad, inflated, a little deflected in front; aperture very oblique, rather large, lunar-circular, lip simple, with margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Symbolæ, vol. iii. p. 70.

Hab. Knysna, Cape of Good Hope (in the woods); Krauss.

A semitransparent olive-horny species, with the last whorl circularly convoluted, but much enlarged and obliquely produced towards the aperture.

Species 1392. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX LOXOTROPIS. *Hel. testâ excavatè profundè umbilicatâ, turbinato-depressâ, solidiusculâ, obliquè tenuistriatâ, sordidè lutescente, ad suturam opaco-albâ, lineâ unicâ castaneo-rufâ, fasciisque duabus latis castaneo-rufis ad basin; spirâ obtuso-conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, declivi-convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo, infra plano-concavo, pone labrum constricto; aperturâ horizontali, transversè lunari-ovali, labro expanso-reflexo, marginibus approximatis.*

THE OBLIQUELY-KEELED HELIX. Shell excavately deeply umbilicated, turbinately depressed, rather solid, obliquely finely striated, dirty-yellowish, opake-white at the suture, with a single chestnut-red line, and two broad red bands beneath; spire obtusely conoid; whorls five, slantingly convex, the last deflected in front, flatly concave beneath, constricted behind the lip; aperture horizontal, transversely lunar-oval, lip expandedly reflected, with the margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 82.

Hab. Moluccas.

A solid characteristic species, excavately flattened beneath, with the lip expandedly produced and constricted.

Species 1393. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TROGLODYTES. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, corneâ, sordidè cinnamomeo-olivaceâ, obliquè striatâ, striis minutissimis spiralibus decussatâ; spirâ depresso-conoideâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus sex, convexiusculis; aperturâ latè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE SPARROW HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, horny, dull cinnamon-olive, obliquely striated, decussated with very minute spiral striæ; spire depressly conoid; suture distinct; whorls six, rather convex; aperture broadly lunar, lip simple.

MORELET, Revue Zoologique Soc. Cuvierienne, 1848, p. 351.

Hab. Gaboon, West Africa.

A dull cinnamon-olive horny shell, of simple convolution, scarcely umbilicated.

Species 1394. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INÆQUALIS. *Hel. testâ latè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subcorneâ, solidâ, densè corrugato-striatâ, fusco-luteâ, fasciâ nigrâ ad peripheriam interdum cingulatâ; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE UNEQUAL HELIX. Shell broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressly orbicular, somewhat horny, solid, densely wrinkle-striated, brownish-yellow, sometimes encircled at the periphery with a black band; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Isle of Pines, Australian Seas; Macgillivray.

A yellowish horny-looking shell, but of solid structure broadly openly umbilicated, sometimes dark-banded at the periphery.

Species 1395. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONSUL. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, pellucido-corneâ, nitente, eximiè obliquè striatâ, striis minutissimis spiralibus decussatâ; spirâ convexo-obtusâ; anfractibus sex, planiusculis; aperturâ latè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE CONSUL HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressed, thin, transparent-horny, shining, delicately obliquely striated, and decussated with very minute spiral striæ; spire convexly obtuse; whorls six, rather flat; aperture broadly lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Sarawak, Borneo.

A simple horny species, very closely allied to *H. troglodytes*, more shining and slightly varying in form.

1396

1397

1398

1399

1400 a

1400 b

1401

1402 a

1402 b

1403

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CXCIX.

Species 1396. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX AGLAJA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, pellucido-corneâ, lutescente, nitidissimâ, spiræ suturâ subimpressâ, tenuimarginatâ; anfractibus sex, rotundatis, juxta suturam obsoletè plicatis; aperturâ latè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE AGLAJA HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressed, transparent-horny, yellowish, very shining, suture of the spire rather impressed, finely margined; whorls six, rounded, obsoletely plicated next the suture; aperture broadly lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Sarawak, Borneo.

A very shining horny species, obsoletely plicated next the suture, which is finely margined.

Species 1397. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VALLICOLA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, pellucido-corneâ, sordidè olivaceâ, nitidissimâ; spirâ planulatâ; suturâ impressâ, tenuimarginatâ; anfractibus quinque, parum convexis, ad suturam obsoletè plicatis; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

THE TRENCH HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, transparent-horny, dull olive, very shining; spire flat; suture impressed, finely margined; whorls five, but little convex, obsoletely plicated at the suture; aperture lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Koondah Mountains, near Calicut, India; Pirrie.

Very similar to the preceding Borneo species, but composed of fewer whorls more flatly convoluted.

Species 1398. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX IBUENSIS. *Hel. testâ vix minutè umbilicatâ, trochiformi, tenui, pallidè corneâ, obliquè subtilissimè striatâ; spirâ acutè conicâ; anfractibus septem, planulatis, ultimo acutissimè filocarinato, basi convexo; aperturâ latè angulato-lunari, labro simplici.*

THE IBU HELIX. Shell scarcely minutely umbilicated, trochus-shaped, thin, pale horny, obliquely very finely striated; spire sharply conical; whorls seven, rather flat, the last very sharply thread-keeled, convex at the base; aperture broadly angularly lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Ibu.

A transparent horny shell, of sharply trochoid form, finely obliquely thread-striated throughout.

Species 1399. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PALEATA. *Hel. testâ angustè obtectè umbilicatâ, globosâ, tenuiculâ, cretaceo-albâ, undique corrugato-granatâ aut paleatâ; spirâ subobtusâ; suturâ distinctâ; anfractibus quatuor, ad suturam subdescendentibus, convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ circulari, labro simplici, margine columellari reflexo.*

THE WATTLED HELIX. Shell with a narrow covered umbilicus, globose, rather thin, chalk-white, everywhere wrinkled-grained or wattled; spire rather obtuse; suture distinct; whorls four, a little descending at the suture, convex, the last deflected in front; aperture circular, lip simple, columellar margin reflected.

Hab. Banks of Swan River, Australia; Bacon.

A light globose chalk-white species, peculiarly wrinkle-grained or wattled throughout.

Species 1400. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TUNETANA. *Hel. testâ subampliter profundè umbilicatâ, depressâ, solidâ, ferrugineo-albâ, cretaceâ, ruditer corrugato-granulatâ; spirâ vix elevatâ, apice planatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planis, ad peripheriam carinatis, carinâ compresso-exsertâ et erectâ, anfractu ultimo, basi declivi-convexo; aperturâ obliquè angulato-lunari, labro reflexo.*

THE TUNISIAN HELIX. Shell rather largely deeply umbilicated, depressed, solid, rusty-white, chalky, rudely wrinkle-grained; spire scarcely raised, flat at the apex; whorls four, flat, keeled at the periphery, keel compressly exserted and turned up, last whorl slantingly convex at the base; aperture obliquely angularly lunar, lip reflected.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 70.

Hab. Environs of Tunis.

Though of such very different form from the preceding

Australian species, there is a peculiar typical resemblance in the sculpture and substance of the shell.

Species 1401. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PELLUCIDA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, depressâ, subtus convexâ, tenui, pellucido-corneâ, pallidè stramineâ, supra minutissimè granulatâ, infra lævigatâ, nitente; spirâ plano-convexâ, ad suturam marginatâ; anfractibus quinque, planulatis, ad peripheriam angulato-carinatis, deinde rotundatis; aperturâ angulato-lunari, labro simplici.*

THE TRANSPARENT HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, depressed, convex beneath, thin, transparent-horny, light straw-colour, above very minutely granuled, beneath smooth and shining; spire flatly convex, margined at the suture; whorls five, flattened, angularly keeled at the periphery, then rounded; aperture angularly lunar, lip simple.

GOULD, Pro. Nat. Hist. Soc. Boston, U.S. 1843, p. 157.
Hab. West Africa.

The upper surface of this delicate straw-coloured horny shell is beautifully densely granulated throughout, but so minutely so as not to be discernible without a lens.

Species 1402. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX APIA. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, sublenticulari, densè arcuatim striatâ, lutescente, fasciâ castaneâ angustâ interdum cingulatâ; spirâ plano-convexâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, declivibus, ad peripheriam acutè compresso-carinatis; aperturâ obliquè securiformi, labro simplici.*

THE BEE HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, depressly conoid, somewhat lens-shaped, densely arcuately striated, yellowish, sometimes encircled with a narrow chestnut band; spire flatly convex; whorls five to six, slanting, sharply compressly keeled at the periphery; aperture obliquely hatchet-shaped, lip simple.

HOMBRON and JACQUINOT, Voy. au Pôle Sud, pl. 7. f. 9.
Hab. Island of Annaton, New Hebrides; Macgillivray.

A semitransparent horny shell, but of very solid substance, depressly slantingly conoid, sharply compressly keeled at the periphery, and a little excavated round the umbilicus.

Species 1403. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX TOMENTOSA. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, superficie quasi tomentosâ, cinnamomeâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo subinflato, circa umbilicum compresso; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro reflexo, carneo.*

THE WOOLLY HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, subglobose, thin, the surface as though woolly, cinnamon-coloured; spire short, obtuse; suture impressed; whorls five, convex, the last rather inflated, compressed round the umbilicus; aperture rotundately lunar, lip reflected, flesh-tinged.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.
Hab. Sarawak, Borneo.

A delicate cinnamon-coloured subglobose shell, with a rather broad flesh-tinged reflected lip and minutely hairy surface.

1404

1405 a

1405 b

1406

1407 a

1407 b

1408

1405 c

1405 d

1409

(Enlarged One Half.)

Sowerby del.et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CC.

Species 1404. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX RUFULA. *Hel. testâ profundè umbilicatâ, conoideo-depressâ, tenui, diaphanâ, obscurè plicato-striatâ, rufulâ aut pallidè olivaceâ, spiræ suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro tenui, vix expanso.*

THE REDDISH HELIX. Shell deeply umbilicated, conoidly depressed, thin, diaphanous, obscurely plicately striated, reddish or pale olive, suture of the spire impressed; whorls four to five, convex; aperture rotundately lunar, lip thin, scarcely expanded.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1849, p. 160.

Hab. Jamaica.

A simply convoluted horny shell, more frequently transparent olive or green than reddish.

Species 1405. (Fig. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX FOLINI. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, trochiformi, diaphanâ, nitente, albidâ vel rufulâ, filis setigeris distantibus obscurè decussatâ; spirâ acutè conicâ; suturâ tenuimarginatâ; anfractibus septem, planulatis, ultimo acutè angulato-carinato, basi convexo-tumido; aperturâ parum obliquâ, angulato-lunari, labro simplici, margine columellari breviter reflexo.*

FOLIN'S HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, trochus-shaped, diaphanous, shining, whitish or reddish, obscurely decussated with distant bristly threads; spire sharply conical; suture finely margined; whorls seven, flattened, the last sharply angularly keeled, convexly swollen at the base; aperture a little oblique, angularly lunar, lip simple, columellar margin shortly reflected.

MORELET, Revue Zool. Soc. Cuvierienne, 1848, p. 352.

Eadem var. *Helix talcosa*, Gould.

Hab. Prince's Island, West Africa; Folin.

A diaphanous trochiform species, curiously decussated with somewhat distant fine threads of bristles.

Species 1406. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SETUBALENSIS. *Hel. testâ profundè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-lenticulari, solidâ, confertim arcuatim lamelloso-costatâ, pallidè stramineâ, subopacâ; spirâ vix elevatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, planulatis, exsertis, serrulato-carinatis; aperturâ obliquè securiformi, labro leviter expanso, intus labiato.*

THE SETUBAL HELIX. Shell deeply perspectively umbilicated, compressly lens-shaped, solid, closely arcuately lamella-ribbed, pale straw-colour, subopake; spire scarcely raised; whorls five to six, flat, exserted, serrulately keeled; aperture obliquely hatchet-shaped, lip slightly expanded, edged within.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 88.

Helix serrula, Morelet.

Hab. Setubal, Portugal.

A solid lens-shaped shell, of an opake straw-colour, curiously lamella-ribbed throughout.

Species 1407. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SINGULARIS. *Hel. testâ sinistrali, angustè profundè umbilicatâ, pyramidali-trochiformi, solidiusculâ, obliquè tenuistriatâ, castaneo-brunneâ; spirâ concavo-conicâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, ultimo acutè angulato-carinato, basi convexo; aperturâ perobliquè ovatâ, labro expanso-reflexo, albicante, marginibus approximatis.*

THE SINGULAR HELIX. Shell sinistral, narrowly deeply umbilicated, pyramidally trochiform, rather solid, obliquely finely striated, chestnut-brown; spire concavely conical; whorls six to seven, the last sharply angularly keeled, convex at the base; aperture very obliquely ovate, lip expandedly reflected, whitish, with the margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Koondah Mountains, near Calicut, India.

A sharply conical deep brown shell, curiously reversed, with the aperture unusually obliquely ovate.

Species 1408. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SYSTROPHA. *Hel. testâ perampliter apertè umbilicatâ, compresso-discoideâ, livido-corneâ, nitente; spirâ planâ; suturâ canaliculatâ; anfractibus undecim, perangustis, ad suturam obsoletè plicato-striatis; aperturâ verticali-lunari, parvâ, labro subincrassato.*

THE COMPACTLY ROLLED HELIX. Shell very largely openly umbilicated, compressly discoid, livid horny,

shining; spire flat; suture channelled; whorls eleven, very narrow, obsoletely plicately striated; aperture vertically lunar, small, lip slightly thickened.

ALBERS, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1854.

Hab. Banks of the Marañon River, Columbia.

Singularly characterized by its numerous discoidal closely convoluted whorls.

Species 1409. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ANNATONENSIS. *Hel. testâ subprofundè subperspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, pellucido-corneâ, nitente; spirâ obtuso-convexâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, infra rotundatis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE ANNATON HELIX. Shell rather deeply subperspectively umbilicated, depressed, transparent-horny, shining; spire obtusely convex; whorls five, slightly convex, rounded beneath; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Isle of Annaton, New Hebrides; Macgillivray.

A transparent horny species, of simple growth, of few whorls, with a rather conspicuous umbilicus.

1410

1411a

1411b

1412

1413

1414

1415

1416

1417

1418

(Enlarged 2 Diameters.)

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CCI.

Species 1410. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX OLEOSA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, fusco-corneâ; spirâ subconvexâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, planulatis, infra medio subexcavatis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE OILY HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressed, brownish-horny; spire slightly convex; whorls four to five, flat, rather excavated below about the middle; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 69.

Hab. Ibu, West Africa.

A small horny species, scarcely umbilicated, but rather excavated about the base.

Species 1411. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CIMEX. *Hel. testâ subampliter apertè umbilicatâ, discoideâ, subtilissimè striatâ, sordidè olivaceo-corneâ; spirâ planiusculâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, lentè accrescentibus; aperturâ parvâ, rotundato-lunari, labro simplici.*

THE BUG HELIX. Shell rather largely openly umbilicated, discoid, very finely striated, dull olive-horny; spire rather flat; suture impressed; whorls five, convex, increasing slowly; aperture small, rotundately lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November, 1854.

Hab. Lord Howe's Island, New Hebrides; Cuming.

A minute dull horny species, simply convoluted, with a rather open umbilicus.

Species 1412. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PERROTTETI. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressâ, pellucido-corneâ, nitente; spirâ brevissimè subturbinatâ; anfractibus quinque, declivi-convexis, basi subdepressis; aperturâ verticali-lunari, labro simplici.*

PERROTTET'S HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressed, transparent-horny, shining; spire very shortly subturbinated; whorls five, slantingly convex, rather depressed at the base; aperture vertically lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November 1854.

Hab. Neilgherry Hills, India; Perrottet.

Distinguished by a flat gently turbinated spire and rather flattened base.

Species 1413. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PINICOLA. *Hel. testâ latè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, densè costulato-striatâ, luteo-fuscescente, lineis rufis acutè undatis pictâ, maculisque rufis juxta suturam; spirâ planâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici, marginibus approximatis.*

THE ISLE OF PINES HELIX. Shell broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressed, densely rib-like striated, yellowish-brown, painted with sharply zigzag red lines, and red blotches next the suture; spire flat; suture impressed; whorls five, convex; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November 1854.

Hab. Isle of Pines, Australian Seas; Macgillivray.

A subdiscoid largely umbilicated shell, densely sculptured with rib-like striæ, and conspicuously painted with red zigzag lines and spots.

Species 1414. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PROSERPINULA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, pellucido-vitreâ, virescente-luteâ, nitente; spirâ convexo-planatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, declivi-convexis, infra excavatis; aperturâ diagonali, obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE PROSERPINA-LIKE HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressed, transparent glassy, greenish-yellow, shining; spire convexly flattened; whorls four to five, slantingly convex, excavated beneath; aperture diagonal, obliquely lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1851. p. 128.

Proserpina discoidea, Adams.

Hab. Jamaica.

A somewhat glassy horny species, with the lower margin of the aperture running diagonally, as in *Proserpinula*, to the seat of the columella.

Species 1415. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EGENULA. *Hel. testâ minutè umbilicatâ, depressâ,*

subglobosâ, lutescente-corneâ, nitente; spirâ parum elevatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, declivi-convexis, basi subplanulatis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.

THE DISTRESSED HELIX. Shell minutely umbilicated, depressly subglobose, yellowish-horny, shining; spire but little raised; whorls four to five, slantingly convex, rather flat at the base; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

MORELET, Revue Zool. Soc. Cuvierienne, 1841, p. 351.

Hab. Senegal.

A subtransparent yellowish-horny shell, minutely umbilicated.

Species 1416. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PETRONELLA. *Hel. testâ angustè apertè umbilicatâ, supernè distinctè et confertim plicatulâ, virente-hyalinâ; spirâ convexiusculâ; suturâ impressâ, submarginatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo depressè rotundato; aperturâ parum obliquâ, lunato-rotundatâ, labro simplici.*

THE PETRONELLA HELIX. Shell narrowly openly umbilicated, distinctly and closely plicated at the upper part, greenish-hyaline; spire rather convex; suture impressed, slightly margined; whorls four, rather flat, the last depressly rounded; aperture a little oblique, lunar-rounded, lip simple.

CHARPENTIER, MSS. Pfeiffer, Mon. Helic. viv. vol. iii. p. 95.

Hab. On the summit of the Swiss Alps.

A minute horny species, of extremely rare occurrence.

Species 1417. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX INFANS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-subglobosâ, solidulâ, lævigatâ, nitente, corneâ; spirâ convexâ; suturâ subimpressâ et distinctè marginatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici, rufulo.*

THE INFANT HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly subglobose, rather solid, smooth, shining, horny; spire convex, with a suture rather impressed and distinctly marginated; whorls five, slightly convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple, reddish.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November 1854.

Hab. Sarawak, Borneo.

A depressly globose horny shell, with a finely margined suture.

Species 1418. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX COSTULIFERA. *Hel. testâ ampliter apertè umbilicatâ, depresso-discoideâ, densè arcuatim costellato-striatâ, fuscescente, rufo maculatâ et strigatâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quinque, parum convexis, ultimo ad peripheriam obsoletè angulato, basi planato; aperturâ fere circulari, labro simplici, marginibus approximatis.*

THE FINELY-RIBBED HELIX. Shell largely openly umbilicated, depressly discoid, densely arcuately rib-like striated, brownish, spotted and streaked with red; spire flat; whorls five, but little convex, the last obsoletely angled at the periphery, flat at the base; aperture nearly circular, lip simple, margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. November 1854.

Hab. Isle of Pines, Australian Seas; Macgillivray.

Of the same peculiar type as *H. Pinicola*, from the same locality, more flatly compressed.

1419

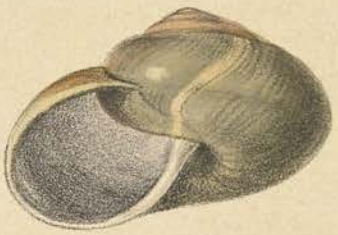
1420 a

1420 b

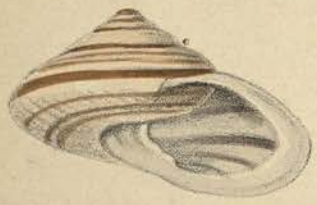
1421

1422 a

1422 b



1423



1424 a

1424 b

1425

Sowerby del et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CCII.

Species 1419. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX PARADOXA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-depressâ, obliquè ruguloso-striatâ, virescente-flavâ, apice nigro-violaceâ, areâ columellari saturatè castaneâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo irregulari, lateraliter compressâ; aperturâ lunari-ellipticâ, labro albo, latè reflexo, margine basali appressè tuberculato.*

THE PARADOXICAL HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, obliquely rugulosely striated, greenish-yellow, black-violet at the apex, columellar area dark chestnut; whorls five, rather flat, the last irregular, rather compressed at the side; aperture lunar-elliptic, lip white, broadly reflected, basal margin appressly tuberculated.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 39.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

A solid pale yellowish-green shell, distinguished by a blackish-violet apex, and by the presence of a dark chestnut blotch in the region of the columella.

Species 1420. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CEYLANICA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, subglobosо-depressâ, supernè granulato-decussatâ, diaphanâ, parum nitidâ, rubello-corneâ, infra lævigatâ, nitente, pallidè oliraceâ, ad peripheriam lineâ castaneâ cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici, ad columellam breviter reflexo.*

THE CEYLON HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, subglobosely depressed, granulately decussated at the upper part, diaphanous, but little shining, reddish-horny, smooth and shining, pale olive beneath, encircled round the periphery with a single chestnut line; whorls four to five, convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple, shortly reflected at the columella.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 67.

Hab. Ceylon.

Arranged by Dr. Pfeiffer as a variety of *H. bistrialis*, but subsequently separated by him from that species.

Species 1421. (Mus. Cathcart.)

HELIX TRIUMPHALIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, obliquè irregulariter plicato-striatâ, albâ, fasciis tribus latis castaneo-brunneis cingulatâ, quarum inferiore ad basin diffusâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè paululum deflexo; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro albo, latè reflexo, margine columellari calloso, latè appresso.*

THE TRIUMPHANT HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely turbinated, obliquely irregularly plicately striated, white, encircled with three broad chestnut-brown bands, of which the lower overspreads the base; whorls five to six, rather convex, the last a little deflected in front; aperture obliquely lunar, lip white, broadly reflected, columellar margin callous, broadly appressed.

Hab. —— ?

A fine new and unique species, in the collection of the Hon. Mrs. Macadam Cathcart.

Species 1422. (Mus. Taylor.)

HELIX PRINCEPS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, oblongo-turbinatâ, solidâ, tumidiusculâ, tenuissimè ruguloso-striatâ, flavicante, apice purpurascente, epidermide tenui hydrophanâ indutâ; aperturâ lunato-ovali, labro tenuè reflexo, margine columellari appresso-tuberculato, calloso, stricto.*

THE PRINCE HELIX. Shell imperforated, oblong-turbinated, solid, rather swollen, very finely rugulosely striated, yellowish, purple at the apex, covered with a slight hydrophanous epidermis; aperture lunar-oval, lip thinly reflected, columellar margin appressly tubercled, callous, drawn out.

Hab. —— ?

This shell, collected by Sir Edward Belcher in the voyage of the Samarang, is probably from one of the Philippine Islands. It is allied to *H. coccomelos*, but of a more decided oblong-turbinated form, with the columellar margin more appressly callously drawn out.

Species 1423. (Mus. Taylor.)

HELIX AMPULLARIOIDES. *Hel. testâ excavatè subangustè umbilicatâ, sinistrali, depresso-globosâ, tenuiculâ, irregulariter striatâ, livido-cinereâ; spirâ obtusè depressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici, marginibus approximatis, laminâ tenuissimâ callosâ junctis.*

THE AMPULLARIA-LIKE HELIX. Shell excavately rather narrowly umbilicated, sinistral, depressly globose, rather thin, irregularly striated, livid ash; spire obtusely depressed; whorls five, convex; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple, margins approximating, joined by a very thin callous lamina.

Hab. Neilgherry Hills; Jerdon.

A fine reversed species, with very much the aspect of *Ampullaria perversa*, collected at the above locality by Dr. Jerdon.

Species 1424. (Mus. Taylor.)

HELIX SPECTRUM. *Hel. testâ perangustè umbilicatâ, planoconoideâ, basi latè depressâ, arcuatim tenuistriatâ, albâ, fasciâ angustâ centrali lineisque perpaucis remotis castaneo-rufis cingulatâ; spirâ brevi, apice subacutâ; anfractibus quinque, convexo-declivibus, obsoletè carinatis, ultimo anticè deflexo, ad aperturam obliquè producto; aperturâ lunato-ellipticâ, fauce nitente-albâ, labro ampliter expanso-reflexo, margine columellari suberecto, ad umbilicum calloso et latissimè dilatato-appresso.*

THE SPECTRE HELIX. Shell very narrowly umbilicated, flatly conoid, broadly depressed at the base, arcuately finely striated, white, encircled with a narrow chestnut-red band and a few distant lines; spire short, rather sharp at the apex; whorls five, convexly slanting, obsoletely keeled, last whorl a little deflected in front, obliquely produced at the aperture; aperture lunar-elliptic, shining white within, lip largely expandedly reflected, columellar margin suberect, callous, and very broadly dilately appressed at the umbilicus.

Hab. —— ?

A delicately pencilled and very characteristic species, perfectly distinct from any other of the genus, from the collection of Thomas Lombe Taylor, Esq.

Species 1425. (Mus. Taylor.)

HELIX OVI-VITELLUS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, obliquè ruguloso-striatâ, roseo-vitellinâ, nitente, ad suturas albidâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexo-declivibus, ad suturas tenuè marginatis; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

THE EGG-YELK HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly conoid, obliquely rugulosely striated, rose-yelk, shining, whitish at the sutures; spire obtuse; whorls five, convexly slanting, finely margined at the sutures; aperture lunar, lip simple.

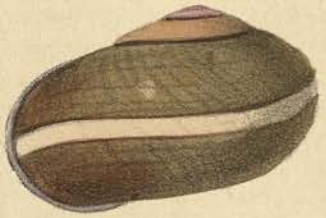
Hab. Amboyna.

This shell also appears to be distinct from any hitherto described species.

1426

1427

1428



1429 a

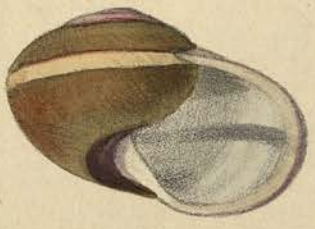
1430 a

1430 b

1431

1432

1433



1429 b

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp

HELIX.

PLATE CCIII.

Species 1426. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX EXTENSA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosâ, densè plicato-striatâ, sub epidermide deciduâ fulvescente-albâ, interdum diaphano-albâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, planulatis, ultimo convexo, inflato, ad aperturam obliquè extenso; aperturâ lunato-ovali, tenuè reflexâ, ad columellam subcallosâ.*

THE DRAWN-OUT HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobose, densely plicately striated, fulvous white beneath a deciduous epidermis, sometimes diaphanous white; spire short, obtuse; whorls four, rather flat, the last convex, inflated, obliquely drawn out at the aperture; aperture lunar-oval, thinly reflected, rather callous at the columella.

MULLER, Vermes, vol. ii. p. 60.

Hab. Moluccas.

A light, rather inflated shell, with the last whorl obliquely enlarged at the aperture.

Species 1427. (Mus. Cathcart.)

HELIX CATHCARTÆ. *Hel. testâ ampliter excavatè umbilicatâ, plano-orbiculari, depressissimâ, arcuatim ruguloso-striatâ, rubello-corneâ; anfractibus sex, supernè planatis, ad suturas tenuimarginatis, ad peripheriam acutè compressè carinatis, infra convexis; aperturâ compressè securiformi, labro simplici.*

CATHCART'S HELIX. Shell largely excavately umbilicated, flatly orbicular, very depressed, arcuately rugulosely striated, reddish-horny; whorls six, flat at the upper part, finely margined at the sutures, sharply compressly keeled at the periphery, convex beneath; aperture compressly hatchet-shaped, lip simple.

Hab. Island of Typinsan, Meiacoshimas.

This interesting species, distinctly intermediate in its characters between *H. Mackensii* and *horiomphala*, I have the pleasure of naming after the Hon. Mrs. Macadam Cathcart, by the aid of whose specimen I have been able to identify other specimens collected by Sir Edward Belcher, in the Samarang, and now in Mr. Cuming's cabinet.

Species 1428. (Mus. Cathcart.)

HELIX MERA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, depressè orbiculari, corneâ, subdiaphanâ, arcuatim ruguloso-striatâ, epidermide tenuissimâ olivaceâ; spirâ plano-convexâ; anfractibus quinque, acutè carinatis, infra convexo-tumidis; aperturâ angulato-lunari, labro simplici, ad columellam brevissimè reflexo.*

THE PLAIN HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, depressly orbicular, horny, subdiaphanous, arcuately rugulosely striated, with a very thin olive epidermis; spire flatly convex; whorls five, sharply keeled, convexly tumid beneath; aperture angularly lunar, lip simple, very shortly reflected at the columella.

Hab. —— ?

Of somewhat similar texture to the preceding species, more tumid below the periphery, and only minutely umbilicated.

Species 1429. (Mus. Taylor.)

HELIX CROMYODES. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-globosâ, tenuissimâ, semipellucidâ, olivaceo-fulvâ aut virescente, ad apicem et suturas purpurascente, fasciâ angustâ epidermidis hydrophanæ interdum ad peripheriam cingulatâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, ultimo subamplo, inflato; aperturâ lunato-ovali, labro tenuè reflexo, purpurascente.*

THE ONION-LIKE HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, very thin, semi-transparent, olive-fulvous or greenish, purple at the apex and in the sutures, sometimes encircled at the periphery with a yellow band of hydrophanous epidermis; spire obtuse; whorls four, the last rather large and inflated; aperture lunar-oval, lip thinly reflected, purplish.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 150.

Hab. Misamis, Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

This species, which I formerly regarded as a variety of *H. coccomelos*, I now believe to be distinct. It is of lighter structure, and uniformly of a more depressly inflated form.

Species 1430. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX BUSCHI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conoideâ, tenuissimè striatâ, cærulescente-albâ vel spadiceo-citrinâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, plano-convexis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro tenuè reflexo, margine columellari recto, subcalloso.*

BUSCH'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely conoid,

very finely striated, blue-white or fawn-yellow; whorls five to six, flatly convex; aperture rotundately lunar, lip thinly reflected, columellar margin straight and rather callous.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 126.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippine Islands.

Collected in large quantities by Captain Sir Edward Belcher, in the voyage of the Samarang.

Species 1431. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CECILLEI. *Hel. testâ subampliter profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, tumidiusculâ, arcuatim densè striatâ, et granulatâ, fulvo-fuscâ, fasciis duabus castaneis cingulatâ; spirâ obtusè convexâ; anfractibus sex, ultimo rotundato, anticè paululum deflexo; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro sublatè reflexo, purpurascente, marginibus approximatis.*

CECILLE'S HELIX. Shell rather largely deeply umbilicated, orbicular, rather tumid, arcuately densely striated, and granulated, fulvous-brown, encircled with two chestnut bands; spire obtusely convex; whorls six, the last rounded, a little deflected in front; aperture rotundately lunar, lip rather broadly reflected, purplish, with the margins approximating.

PHILIPPI, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1849, p. 82.

Hab. Tien Tong, China; Admiral Cecille.

This fine species was collected in the China Seas by Captain Sir E. Belcher and by the above-named Admiral of the French Navy about the same time.

Species 1432. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX CONSTRICTA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, semiglobosâ, solidâ, obliquè striatâ, striis spiralibus minutissimis decussatâ, flavicante-albâ, fasciis duabus fuscescentibus cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo ad basin subexcavatè planato, anticè subito deflexo, constricto; aperturâ subcoarctato-lunari, labro expanso-reflexo, marginibus approximatis, basali calloso.*

THE CONSTRICTED HELIX. Shell imperforated, semiglobose, solid, obliquely striated, decussated with very minute spiral striæ, yellowish-white, encircled with two light-brown bands; whorls four to five, convex, the last rather excavately flattened at the base, suddenly deflected in front, and drawn out; aperture rather contractedly lunar, lip expandedly reflected, margins approximating, basal margin callous.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 39.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines; Cuming.

Chiefly distinguished by its simple belt of two light-brown bands, one above the periphery and the other below it.

Species 1433. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX MINORICENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, albidâ vel lutescente, fasciis fuscis plus minus undato-interruptis cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ subquadrato-lunari, vix reflexo, intus labiato, marginibus subapproximatis, columellari calloso-dilatato.*

THE MINORCA HELIX. Shell imperforated, orbicularly convex, whitish or yellowish, encircled with more or less zigzag interrupted brown bands; whorls five, slightly convex, the last deflected in front; aperture somewhat squarely lunar, scarcely reflected, edged within, margins rather approximated, columellar margin callously dilated.

MITTRE, Annales des Sci. Nat. vol. xviii. p. 188.

Hab. Island of Minorca.

Of the true European type, encircled with close-set broad brown bands, broken more or less with zigzag marks of the yellow ground.

1434

1435

1436

1437

1438

1439

1440

1441 a

1441 b

1442

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CCIV.

Species 1434. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ARGENTEA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, acutè conicâ, minutissimè decussatim striatâ, corneâ, vividè castaneâ, fasciâ tenui argenteâ epidermidis ad peripheriam anfractuum latè cingulatâ; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus quinque, concavo-planatis, ad peripheriam acutè angulato-carinatis; aperturâ subsecuriformi, labro simplici.*

THE SILVERY HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, sharply conical, very minutely decussately striated, horny, bright chestnut, broadly encircled at the periphery of the whorls with a thin silvery band of epidermis; spire rather obtuse; whorls five, concavely flattened, sharply angularly keeled at the periphery; aperture somewhat hatchet-shaped, lip simple.

Hab. Mauritius; Barclay.

A light sharply conical species, of bright chestnut-horny substance, encircled about the periphery, and in some specimens almost wholly enveloped with a thin silvery epidermis-like deposit, distinct in character from any hitherto recorded species. Received from Sir David Barclay, of Port Louis, Mauritius.

Species 1435. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX SINAITENSIS. *Hel. testâ perampliter excavato-umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, arcuatim densè striatâ, striis elevatis; spirâ obtusâ, acutè marginatâ; anfractibus septem, convexo-declivibus, ad peripheriam carinatis; aperturâ angulato-lunari, labro simplici.*

THE SINAIT HELIX. Shell very largely excavately umbilicated, orbicularly convex, arcuately densely striated, striæ raised; spire obtuse, finely margined; whorls seven, convexly slanting, keeled at the periphery; aperture angularly lunar, lip simple.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 129.

Hab. Sinait, Province of Ilocos, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

Singularly distinguished by its very large and deeply excavated umbilicus.

Species 1436. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX DESTITUTA. *Hel. testâ subampliter profundè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, striatulâ, opaco-albâ, apice obtuso, corneo; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ obliquè circulari, labro simplici.*

THE DESTITUTE HELIX. Shell rather largely deeply umbilicated, globosely depressed, finely striated, opake-white, apex obtuse, horny; whorls five, rounded; aperture obliquely circular, lip simple.

CHARPENTIER, Pfeiffer, Monog. Helic. vol. iii. p. 130.

Hab. Abruzzi Mountains, Italy.

A simple globosely turbinated opake blue-white shell, with a rather conspicuous umbilicus.

Species 1437. (Mus. Saul.)

HELIX FILICOSTA. *Hel. testâ subobtectè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, regulariter filicostatâ, carneo-albâ, fasciâ rufulâ dilutâ lineisque cingulatâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè subito deflexo; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro expanso, intus incrassato, marginibus approximatis, columellâ pallidè castaneo-roseo tinctâ.*

THE THREAD-RIBBED HELIX. Shell with a nearly covered umbilicus, depressly globose, regularly thread-ribbed, flesh-white, encircled with a faint reddish band and lines; whorls four to five, convex, the last suddenly deflected in front; aperture lunar-circular, lip expanded, thickened inwardly, margins approximating, columella stained with light chestnut-rose.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 73.

Hab. —— ?

Beautifully sculptured throughout, after the manner of some of the smaller species of *Scalaria*, with fine subtransparent thread-like ribs.

Species 1438. (Mus. Taylor.)

HELIX PITYONESICA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globoso-turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, spiraliter suloato-striatâ, sordidè fulvâ, fasciâ angustâ rufulâ cingulatâ; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè subito deflexo; aperturâ oblongo-lunari, horizontali, labro calloso-reflexo, marginibus subapproximatis.*

THE PITYONESE HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely turbinated, rather solid, spirally groove-striated, dull fulvous, encircled with a narrow red band; spire rather obtuse; whorls five, convex, the

last suddenly deflected in front; aperture oblong-lunar, horizontal, lip callously reflected, with the margins rather approximating.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1854, p. 156.

Hab. —— ?

A solid groove-striated shell, with a covered umbilicus, and callously reflected lip.

Species 1439. (Mus. Taylor.)

HELIX CORYLUS. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, infra concaviusculâ, olivaceo-castaneâ, subcorneâ, densè subtiliter costellato-striatâ; spirâ obtusâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque; aperturâ latè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE NUT HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, convexly depressed, rather concave beneath, olive-chestnut, somewhat horny, densely finely rib-striated; spire obtuse, with the suture impressed; whorls five; aperture broadly lunar, lip simple.

Hab. Ceylon; Dr. Gardner.

An olive-chestnut horny shell, of rather solid growth, densely finely rib-striated throughout, with scarcely any umbilicus.

Species 1440. (Mus. Taylor.)

HELIX VIRGULATA. *Hel. testâ subangustè excavato-umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, corneâ, supra sordidè olivaceâ et densè costellato-striatâ, infra virescente-olivaceâ, politissimâ, fasciâ angustâ rufâ infra peripheriam, et circa umbilicum rufâ; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus sex, declivi-convexis, medio angulato-carinatis; aperturâ latè lunari, labro vix incrassato.*

THE STRIPED HELIX. Shell rather narrowly excavately umbilicated, depressly orbicular, horny, dirty-olive and densely rib-striated above, greenish-olive, highly polished below, with a narrow red band beneath the periphery, and red about the umbilicus; spire rather obtuse; whorls six, slantingly convex, angularly keeled in the middle; aperture broadly lunar, lip slightly thickened.

SOWERBY, Moll. Beechey's Voyage of the Blossom, p. 144. pl. 38. f. 9.

Hab. —— ?

A solid, though transparent horny shell, of which the upper and lower portions present a characteristic contrast; one dull and roughly rib-striated, the other bright, smooth, and shining.

Species 1441. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX VILIS. *Hel. testâ subangustè profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, granuloso-striatâ, corneâ; spirâ brevi; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ circulari, labro subexpanso, intus validè labiato, marginibus fere approximatis.*

THE WORTHLESS HELIX. Shell rather narrowly deeply umbilicated, depressly globose, granulously striated, horny; spire short; whorls five, convex, the last deflected in front; aperture circular, lip a little expanded, strongly edged within, margins nearly approximating.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1851.

Hab. —— ?

A depressly globose dull horny species, with a very circular white-rimmed aperture.

Species 1442. (Mus. Cuming.)

HELIX ERICETORUM. *Hel. testâ apertè subperspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenuistriatâ, albidâ aut pallidè fuscescente, fusco variè fasciatâ et lineatâ; spirâ planatâ; anfractibus quinque, supra planatis, infra rotundatis, ultimo subdeflexo; aperturâ ferè circulari, labro simplici.*

THE HEATH HELIX. Shell openly subperspectively umbilicated, depressed, finely striated, whitish or light brown, variously banded and lineated with brown; spire flattened; whorls five, flat above, rounded below, last whorl a little deflected; aperture nearly circular, lip simple.

MULLER, Vermes, vol. ii. p. 33.

Helix striata, Müller.
Helix nivea, Gmelin.
Helix albella, Pennant.
Helix erica, Da Costa.

Hab. Europe.

This well-known species is mainly distinguished from the equally common *H. virgata* by its larger umbilicus.

1443

1444a

1444b

1446

1446a

1446b

1447

1448

1449

1450

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CCV.

Species 1443. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX PHILLIPI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, subglobosodepressâ, tenui, tenuè rugatâ, nitidâ, pallidè corneâ, pellucidâ, maculis viridibus irregulariter aspersâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, ultimo basi convexiusculo, medio fasciâ angustâ albâ cingulatâ, subincrassatâ; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici; columellâ breviter arcuatâ.*

THE PHILLIP ISLAND HELIX. Shell imperforated, subglobosely depressed, thin, slightly wrinkled, shining, pale horny, transparent, irregularly sprinkled with green spots; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls five, rather flat, then slightly convex at the base, encircled round the middle with a narrow white band; aperture lunar, lip simple; columella shortly arched, rather thick.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 65.

Hab. Phillip Island, Australia; Cunningham.

An opake yellowish-horny shell, encircled with a narrow whitish central band, and spotted promiscuously with curiously irregular dusky green spots.

Species 1444. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX SINCLAIRI. *Hel. testâ latè umbilicatâ, depressâ, tenui, regulariter et confertim costulato-striatâ, fulvo-flavâ, lineis rufis interruptis multifasciatâ; spirâ planulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planulatis, suturâ lævibus, disjunctis, ultimo depresso, anticè valdè deflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-ovali, labro simplici, marginibus approximatis.*

SINCLAIR'S HELIX. Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, thin, regularly and closely rib-striated, fulvous-yellow, banded with numerous interrupted red lines; spire rather flat; whorls four, flat, smooth and disjoined at the suture, the last depressed, very much deflected in front; aperture very oblique, lunar-oval, lip simple, with the margins approximating.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 134.

Hab. Van Diemen's Land; Dr. Sinclair. Sarah Island; Milligan.

A bright green horny shell, encircled with dot-interrupted chestnut lines and bands; but chiefly remarkable for its beautiful close-set ribbed sculpture.

Species 1445. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX DESPECTA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, tenui, rugoso-striatâ, flavido-fuscâ; spirâ paululum elatâ; suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo inflato; aperturâ amplâ, lunato-rotundatâ, labro simplici, intus subincrassato, margine columellari dilatato-reflexo, umbilicum semioccultante.*

THE DESPISED HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, subglobose, thin, roughly striated, yellowish-brown; spire a little raised; suture deep; whorls five, convex, the last inflated; aperture large, lunar-rounded, lip simple, slightly thickened within, columellar margin dilately reflected at the upper part, half-covering the umbilicus.

GRAY, Zool. Beechey's Voyage, p. 143. pl. 38. f. 5.

Hab. —— ?

A light straw-coloured horny species, of globose form and rather solid structure.

Species 1446. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX FULGURATA. *Hel. testâ mediocriter umbilicatâ, depressâ, acutè carinatâ, lineis confertis regulariter decussatâ, nitidâ, fulvescente-albâ, lineis rufis elegantissimè fulguratâ; spirâ subplanulatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planulatis, ultimo subtus fasciâ unicâ rufâ ornato, basi inflato, circa umbilicum angustè infundibuliformem angulato; aperturâ subtriangulari, nitente-lividâ, labro castaneo, marginibus callo castaneo introrsum diffuso junctis, supero subexpanso, basali reflexo, cum columellari brevi, obliquo, angulum obtusum formante.*

THE LIGHTNING-MARKED HELIX. Shell moderately umbilicated, depressed, sharply keeled, regularly decussated with close-set lines, shining, yellowish-white, very elegantly zigzag-marked with yellowish lines; spire rather flat; whorls four, flat, the last ornamented beneath with a single red band, inflated at the base, angled around the umbilicus, which is narrowly funnel-shaped; aperture somewhat triangular, shining livid, lip chestnut, margins joined by a chestnut callosity diffused inwardly, upper margin slightly expanded, basal reflected, with the columellar margin short and oblique, forming an obtuse angle.

SOWERBY, Malac. and Conch. Mag. vol. i. p. 47.

Hab. —— ?

This very remarkable shell, of which the peculiar form and colouring is well represented in the accompanying figures, has been for many years in the collection of the British Museum, no one knowing from whence it has come or from whom it was procured. No other specimen has been seen.

Species 1447. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX YULEI. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, solidâ, obliquè striatulâ, parum nitente, fulvâ, zonis latis nigricantibus ornatâ; spirâ subconoideâ, apice subobtusâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè descendente, peripheriâ rotundato, basi planiusculo, umbilico infundibuliformi, saturatè castaneo; aperturâ ferè diagonali, lunato-subcirculari, labro nigro, marginibus conniventibus, latè expansis, columellari dilatato.*

YULE'S HELIX. Shell umbilicated, depressly globose, solid, obliquely finely striated, but little shining, fulvous, ornamented with broad blackish zones; spire subconoid, rather obtuse at the apex; whorls five, rather convex, the last descending in front, rounded at the periphery, rather flat at the base, umbilicus funnel-shaped, dark chestnut; aperture almost diagonal, lunar-subcircular, lip black, margins approximating, broadly expanded, columellar margin dilated.

FORBES, Voy. Rattlesnake, Appendix, p. 377. pl. 2. f. 6.
Hab. Port Molle, Australia; Macgillivray.

A dark purple-chestnut banded shell, allied to *H. Fraseri.*

Species 1448. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX BRUMERIENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, globoso-conicâ, solidulâ, sub lente subtilissimè granulatâ, opaco-albâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subdeflexo, peripheriâ subangulato, basi planiusculo, pone labrum strigâ latâ nigrâ ornato; aperturâ ovato-oblongâ, labro nigro, marginibus approximatis, callo tenui junctis, dextro sinuoso, latè expanso, basali reflexo, ad columellam dilatato, appresso.*

THE BRUMER ISLAND HELIX. Shell imperforated, globosely conical, rather solid, very finely granulated beneath the lens, opake-white; whorls four, rather convex, the last a little deflected in front, slightly angled at the periphery, rather flat at the base, ornamented with a broad black streak behind the lip; aperture ovately oblong, lip black, margins approximating, joined by a thin callosity, right margin sinuous, broadly expanded, basal reflected, dilated and appressed at the columella.

FORBES, Voy. Rattlesnake, Appendix, p. 375. pl. 2. f. 1.
Hab. Brumer Island, near New Guinea.

Of a delicate pale straw-colour, intensely stained about the lip and its immediate vicinity with jet purple-black.

Species 1449. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX LOUISIADENSIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, tenuiusculâ, obliquè striatulâ et obsoletè granulatâ, carneâ, strigis latis rufescentibus albido-variegatis ornatâ; spirâ conoideâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, vix convexiusculis, ultimo convexiore, medio et basi fasciis latis albidis signato, anticè deflexo, pone aperturam perobliquam subtetragonam constricto, labro nigro, margine dextro sinuoso, expanso, basali reflexo, versus columellam planato.*

THE LOUISIADE HELIX. Shell imperforated, trochus-shaped, rather thin, obliquely finely striated and obsoletely granuled, flesh-tinted, ornamented with broad reddish streaks, variegated with white; spire conoid, rather sharp; whorls four to five, slightly convex, the last more convex, marked round the middle and at the base with broad whitish bands, deflected in front, constricted behind the aperture, which is very oblique and somewhat square, lip black, right margin sinuous, expanded, basal margin reflected, flattened towards the columella.

FORBES, Voy. Rattlesnake, Appendix, p. 376. pl. ii. f. 8.
Hab. Louisiade Archipelago, Australia; Macgillivray.

Allied to preceding species in form, light purple-tinged, mottled and banded with opake-yellow, with the lip dark stained with purple.

Species 1450. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX DIVISA. *Hel. testâ umbilicatâ, perdepressâ, tenuiusculâ, supernè obliquè striatâ, lineis impressis obsoletè decussatâ, rubello-fulvidâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, planis, suturâ marginatis, ultimo peripheriâ compressè carinato, basi convexo, sublævigato, nitido; aperturâ obliquâ, angulato-lunari, labro simplici, recto, margine columellari supernè breviter reflexo.*

THE DIVIDED HELIX. Shell umbilicated, very depressed, rather thin, obliquely striated at the upper part, obsoletely decussated with impressed lines, reddish-fulvous; spire but little raised, obtuse; whorls five, flat, margined at the suture, the last compressly keeled at the periphery, convex, rather smooth and shining at the base; aperture oblique, angularly lunar, lip simple, straight, columellar margin shortly reflected at the upper part.

FORBES, Voy. Rattlesnake, Appendix, p. 376. pl. ii. f. 5.
Hab. Louisiade Archipelago, Australia; Macgillivray.

A sharply keeled depressly orbicular shell, smooth and shining beneath, strongly curve-striated above.

1451

1452

1453

1454 a

1455 a

1455 b

1454 b

1456 a

1456 b

1457

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CCVI.

Species 1451. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX STODDARTI. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, solidâ, leviter rugosâ, nitidulâ, brunneâ, pallidè fasciatâ, vel flavescente, fasciis saturatioribus; spirâ depresso-conicâ; anfractibus quinque, planiusculis, basi convexiore, medio angulato; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici, margine columellari breviter reflexo.*

STODDART'S HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly turbinated, solid, slightly wrinkled, rather shining, brown, pale banded or yellow, with darker bands; spire depressly conical; whorls five, rather flat, the last more convex, angled in the middle; aperture lunar, lip simple, columellar margin shortly reflected.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 65.

Hab. Phillip Island, Australia; Cunningham.

A shining yellow depressly trochoid shell, encircled chiefly on the upper surface, with burnt chestnut bands.

Species 1452. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX GYROSTOMA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, solidulâ, lævi, albâ, fasciis quatuor vel quinque fulvicantibus interdum obsoletè cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo anticè subito multo deflexo; aperturâ ferè circulari, labro incrassato, latè labiato, marginibus continuis, columellari excavato-expanso.*

THE TURNED-MOUTH HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, subglobose, rather solid, smooth, white, sometimes obsoletely encircled with four or five yellowish bands; whorls five, rather convex, the last suddenly much deflected in front; aperture nearly circular, lip thickened, broadly edged, margins continuous, columellar margin excavately expanded.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 32. f. 5, 6.

Hab. Tripoli.

Opake chalk-white, distinguished from its allies by the continuous subcontracted growth of the thickened margin of the aperture.

Species 1453. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX LEACHII. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, depressâ, utrinque convexâ, obliquè costatâ, albidâ, crenulato-carinatâ; anfractibus quatuor, planiusculis, ultimo basi inflato, anticè deflexo; aperturâ subelliptică, labro subincrassato, marginibus continuis, supero expanso, columellari subreflexo.*

LEACH'S HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, depressed, convex above and below, obliquely ribbed, white, crenulately keeled; whorls four, rather flat, the last inflated at the base, and deflected in front; aperture subelliptic, lip somewhat thickened, margins continuous, upper margin expanded, columellar margin a little reflected.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 64. f. 2.

Helix Tripolitana, Wood.

Carocolla Tripolitana, Gray.

Hab. Tripoli.

Opake chalk-white like the preceding species, but depressed, conspicuously compressly keeled round the periphery, and distinguished especially by its numerous close-set delicately wrinkled thread ribs.

Species 1454. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Brit.)

HELIX CLAIRVILLIA. *Hel. testâ mediocriter excavato-umbilicatâ, subgloboso-turbinatâ, inflatâ, supernè rugoso-liratâ, liris subremotis, fulvescente, infra peripheriam saturatè fasciatâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo tumido; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro simplici, margine columellari declivi, reflexiusculo.*

CLAIRVILLE'S HELIX. Shell moderately excavately umbilicated, subglobosely turbinated, inflated, wrinkle-ridged on the upper part, ridges rather distant, fulvous, dark-banded below the periphery; whorls six, convex, the last swollen; aperture rotundately lunar, lip simple, columellar margin slanting and slightly thickened.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 91. f. 1.

Nanina Clairvillia, Gray.

Hab. Island of Amboyna.

A boldly convoluted subinflated shell, of light texture, with a simple lip, sculptured next the suture with plicated rib-like striæ. The banded colouring is of a bright orange-tinted fulvous-fawn.

Species 1455. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Brit.)

HELIX CHASTELLI. *Hel. testâ mediocriter umbilicatâ,*

depressâ, lenticulari, obtusè carinatâ, obliquè striatâ, albidâ, maculis fuscis lentiginosâ, medio albo cingulatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, plano-declivibus; aperturâ subangulato-lunari, intus fuscâ, labro simplici, ad columellam breviter dilatato.

CHASTELLE'S HELIX. Shell moderately umbilicated, depressed, lenticular, obtusely keeled, obliquely striated, whitish, freckled with brown spots, encircled with white round the middle; whorls six to seven, flatly slanting; aperture somewhat angularly lunar, brown in the interior, lip simple, shortly dilated at the columella.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 80. f. 4.

Helix Cracherodii, Gray.

Hab. India.

Curiously mottled throughout with opake milk-white, through which the chestnut-brown colouring is seen at intervals.

Species 1456. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Brit.)

HELIX RHOMBOSTOMA. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, trochiformi, obliquè striatulâ, lineis confertissimis concentricis subdecussatâ, nitidulâ, albido-fulvescente, fasciis castaneis plurimis cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, plano-declivibus, ultimo acutè carinato, basi convexo-depresso, anticè subdeflexo, ad latus concavo-impresso; aperturâ rhombeâ, labro violaceo, margine columellari latè calloso-stricto.*

THE RHOMBOID-MOUTH HELIX. Shell imperforated, trochus-shaped, obliquely finely striated, faintly decussated with very close-set concentric lines, rather shining, light fulvous, encircled with several chestnut bands; whorls five, flatly slanting, the last sharply keeled, convexly depressed at the base, a little deflected in front, concavely impressed at the side; aperture rhomboid, lip violet, columellar margin broadly callously drawn out.

PFEIFFER, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845, p. 72.

Hab. —— ?

Of this peculiar species only one other specimen, in the collection of Miss Saul, is known. It is of an Australian type, sharply angled at the base, encircled throughout with clear narrow orange-chestnut linear bands, blotched near the suture, the sharply angled oblique aperture being purple-tinged.

Species 1457. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX BELANGERI. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, sub planulato-globosâ, tenui, subpellucidâ, supernè striis tenuibus decussatâ, aurantio-fulvâ, infra albidâ et rosea tinctâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam obtusè carinato; aperturâ subamplâ, labro simplici.*

BELANGER'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, rather flatly globose, thin, subpellucid, decussated at the upper part with fine striæ, orange-fulvous, whitish and rose-tinged beneath; whorls five, rather convex, the last obtusely keeled at the periphery; aperture rather large, lip simple.

DESHAYES, Voy. Belanger, Zool. p. 43. pl. 1. f. 1–3.

Hab. Pondicherry, India.

A light globosely inflated species, bright orange-fulvous above, whitish and delicately rose-tinted beneath.

1458

1459

1460

1461 a

1462

1463

1461 b

1464

1465

1466

(Variously Magnified.)

Sowerby del et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CCVII.

Species 1458. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX COSTATA. *Hel. testâ subampliter umbilicatâ, fulvescente-albidâ, membranaceo-costatâ, subopacâ; anfractibus tribus ad quatuor, convexis, ultimo anticè subdeflexo; aperturâ perobliquâ, circulari, labro expanso, reflexo, intus albo-labiato.*

THE RIBBED HELIX. Shell rather largely umbilicated, fulvous-white, membrane-ribbed, rather opake; whorls three to four, convex, the last a little deflected in front; aperture very oblique, circular, lip expanded, reflected, white-edged within.

MULLER, Vermes, vol. ii. p. 31.

Helix crenella, Montagu.

Hab. Europe.

A minute white shell, delicately ribbed and rather loosely convoluted, with a thickened circular aperture.

Species 1459. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX FABRICII. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, globoso-conicâ, tenui, striatulâ, pellucido-fulvâ, spiræ suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo latiusculo, circa umbilicum impresso; aperturâ parviusculâ, rotundato-lunari, labro simplici.*

FABRICIUS'S HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, globosely conical, thin, finely striated, transparent fulvous, suture of the spire impressed; whorls five, convex, the last rather broad, impressed around the umbilicus; aperture rather small, rotundately lunar, lip simple.

Helix nitida, Fabricius, Fauna Grœnlandica.

Helix Fabricii, Moller.

Hab. Greenland.

A minute diaphanous white shell, of rather conoid growth.

Species 1460. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX TULLIA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, subgloboso-depressâ, tenui, confertim costulatâ, diaphanâ, rufo et luteo tessellatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam obsoletè angulato, circa umbilicum impresso; aperturâ subverticali, lunari, labro simplici.*

TULLIA'S HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, subglobosely depressed, thin, closely finely ribbed, diaphanous, tessellated with red and yellow; whorls five, rather convex, the last obsoletely angled at the periphery, impressed around the umbilicus; aperture subvertical, lunar, lip simple.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 165.

Hab. Auckland, New Zealand; Major Greenwood.

A minute species, of depressed nautiloid growth, very finely close-ribbed and brown-tessellated throughout.

Species 1461. (Fig. *a*, *b*, Mus. Brit.)

HELIX UITENHAGENSIS. *Hel. testâ mediocriter umbilicatâ, depresso-turbinatâ, tenuiculâ, striatulâ, albâ, punctis fuscis conspersâ; anfractibus sex, convexis, ultimo subinflato; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, intus fusciculâ, labro simplici, ad columellam breviter reflexo.*

THE UITENHAGEN HELIX. Shell moderately umbilicated, depressly turbinated, rather thin, finely striated, white, sprinkled with brown spots; whorls six, convex, the last rather inflated; aperture rotundately lunar, brownish within, lip simple, at the columella shortly reflected.

KRAUSS, Südafric. Moll. p. 70. pl. 4. f. 22.

Hab. Province of Uitenhagen, South Africa.

A small opake-white brown-banded and promiscuously freckled species, of quite a European type.

Species 1462. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX JACKSONIENSIS. *Hel. testâ vix minutè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-depressâ, corneâ, ustulato-rufulâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, ultimo basi impresso-excavato; aperturâ lunari, labro simplici.*

THE PORT JACKSON HELIX. Shell scarcely minutely umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, horny, burnt-reddish; spire obtuse; whorls five, the last impressly excavated at the base; aperture lunar, lip simple.

GRAY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 65.

Hab. Port Jackson, Australia.

An obtusely depressed shining horny species, streaked and tinted with burnt-red.

Species 1463. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX CRUENTATUS. *Hel. testâ angustè profundè umbilicatâ, depressâ, transversè plicatulâ, corneo-succineâ; spirâ plano-depressâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, marginatis, ultimo multo latiore, inflato, circa umbilicum impresso; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro simplici, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE BLOOD-DYED HELIX. Shell narrowly deeply umbilicated, depressed, transversely finely plaited, horny amber-coloured; spire flatly depressed; whorls five, convex, margined, the last much the broader, inflated, impressed around the umbilicus; aperture rotundately lunar, lip simple, margins approximating.

Stenopus cruentatus, Guilding, Zool. Journal. vol. iii. p. 527. pl. 15. f. 1–5.

Hab. Island of St. Vincent, West Indies.

A shining horny almost glassy species, of somewhat nautiloid growth.

Species 1464. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX JULOIDEA. *Hel. testâ sublatè perspectivè umbilicatâ, confertim et eleganter costatâ, corneâ; spirâ planâ, subimmersâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quatuor, convexis; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunari-rotundatâ, labro simplici, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE MOSS-LIKE HELIX. Shell rather broadly perspectively umbilicated, closely elegantly ribbed, horny; spire flat, and rather immersed, with the suture impressed; whorls four, convex; aperture very oblique, lunar-rounded, lip simple, margins approximating.

FORBES, Voy. Rattlesnake, Appendix, p. 379. pl. 2. f. 4.

Hab. Port Molle, North Australia; Macgillivray.

Distinguished chiefly by its very broadly umbilicated *Cyclostoma*-like growth, with a concavely impressed spire.

Species 1465. (Coll. Chitty in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX MACNABIANA. *Hel. testâ angustè profundè umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, diaphano-albâ, subobscurè striatâ, epidermide corneâ fugaciâ indutâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ parviusculâ, lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

MCNAB'S HELIX. Shell narrowly deeply umbilicated, pyramidally conical, diaphanous-white, somewhat obscurely striated, covered with a fugacious horny epidermis; whorls five, convex; aperture rather small, lunar-circular, lip simple.

CHITTY, Contributions to Conchology.

Hab. Jamaica.

An interesting small pyramidally conoid diaphanous shell, covered very sparingly with a fugacious epidermis, contained in the magnificent collection of Jamaica Land Shells presented to the British Museum by the Hon. Mr. Chitty, Chairman of Quarter Sessions in that island, and the active companion in his researches of the late Professor C. B. Adams.

Species 1466. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX ALVEUS. *Hel. testâ profundè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, opaco-albâ, obliquè striatâ; spirâ subobtusâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus quinque, angustis, rotundatis, ultimo obsoletè carinato; aperturâ parvâ, lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

THE BEE-HIVE HELIX. Shell deeply perspectively umbilicated, depressly conoid, opake-white, obliquely striated; spire rather obtuse; suture impressed; whorls five, narrow, rounded, the last obsoletely keeled; aperture small, lunar-circular, lip simple.

C. B. ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 5. p. 80.

Hab. Jamaica.

A depressly conoid narrow-whorled species, deeply umbilicated, the umbilicus being rather small, but excavated.

1467

1468

1469

1470

1471

1472

1473

1474

1475

1476

Sowerby del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CCVIII.

Species 1467. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX VESTALIS. *Hel. testâ mediocriter umbilicatâ, subgloboso-depressâ, niveâ, nitidâ, apice nigricante; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo multo latiore; aperturâ fere circulari, labro simplici, leviter expanso, marginibus conniventibus.*

THE VESTAL HELIX. Shell moderately umbilicated, subglobosely depressed, snow-white, shining, blackish at the apex; whorls five to six, convex, the last much broader; aperture nearly circular, lip simple, slightly expanded, with the margins approximating.

PARREYSS, Pfeiffer, Symbolæ, vol. i. p. 40. Monog. Helic. viv. vol. iii. p. 170.

Hab. Egypt.

An opake-white cyclostomoid shell, of simple spiral growth.

Species 1468. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX MONILIFERA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, globosâ, parum depressâ, obsoletè striatâ, albo-cinerascente, fasciis angustis interruptè nigro-fuscis moniliformibus cingulatâ; anfractibus sex, rotundatis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro simplici, subexpanso.*

THE NECKLACE-BOUND HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, globose, but little depressed, obsoletely striated, whitish-ash, encircled with narrow interrupted necklace-like brown bands; whorls six, rounded; aperture rotundately lunar, lip simple, a little expanded.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, Synopsis, p. 315. D'Orbigny, Moll. des Isles Canaries, p. 61. pl. 1. f. 21 and 22.

Hab. Canary Islands.

A small necklace-banded species, having somewhat the external aspect of a *Neritina*.

Species 1469. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX LANCEROTTENSIS. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, subglobosâ, rugosè tenuistriatâ, albidâ, fusco sparsim interruptè fasciatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici, intus labiato, ad columellam dilatato-reflexo.*

THE LANCEROTTE HELIX. Shell with a covered umbilicus, subglobose, roughly finely striated, whitish, sparingly banded with interrupted brown; whorls five, convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple, edged within, dilately reflected at the columella.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, Synopsis, p. 316. D'Orbigny, Moll. des Isles Canaries, p. 60. pl. 1. f. 24, 25.

Hab. Lancerotte Island, Canaries.

Closely allied to the preceding species, and probably only a coarse variety.

Species 1470. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX ALEXANDRI. *Hel. testâ peculiariter rimato-umbilicatâ, subgloboso-conoideâ, pallidè fulvâ vel albidâ, supra minutè costulato-striatâ, infra lævigatâ; spirâ parum elevatâ, apice acuminatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo subinflato, anticè subito perdeflexo, basi deviante; aperturâ perobliquâ, ferè circulari, labro incrassato, continuo, expanso-reflexo.*

ALEXANDER'S HELIX. Shell with a peculiar clefted umbilicus, subglobosely conoid, pale fulvous or whitish, minutely rib-striated above, smooth beneath; spire but little raised, acuminated at the apex; whorls five, convex, the last rather inflated, suddenly very deflected in front, deviating from the base; aperture very oblique, nearly circular, lip thickened, continuous, expandedly reflected.

GRAY, MSS. in Mus. Brit. Pfeiffer, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 87.

Hab. Damarha, South Africa; Alexander.

Distinguished from all other species of the genus by the prolonged subtubular deflection of the last whorl, which throws the aperture into an *Anastoma*-like position.

Species 1471. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX SCULPTURATA. *Hel. testâ latissimè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depressâ, discoideâ, concentricè confertim costatâ, interstitiis reticulato-striatis, albidâ; spirâ planulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè basi constricto; aperturâ circulari, lamellis tribus internis coarctatâ, labro subreflexo, marginibus junctis.*

THE SCULPTURED HELIX. Shell very broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressed, discoid, concentrically closely ribbed, with the interstices reticulately striated, whitish; spire flattened; whorls five, convex, the last drawn out in front at the base; aperture

circular, contracted with three internal lamellæ, lip slightly reflected, margins joined.

GRAY, MSS. in Mus. Brit. Pfeiffer, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1845, p. 86.

Hab. Damarha, South Africa; Alexander.

Most elaborately and curiously sculptured after the manner of the small *Delphinulæ*.

Species 1472. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX APICINA. *Hel. testâ apertè umbilicatâ, globoso-depressâ, supra planiusculâ, infra turgidâ, albidâ, interdum fusco-fasciatâ, striatâ, apice corneo-variegatâ, spiræ suturâ profundâ; anfractibus quatuor ad quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè dilatato; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro subexpanso.*

THE TUFTED HELIX. Shell openly umbilicated, globosely depressed, rather flat above, swollen beneath, whitish, sometimes brown-banded, striated, horn-variegated at the apex, suture of the spire deep; whorls four to five, convex, the last dilated in front; aperture rotundately lunar, lip a little expanded.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. vii. p. 74.

Hab. Southern Europe.

Allied to *H. vestalis*, from which it chiefly differs in being obtusely angularly contracted round the umbilicus.

Species 1473. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX TRIODONTA. *Hel. testâ mediocriter excavato-umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, crassâ, lævigatâ, fusco-rubente; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, declivi-convexis, obtusè carinatis; aperturâ obliquè quadrato-lunari, labro incrassato, latè reflexo, tridentato, marginibus callo junctis.*

THE THREE-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell moderately excavately umbilicated, orbicularly convex, thick, smooth, brown-red; spire short, obtuse; whorls five, slantingly convex, obtusely keeled; aperture obliquely quadrately lunar, lip thickened, broadly reflected, three-toothed, margins joined by a callosity.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amérique Méridionale, p. 234. pl. 24. f. 1–3.

Hab. Puna Island, Guayaquil River, Ecuador.

Distinguished from its allies by the three small blunted teeth of the aperture, but not distinct in any other respect.

Species 1474. (Mus. Brit.)

HELIX HOOKERI. *Hel. testâ mediocriter umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, sordidè olivaceâ, subirregulariter rugoso-striatâ; spirâ subplanulatâ, suturis impressis; anfractibus quatuor, convexis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici.*

HOOKER'S HELIX. Shell moderately umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, dull olive, rather irregularly roughly striated; spire rather flat, with the sutures impressed; whorls four, convex; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple.

Hab. Kerguelen's Land; Dr. J. D. Hooker.

A small depressed species, collected by Dr. Hooker in the Antarctic Expedition of the Erebus and Terror, peculiarly characterized by the sombre olive-horny coating of *Paludina* and *Ampullaria*.

Species 1475. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX CYCLODON. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, trochiformi, rugoso-striatâ, fuscescente-albidâ; spirâ turritâ; anfractibus septem, planiusculis, dentato-carinatis, supra carinam serie tuberculorum instructis, anfractu ultimo basi vix convexiusculo; aperturâ depressâ, angulato-lunari, labro simplici.*

THE TOOTH-ENCIRCLED HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, trochus-shaped, roughly striated, brownish-white; spire turreted; whorls seven, rather flat, dentately keeled, with a row of tubercles above the keel, last whorl but little convex at the base; aperture depressed, angularly lunar, lip simple.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, D'Orbigny, Moll. des Isles Canaries, p. 64. pl. 2. f. 1–3.

Hab. Canary Islands and Azores.

Singularly characterized by its fine tubercular keel.

Species 1476. (Coll. Chitty in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX FORTIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, depressâ, globosâ, solidâ, tenuè granulatâ, subcarinatâ, rufo-fuscâ, carinâ pallidâ; spirâ convexo-conoideâ; anfractibus quinque, supernè subconcavis, deinde rotundatis; aperturâ et dentibus ut in H. sinuata.*

THE STRONG HELIX. Shell imperforated, depressly globose, solid, finely granulated, faintly keeled, red-brown, keel pale; spire convexly conoid; whorls five, slightly concave at the upper part, then rounded; aperture and teeth as in *Helix sinuata*.

ADAMS, Contributions to Conchology, No. 5. p. 77.

Hab. Jamaica.

A fine stout shell, very closely allied to *H. sinuata*, from which it differs little except in being large and obese.

1477

1478

1479

1480

1481

1482

1483

1484

1485

1486

Sowerby del. et lith.

(Slightly Magnified.)

Vincent Brooks, Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CCIX.

Species 1477. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX BOUNOBÆNA. *Hel. testâ subampliter profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, diaphanâ, lævigatâ, albidâ; anfractibus sex, declivi-convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro incrassato, subexpanso.*

THE HILL HELIX. Shell rather largely deeply umbilicated, depressly conoid, diaphanous, smooth, whitish; whorls six, slantingly convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip thickened, slightly expanded.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 253. pl. 28. f. 17 to 20.

Hab. San José de Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Of transparent, almost glassy texture, clear and shining.

Fig. 1478. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

The shell here figured is the typical specimen of D'Orbigny's *H. octhephila*, referred subsequently by him, as a variety, to *H. hylephila*, Species 1482.

Species 1479. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX PARAGUAYANA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, orbiculari, elevatâ, lævigatâ, tenui, diaphanâ; spirâ conicâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus sex, convexis; aperturâ depressâ, rotundato-lunari, labro subincrassato, albo.*

THE PARAGUAY HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, orbicular, raised, smooth, thin, diaphanous; spire conical, obtuse at the apex; whorls six, convex; aperture depressed, rotundately lunar, lip rather thick, white.

Helix elevata, D'Orbigny (not of Say), Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 254. pl. 28. f. 5 to 8.

Helix Paraguayana, Pfeiffer.

Hab. Paraguay, near Montevideo.

A light subglobose shell, of diaphanous colourless texture.

Species 1480. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX SKIAPHILA. *Hel. testâ subampliter apertè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, discoideâ, subinflatâ, tenui, diaphanâ, albidâ, lævigatâ; spirâ parvâ; anfractibus sex, rotundatis; aperturâ circulari, labro tenui, vix expanso.*

THE SHADE-LOVING HELIX. Shell rather largely openly umbilicated, depressly orbicular, discoid, sub-inflated, thin, diaphanous, whitish, smooth; spire small; whorls six, rounded; aperture circular, lip thin, scarcely expanded.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 249. pl. 27. f. 4 to 7.

Hab. Bolivian Andes, between Moros and Cochabamba.

Deeply perspectively umbilicated, much flattened at the spire.

Species 1481. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX CHALICOPHILA. *Hel. testâ ampliter perspectivè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, lævigatâ, tenui, tenuistriatâ, diaphanâ, griseo-corneâ; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus sex, declivi-convexis; aperturâ obliquè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE STONE-LOVING HELIX. Shell largely perspectively umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, smooth, thin, finely striated, diaphanous, greyish-horny; spire obtuse; whorls six, slantingly convex; aperture obliquely lunar, lip simple.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 251. pl. 27. f. 8 to 11.

Hab. Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Allied to the preceding, but more broadly umbilicated, and less flattened at the spire.

Species 1482. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX HYLEPHILA. *Hel. testâ mediocriter umbilicatâ, orbiculato-conoideâ, diaphanâ, albidâ, striatâ, subtus lævigatâ, lucidâ; anfractibus sex, convexo-declivibus; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, obliquâ, labro subincrassato.*

THE WOOD-LOVING HELIX. Shell moderately umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, diaphanous, whitish, striated, smooth beneath, clear; whorls six, convexly slanting; aperture rotundately lunar, oblique, lip rather thickened.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 253. pl. 28. f. 9 to 16.

Eadem var. *H. octhephila*, D'Orbigny.

Hab. Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Of the same typical form as *H. skiaphila*, more conically convoluted.

Species 1483. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX OMALOMORPHA. *Hel. testâ latissimè perspectivè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, lævigatâ, diaphanâ, fulvo-brunneâ; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus septem, convexis; aperturâ lunato-ovali, subinflatâ, labro tenui, marginibus approximatis.*

THE FLAT HELIX. Shell very broadly perspectively umbilicated, depressly orbicular, subdiscoid, smooth, diaphanous, fulvous-brown; spire rather obtuse; whorls seven, convex; aperture lunar-oval, rather inflated, lip thin, with the margins approximating.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 249. pl. 27. f. 1 to 3.

Hab. Capinata, Bolivian Andes.

A fine cyclostomoid species, with a very broad shallow open umbilicus, of transparent horny texture, covered with a thin layer of epidermis.

Species 1484. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX INSIGNIS. *Hel. testâ mediocriter umbilicatâ, orbiculari, subdiscoideâ, tenui, diaphanâ, lævigatâ, brunneo-flavicante; spirâ obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, rotundatis; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro tenui; ad columellam breviter reflexo.*

THE REMARKABLE HELIX. Shell moderately umbilicated, orbicular, subdiscoid, thin, diaphanous, smooth, brownish-yellow; spire obtuse; whorls four, rounded; aperture rotundately lunar, lip thin, shortly reflected next the columella.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 247. pl. 26. f. 14 to 17.

Hab. Guayaquil.

There is nothing in this species to suggest the idea of its name. It is of a dull horny texture, and of simple rather flattened growth.

Species 1485. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX POLLODONTA. *Hel. testâ latissimè apertè umbilicatâ, orbiculari, depressissimâ, striatâ, albidâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus septem, angulato-rotundatis; aperturâ parvâ, circulari, dentibus plurimis internis, labro incrassato, reflexo, marginibus continuis.*

THE MANY-TOOTHED HELIX. Shell very broadly openly umbilicated, orbicular, very depressed, striated, whitish; spire flat; whorls seven, angularly rounded; aperture small, circular, furnished with several small internal teeth, lip thickened, reflected, with the margins continuous.

D'ORBIGNY, Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid. p. 237. pl. 23. f. 9 to 13.

Hab. Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

A peculiarly openly convoluted species, having the umbilicus very broadly excavated and shallow, densely finely rib-striated with fine keel-like lamellæ within the aperture.

Species 1486. (Coll. D'Orbigny in Mus. Brit.)

HELIX ARGONAUTULA. *Hel. testâ subampliter profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculari-depressâ, rugoso-striatâ, albidâ, interdum obscurè fusco-fasciatâ; spirâ latè planatâ; anfractibus quatuor, supra concavo-planatis, deinde acutè carinatis, infra carinam angulato-convexis; aperturâ compressè trigonâ, labro simplici.*

THE LITTLE ARGONAUT HELIX. Shell rather largely deeply umbilicated, orbicularly depressed, roughly striated, whitish, sometimes obscurely brown-banded; spire broadly flattened; whorls four, concavely flattened above, then sharply keeled, angularly convex beneath; aperture compressly triangular, lip simple.

WEBB and BERTHELOT, D'Orbigny, Moll. des Isles Canaries, p. 64. pl. 2. f. 13 to 18.

Hab. Canary Islands.

Of a peculiar flatly compressed form, but angularly convex beneath.

1487

1488

1489

1490

1491a

1491

1492

1493

1494

1495

Sowerby del.et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

HELIX.

PLATE CCX.

Species 1487. (Mus. Metcalfe.)

HELIX PROXIMA. *Hel. testâ ampliter excavatè umbilicatâ, depresso-orbiculari, leviter striatâ, albidâ, basi subustulatâ, lineis tenuibus fuscescentibus cingulatâ; spirâ planâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, ultimo rotundato, anticè tumido et deflexo; aperturâ ferè circulari, labro expanso-reflexo, marginibus approximatis, laminâ callosâ junctis.*

THE ALLIED HELIX. Shell largely excavately umbilicated, depressly orbicular, faintly striated, whitish, scorched at the base, encircled with fine brown lines; spire flat; whorls five to six, the last rounded, swollen and deflected in front; aperture nearly circular, lip expandedly reflected, margins approximated, joined by a callous lamina.

FERUSSAC, Hist. Moll. pl. 71. f. 5.

Hab. Coimbator, East Indies; Leschenault.

Characterized by a peculiarly excavated umbilicus, and rounded aperture with a rather broadly reflected lip.

Species 1488. (Mus. Woollaston.)

HELIX OBSERATA. *Hel. testâ obtectè umbilicatâ, conoideo-lenticulari, arcuatim plicato-striatâ, subhispidulâ, sordidè olivaceo-corneâ, basi lineâ rufulâ cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, subangustis, acutè carinatis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ obliquè lunari, contractâ, labro flavicante, subreflexo, constricto, ad columellam calloso-appresso.*

THE CLOSED HELIX. Shell with umbilicus closed up, conoidly lens-shaped, arcuately plicately striated, slightly hairy, dull olive-horny, encircled with a reddish line at the base; whorls five to six, rather narrow, sharply keeled, the last deflected in front; aperture obliquely lunar, contracted, lip yellowish, a little reflected, constricted, callously appressed at the columella.

LOWE, Synopsis, p. 9. Albers, Malacographia Maderensis, p. 40. pl. 10. f. 11–14.

Hab. Madeira.

Of a close Neritina-like form, allied to *H. fausta*.

Species 1489. (Mus. Wollaston.)

HELIX SQUALIDA. *Hel. testâ subangustè umbilicatâ, depresso-conoideâ, ruguloso-striatâ, sordidè fuscescente; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis, ultimo anticè deflexo, aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici, subexpanso, intus albilabiato.*

THE SQUALID HELIX. Shell rather narrowly umbilicated, depressly conoid, rugulosely striated, dirty brown; whorls five, rounded, the last deflected in front; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple, slightly expanded, white-edged within.

LOWE, Synopsis, p. 5. Albers, Malacographia Maderensis, p. 33. pl. 8. f. 13–15.

Hab. Madeira.

Of a dull brownish colour, simply convoluted.

Species 1490. (Mus. Metcalfe.)

HELIX LÆSA. *Hel. testâ subangustè profundè umbilicatâ, depresso-globosâ, plicato-striatâ et undique minutè granulatâ, livido-virescente, purpurascente tinctâ; spirâ subconoideâ; anfractibus quinque ad sex, convexis, ultimo anticè paululum deflexo; aperturâ rotundato-lunari, labro expanso-reflexo, albo, ad umbilicum latè dilatato.*

THE BRUISED HELIX. Shell rather narrowly deeply umbilicated, depressly globose, plicately striated and everywhere minutely granulated, livid greenish, purple-stained; spire subconoid; whorls five to six, convex, the last a little deflected in front; aperture rotundately lunar, lip, expandedly reflected, white, broadly dilated at the umbilicus.

Hab. —— ?

A simple minutely granulated species, of a peculiar purple-livid or gangrene hue, allied to *H. Grayi*.

Species 1491. (Mus. Metcalfe.)

HELIX DEMISSA. *Hel. testâ minutissimè umbilicatâ, convexo-depressâ, corneo-albidâ aut lutescente, subdiaphanâ; spirâ subplano-convexâ, suturâ impressâ; anfractibus sex, rotundatis, ad basin subexcaxatis; aperturâ transversè lunari, labro simplici.*

THE MEAN HELIX. Shell very minutely umbilicated, convexly depressed, horny-white or yellowish, subdiaphanous; spire rather flatly convex, suture impressed; whorls six, rounded, rather excavated at the base; aperture transversely lunar, lip simple.

BINNEY, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. p. 361. pl. 16. f. 1.

Hab. West Pennsylvania, United States.

A subpellucid narrow-whorled depressed species, with a rather deep suture, allied to *H. ligera.*

Species 1492. (Mus. Hanley.)

HELIX CHLOROTICA. *Hel. testâ subampliter profundè umbilicatâ, orbiculato-convexâ, tenuiculâ, virescente-luteâ, supernè densè reticulatim oblongo-granulatâ, infra lævigatâ, nitente; spirâ breviter conoideâ, apice peculiariter concavo-obtusâ; anfractibus quinque, rotundatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici, annulo calloso albo interno.*

THE GREENISH HELIX. Shell rather largely deeply umbilicated, orbicularly convex, rather thin, greenish-yellow, closely reticulately oblong granulated at the upper part, smooth and shining beneath; spire shortly conoid, peculiarly concavely obtuse at the apex; whorls five, rounded; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple, with a white callous ring within.

PFEIFFER, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1851, p. 127.

Hab. Grecian Archipelago.

This is a most distinct and characteristic species, the upper half of the shell being densely reticulately oblong-granulated, the pattern suddenly ceasing at the periphery, below which it is smooth and highly polished.

Species 1493. (Mus. Wollaston.)

HELIX MUSTELINA. *Hel. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, pyramidali-conicâ, undique densè rugoso-granulatâ, mustelinâ, nigro-fusco fasciatâ; spirâ elevatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus septem, convexis, obsoletè obtusè carinatis; aperturâ lunato-circulari, labro simplici, subexpanso.*

THE TAWNY HELIX. Shell narrowly umbilicated, pyramidally conical, everywhere densely roughly granulated, tawny, banded with black-brown; spire raised, obtuse at the apex; whorls seven, convex, obsoletely bluntly keeled; aperture lunar-circular, lip simple, a little expanded.

LOWE, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Porto Santo, Madeira.

A pyramidally conoid tawny-brown species, roughly granuled throughout, and encircled with black-brown linear bands.

Species 1494. (Mus. Wollaston.)

HELIX SUBCALLIFERA. *Hel. testâ vix umbilicatâ, conoideâ, obtusè pyramidali, ruguloso-granulatâ, obliquè densè plicato-striatâ, fuscescente-albâ, juxta suturam fusco obsoletè fasciatâ; anfractibus sex ad septem, convexis, ultimo anticè deflexo; aperturâ lunato-circulari, horizontali, labro subexpanso, marginibus approximatis, columellari subcalloso-dilatato.*

THE SUBCALLOUS HELIX. Shell scarcely umbilicated, conoid, obtusely pyramidal, rugulosely granulated, obliquely densely plicately striated, brownish-white, obsoletely banded next the suture with brown; whorls six to seven, convex, the last deflected in front; aperture lunar-circular, horizontal, lip a little expanded, margins approximated, columellar margin slightly callously dilated.

LOWE, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Porto Santo, Madeira.

Of a shorter pyramidally conoid form than the preceding species, with a slight callously dilated reflexion of the columellar margin.

Species 1495. (Mus. Metcalfe.)

HELIX GLOBULARIS. *Hel. testâ imperforatâ, conico-globosâ, tumidiusculâ, obliquè tenuistriatâ, striis spiralibus minutis impressis decussatâ, albâ, fasciis lineisque maculatis aurantio-fuscis cingulatâ; anfractibus quinque, convexis, ultimo anticè subito deflexo; aperturâ lunato-circulari, parviusculâ, contractâ, perobliquâ, labro tenuè reflexo, ad columellam calloso-arcuato.*

THE GLOBULAR HELIX. Shell imperforated, conically globose, rather swollen, obliquely finely striated, decussated withminute impressed spiral striæ, white, encircled with orange-brown bands and blotched lines; whorls five, convex, the last suddenly deflected in front; aperture lunar-circular, rather small, contracted, very oblique, lip thinly reflected, callously arched at the columella.

ZIEGLER, Rossmäsler, Hist. Moll. vol. vii. p. 7. f. 442.

Hab. Sicily.

Very closely allied to *H. Sicana*, and scarcely more than a variety of that species.

HELIX.

	Plate.	Species.
abjecta, *Lowe*	CXXXVIII.	872
abnormis, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIV.	1275
achates, Ziegler	CLIV.	1012
achatina, Potiez	CLIV.	1012
acies, *Partsch*	CLXI.	1068
actinophora, *Lowe*	CXL.	886
acuducta, *Benson*	CXXIII.	739
aculeata, *Müller*	CLXVI.	1111
acuminata, *Pfr.*	CXXIX.	785
acuta, *Lamarck*	XLVII.	219
acuta, Da Costa	CLIII.	993
acuta, Quoy	LXXX.	422
acutissima, Deshayes	XLVII.	219
acutimargo, *Pfr.*	XXXIII.	140
Adansoni, *Webb and Berth.*	CXXXIV.	829
addita, Férussac	XXXIV.	149
adusta (*Bulimus*), Sowerby	XIX.	77
adusta, Hinds	LXXXIV.	451
advena, *Webb and Berth.*	CXXXVI.	852
ægophthalmos, Gmelin	CLXI.	1066
ægrotus, *Reeve*	XXII.	95
æmula, *Rossmässler*	CLXXVIII.	1220
ænea, *Krauss*	CLXXXIX.	1320
æruginosa, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIII.	1265
afficta, *Férussac*	CXLIV.	932
affinis, Linnæus	CLIII.	993
Africana, *Pfr.*	CXCVII.	1384
Aglaja, *Pfr.*	CXCIX.	1396
agreabilis, *Ziegler*	CLII.	988
alabastrites, *Michaud*	CLXXV.	1190
alauda, *Férussac*	LIV.	257
Albaiensis, *Sowerby*	XIII.	48
Albanica, *Ziegler*	CLXI.	1069
albella, Chemn.	CLXXVII.	1212
albella, Drap.	CLXXVII.	1213
albella, Pennant	CCIV.	1442
Albersi, *Pfr.*	LX.	300
albescens, Jan	XCIV.	515
albicans, *Pfr.*	LXV.	335
albidens, *Benson*	CLXXII.	1167
albina, Ziegler	CLII.	987
albocincta, Pfr.	XXXIV.	153
albolabris, *Say*	CXIV.	624
Alboranensis, Webb.	CLII.	987
Alexandri, *Gray*	CCVIII.	1470

	Plate.	Species.
algira, *Linnæus*	CLXI.	1066
aliena, Ziegler	CLXVI.	1115
alliacea, Jeffreys	CLXIII.	1084
alliaria, *Miller*	CLXIII.	1084
alligans, *Adams*	LXII.	311
Alonensis, *Férussac*	XCIII.	505
alpestris, Ziegler	CXLVI.	943
alpha, Pfr.	CXXXII.	813
alpina, *Faure-Bignet*	CLIV.	1007
Altenana, Gärtner	CLXII.	1072
alternata, *Say*	CXVI.	670
alveus, *Adams*	CCVII.	1466
Amazonica, *Pfr.*	CXCVII.	1386
ambigua, *Adams*	LXIII.	320
amicta, *Reeve*	XIV.	52
ammoniformis, *D'Orbigny*	LXI.	307
Ammonitoides, *Reeve*	CLXXXI.	1246
ammonoceras, *Pfr.*	CXCI.	1338
amœna, Pfr.	XXXII.	136
amphibulina, Férussac	XXXVIII.	172
ampulla, *Benson*	CXXIII.	736
ampullarioides, *Reeve*	CCII.	1423
anaglyptica, *Reeve*	CXXXIX.	833
anceps (*Carocolla*), Gould	XXXV.	155
Andicola, *Pfr.*	CIII.	568
angigyra, *Ziegler*	CLIX.	1047
angistoma, *Férussac*	XLIV.	206
anguiculus, *Reeve*	CXXXI.	802
angulata, *Férussac*	XLIX.	230
angustata, *Férussac*	XLVI.	216
angustispira, *Adams*	LXVI.	343
Annatonensis, *Pfr.*	CC.	1409
annulata, *Sowerby*	XXVI.	110
annulifera, *Pfr.*	C.	555
anomala, *Adams*	LI.	246
Anthoniana, *Adams*	LXIII.	316
antiqua, *Ad. and Reeve*	LXXVII.	402
antiquorum, *Leach*	XCV.	552
aperta, *Born*	CLXI.	1063
apex, *Adams*	LXVI.	339
apia, *Homb. and Jacq.*	CXCIX.	1402
appendiculata, *Pfr.*	CXCIII.	1353
appressa, *Say*	CXVIII.	689
apicina, *Lam.*	CCVIII.	1472
approximata, *Le Guill.*	CVIII.	603

	Plate.	Species.
aprica, *Krauss*	XLIII.	201
Arabica, *Terver*	CXLVIII.	958
arata, *Sowerby*	XV.	59
arboreoides, *Adams*	LXIII.	319
arborea, *Say*	CXXII.	733
arbustorum, *Linnæus*	CXLVI.	943
arcta, *Lowe*	CXLII.	905
arctispira, *Pfr.*	CXIII.	653
arcuata, *Pfr.*	XXXVII.	169
Ardouinii, Deshayes	XXII.	93
arenosa, Ziegler	CLXIII.	1089
areolata, *Sowerby*	CXV.	664
argentea, *Reeve*	CCIV.	1434
argillacea, *Férussac*	LXXIX.	415
argillacea, Gray	LXVIII.	353
argonautula, *Webb and Berth.*	CCIX.	1486
arietina, *Rossm.*	CLXXVI.	1204
Armeniaca, *Pfr.*	CXLIV.	925
Armida, *Pfr.*	CLVII.	1032
armillata, *Lowe*	CXLII.	906
Armitageana, *Lowe*	CXLI.	898
arridens, *Lowe*	CXLII.	912
arvensis, Krynicki	CXLVI.	949
aspera, *Férussac*	XLIV.	207
asperella, *Pfr.*	CXXV.	752
aspersa, *Müller*	XCIV.	513
asperula, Lowe	CXXXVII.	857
associata, Ziegler	CLIII.	998
atrata, *Pfr.*	XCIX.	549
atrolabiata, *Krynicki*	CXLVI.	948
Atropos, *Férussac*	CXCII.	1347
attrita, *Lowe*	CXXXVII.	856
Auberi, *D'Orbigny*	CLXXX.	1243
Audebardi, *Pfr.*	XLV.	211
Audouinii, *D'Orbigny*	XCVIII.	540
aulacospira, *Pfr.*	CL.	975
aulica, *Pfr.*	LXXXIX.	481
aurata, *Sowerby*	XIII.	46
auricoma, *Férussac*	L.	239
auriculata (Polygyra), *Swainson*	XXVIII.	122
auriculata, *Say*	CXIX.	700
auriculina, *Petit*	CI.	562
auridens, *Rang*	LVII.	281
auris, *Pfr.*	CXCVI.	1382
australis, *Menke*	CXXXI.	803
Austriaca, Mühlfeldt	CXLVI.	949
avara, *Say*	CXXI.	720
avellana, *Férussac*	LV.	261
avus, *Pfr.*	CXIV.	658
Babondubii, Parreyss	CLXXIX.	1228
Baconi, *Benson*	CLXXII.	1166
Bactriana, *Hutton*	CXCV.	1376
badia, *Férussac*	LVI.	274
badia, Gmelin	LXXXVII.	473
Bahamensis, *Pfr.*	LVII.	276
Bainbridgii, *Pfr.*	XLVII.	222
Bajadera, *Pfr.*	LXXV.	388
Baldensis, Villa	CLX.	1059
Balearica, Ziegler	XCV.	518
Balesteriana, Lea	XCI.	494
Balmei, *Potiez*	CLXIV.	1093
balteata, *Sowerby*	XXV.	71
Banatica, *Partsch*	CLI.	982
Banksii, nonnull	XCVII.	532
barbata, Deshayes	CLXXVIII.	1221
barbatula, *Reeve*	CXXXII.	814
barbula, *Charpentier*	CLIV.	1004
Barclayana, *Pfr.*	XLII.	188
Barclayi, Benson	CLXXIV.	1178
Barrakporensis, *Pfr.*	CXXXII.	816
Baskervillei, *Pfr.*	CXVII.	684
Batanica, *Ad. and Reeve*	CV.	588
Bataviana, *Busch*	LXXXVI.	463
Beckiana, *Pfr.*	XXXIII.	145
Belangeri, *Deshayes*	CCVI.	1457
Belcheri, *Pfr.*	CXC.	1328
bella, *Pfr.*	CXCIII.	1354
Berlanderiana, *Moricand*	CXX.	708
Bermudensis, *Pfr.*	LVII.	275
Berytensis, *Férussac*	CXLIX.	966
Besckei, *Dunker*	CLXXXII.	1255
beta, *Pfr.*	CXXXII.	814
Bethencourtiana, *Shutt.*	CXLV.	937
biangulata, *Pfr.*	XXXV.	157
bicallosa, *Frivaldsky*	CLXXVIII.	1217
bicarinata, *Sowerby*	CXLII.	908
bicincta, Menke	LV.	266
bicolor, Lowe	CXXXVIII.	873
biconcava, *Pfr.*	CXXXII.	810
bicostata, *Pfr.*	CXIX.	697
bidens (*Trochus*), Chemn.	CLXIV.	1096
bidentalis, Lamarck	CXXXV.	842
bidentata, Gmelin	CLXIV.	1096
bidentata, Drap.	CLXXX.	1242
bidenticulata, *Benson*	CLXXIV.	1184
bifasciata (*Trochus*), Burrows	CIV.	574
bifrons, *Lowe*	CXXXIX.	881
bifurcata, *Deshayes*	C.	554
bigonia, *Férussac*	XXIV.	105
bilabiata, Lamarck	CLIX.	1049

	Plate.	Species.
bilamellata, *Pfr.*	CXIII.	646
bilineata, *Pfr.*	CXLIV.	928
Binneyana, *Pfr.*	CLXXIX.	1230
bipartita, *Férussac*	LXIX.	359
bisculpta, *Benson*	CLXXIII.	1171
bistrialis, *Beck.*	XC.	483
bisulcata, *Pfr.*	CXLVIII.	969
bituberculata, *Pfr.*	XCIX.	544
Blainvilleana, Lea	XXVII.	115
Blandiana, *Adams*	LXI.	303
Blanchetiana, Moric.	CIV.	574
Bogotensis, *Pfr.*	CXCVI.	1381
Boholensis, *Pfr.*	XXXV.	154
Boissieri, *Charpentier*	CXLVIII.	961
Boivini, *Petit*	LXXVIII.	410
Bombayana, *Grateloup*	CLXXV.	1194
bombycina, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVIII.	1314
Bonplandi, *Lamarck*	LIV.	259
Bonplandi, Valenciennes	L.	239
Boothiana, *Pfr.*	LXV.	333
Borneensis, *Pfr.*	CXCVI.	1379
Bornii, *Chemnitz*	XLIV.	204
Bosciana, Férussac	CIV.	574
Bourcieri, *Pfr.*	XCIX.	545
Bowdichiana, Férussac	CXXXV.	835
brachyodon, *Sowerby*	XIX.	79
Brardiana, *Pfr.*	CVIII.	604
Brasiliana, *Deshayes*	XCVIII.	536
brevidens, *Sowerby*	XXXIII.	144
brevior, *Adams*	LXVI.	338
brevipila, *Pfr.*	CXXVIII.	777
brevis, *Adams*	LXVI.	341
Bridwilli, *Pfr.*	CLVII.	1034
Broderipii, *Pfr.*	XXI.	88
Bronni, *Pfr.*	LI.	241
Brookei, *Ad. and Reeve*	LXXIII.	377
Bruguieriana, *Pfr.*	VIII.	38
Brumeriensis, *Forbes*	CCV.	1448
brunnea, *Anton*	CXI.	628
brunnea, Sowerby	XIX.	80
buccinella, *Pfr.*	CXXXIII.	821
Buchi, *Dubois*	CXCII.	1351
Buddiana, *Adams*	LX.	296
Buffoniana, *Pfr.*	CII.	565
bulla, *Pfr.*	IV.	15
bullacea, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVI.	1288
bullula, *Hutton*	CXXXIII.	819
Bulweriana, *Love*	CXXXVI.	848
buonobæna, *D'Orbigny*	CCIX.	1477
buphthalmus, Férussac	IV.	14
bursatella, *Gould*	CXI.	635
Busbyi, *Gray*	LXXIII.	380
Buschi, *Pfr.*	CCIII.	1430
Butleri, *Pfr.*	VIII.	37
cacuminifera, *Benson*	CXXIV.	744
caduca, *Pfr.*	XCVII.	530
caducior, *Reeve*	III.	12
cærulans, *Mühlfeldt*	CLX.	1057
cælatura, *Férussac*	XLI.	183
Caffra, *Férussac*	XL.	179
Cailliaudi, *Deshayes*	VIII.	33
calamechroa, *Jonas*	CLXXIX.	1231
calathus, Lowe	CXL.	889
calcarea, *Pfr.*	CXXXIX.	877
calculus, *Pfr.*	CXCV.	1371
Californiensis, *Lea*	CXV.	661
caliginosa, *Ad. and Reeve*	XCVI.	525
callifera, *Pfr.*	CXI.	634
calliostoma, *Ad. and Reeve*	CV.	585
calva, *Lowe*	CXLI.	900
campanula, *Pfr.*	XVI.	66
Campbelli, *Gray*	LXXXII.	438
campecina, *Ezquerra*	CLXXXV.	1286
Candaharica, *Pfr.*	LXXXV.	456
candescens, Adams	LI.	242
candicans, *Ziegler*	CLXIII.	1089
candidissima, *Draparnaud*	CXCVII.	1383
candidula, *Studer*	CLXXX.	1242
canescens, *Ad. and Reeve*	CV.	587
Cantiana, *Montagu*	CLXII.	1077
Capensis, *Pfr.*	XLIII.	202
caperata, *Montagu*	CLXIV.	1090
capitanea, *Pfr.*	CLXXXV.	1279
capitium, *Benson*	CXXV.	749
caput-spinulæ, *Reeve*	CXXXIII.	818
cara, *Adams*	XLVIII.	223
carabinata, Férussac	LXXVIII.	413
Carascalensis, *Férussac*	CLXIX.	1134
carbonaria, *Sowerby*	XVI.	63
Carica, *Roth*	CXLVI.	946
carina, Wood	XLIV.	205
cariosa, *Ollivier*	CLXXVI.	1202
cariosula, *Michaud*	CLXXVI.	1199
Carmelita, *Férussac*	XL.	181
carneola, *Pfr.*	CXCV.	1374
carnicolor, *Férussac*	LVIII.	283
carnicolor, D'Orbigny	LIV.	260
carocolla, *Linnæus*	XLVIII.	227
carocolla, Chemnitz	XLIV.	205
Carolinensis, Lea	CXVII.	678

	Plate.	Species.
Caroni, *Deshayes*	CLXXXI.	1251
Carseolana, *Férussac*	CLIII.	1000
Carthusiana, *Müller*	CLXIII.	1085
Carthusiana, Drap.	CLXII.	1077
Carthusianella, Drap.	CLXIII.	1085
Cassiquiensis, *Newcombe*	LXV.	334
casta, *Pfr.*	XXI.	86
castanea, Mühlfeldt	CXLVI.	943
castra, *Benson*	CLXXII.	1160
catenifera, *Pfr.*	CIII.	570
catenulata, Mühlfeldt	CLX.	1060
Cathcartæ, *Reeve*	CCIII.	1427
Caucasica, *Pfr.*	CXLV.	934
Cayennensis, *Pfr.*	CXX.	710
Cecillea, *Philippi*	CCIII.	1431
Celinde (*Nanina*), Gray	CXXXI.	799
cellaria, *Müller*	CLXIV.	1092
cepa, *Müller*	XLIX.	233
cepoides, *Lea*	VIII.	39
ceraria, *Benson*	CLXXXVI.	1291
ceratina, Shuttleworth	CLXII.	1076
ceratodes, *Pfr.*	XXXIV.	150
cerea, Pfr.	CLXXIII.	1174
cereolus, *Mühlfeldt*	CXIX.	698
Ceres, *Pfr.*	CLVI.	1021
ceroides, *Pfr.*	CLVIII.	1035
cespitum, *Drap.*	CXLVII.	951
cestus, *Benson*	CXXV.	751
Ceylanica, *Pfr.*	CCII.	1420
chalicophila, *D'Orb.*	CCIX.	1481
Charpentieri, *Pfr.*	CLXXXV.	1285
Chastellii, *Férussac*	CCVI.	1455
cheiranthicola, *Lowe*	CXXXIX.	875
Chemnitziana, *Pfr.*	XLVII.	220
Chenui, *Pfr.*	LXXII.	370
chersina, Say	CXXII.	732
Chiliensis, *Mühlfeldt*	CXII.	645
Chinensis, *Philippi*	LXXX.	427
Chinensis, Wight	LXXII.	371
Chiron (*Zonites*), Gray	CXXXI.	797
Chittyana, *Adams*	L.	240
chlorochroa, *Sowerby*	VII.	27
chlorotica, *Pfr.*	CCX.	1482
chlorozona, *Grateloup*	CII.	563
chrysocheila, *Sowerby*	V.	25
chrysomela, *Pfr.*	CX.	620
cicatrica, Anton	XCVIII.	538
cicatricosa, *Müller*	LXXII.	371
cidaris, *Lamarck*	LXXXVI.	464
ciliata, *Venetz.*	CLXIV.	1099
cimex, *Pfr.*	CCI.	1411
cincinnus, *Sowerby*	XCVII.	531
cincta, Müller	XCIII.	509
cincta, Kuster	XCIV.	515
cincta, Sheppard	CLII.	989
cinctella, *Drap.*	CLXXIX.	1225
cinerascens, *Pfr.*	XIX.	78
cinerea, Poiret	CLXI.	1065
cingenda, Montagu	CLII.	987
cingulata, *Studer*	CLX.	1059
cingulella, *Ziegler*	CLXIX.	1140
cingulina, Deshayes	CLIV.	1012
cinnamomea, *Valenc.*	LXXXIII.	442
Circe, *Pfr.*	CLVI.	1025
circinata, Studer	CLXIII.	1087
circulus, *Pfr.*	LXXXII.	440
circumdata, *Férussac*	LXXXV.	470
circumfirmata, *Redfield*	CLXXXIX.	1319
circumlineata, *Kuster*	CLXX.	1145
circumornata, *Férussac*	CXLV.	940
circumplexa, Férussac	CIX.	613
circumsessa, *Shuttl.*	CXL.	888
circumtexta, Férussac	LV.	266
Cirtæ, Terver	CXLVII.	950
citrina, *Linnæus*	LXXXIX.	482
citrinoides, Grateloup	LXXII.	373
Clairvillia, *Férussac*	CCVI.	1454
clandestina, Hartmann	CLXIII.	1087
clara, Held	CXXI.	715
clathratula, *Pfr.*	LXV.	336
clausa, *Rafinesque*	CXIX.	704
clausa, Say	CXVII.	676
Cleryi, *Recluz*	CLVII.	1026
climacterica, *Benson*	CXXIV.	742
Clymene, *Shuttl.*	CXLIII.	914
coactiliata, *Férussac*	CVII.	595
Cobresiana, *Alten*	CLXIV.	1106
coccomelos, Sowerby	X.	42
cochlea, Brown	CLIII.	993
codonodes, *Pfr.*	XXII.	91
Codringtoni, *Gray*	XCIII.	504
cognata, *Férussac*	XL.	180
collapsa, Férussac	XXVIII.	122
collodes, *Sowerby*	XVI.	64
collyrula, *Reeve*	CXXXII.	811
coluber, *Beck*	XCII.	500
colubrina, Jan.	CLX.	1059
columbaria, *Sowerby*	XIV.	54
Columbiana, *Lea*	CXVIII.	692
columellata, *Adams*	LX.	298

	Plate.	Species.
coma (*Zonites*), Gray	CXXX.	796
compacta, *Lowe*	CXLI.	899
compar, *Lowe*	CLXXXI.	1249
complanata, *Deshayes*	CLXX.	1148
compressa, *Ziegler*	CLXVII.	1123
compressivoluta, *Reeve*	CXXX.	791
concava, Say	CXVI.	674
concavospira, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVIII.	1315
concinna, Jeffreys	CLXV.	1103
concisa, *Férussac*	LXXXVI.	466
concolor, *Férussac*	LXI.	304
conformis, *Férussac*	XCI.	497
conica, Drap.	CLXXXI.	1253
conicoides, *Metcalfe*	LXXXIV.	449
coniformis, *Férussac*	XXIII.	101
conoidalis, *Ad. and Reeve*	XCVI.	523
connectens, *Adams*	LXII.	312
connivens, *Pfr.*	LXXVII.	404
conomphala, *Pfr.*	CLVI.	1019
consanguinea, *Adams*	LI.	247
consobrina, *Férussac*	CXXXV.	840
consona, *Ziegler*	CLXIX.	1137
consors, *Lowe*	CXL.	890
conspersula, *Pfr.*	LXXXI.	433
conspurcata, *Drap.*	CXLIII.	921
Constantina, *Forbes*	CXLVII.	950
constricta, *Pfr.*	CCIII.	1432
consul, *Pfr.*	CXCVIII.	1395
contermina, *Shuttl.*	CXCI.	1342
continua, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIV.	1270
contorta, *Férussac*	CXIII.	647
contorta, Held	CLXX.	1143
contorta, Ziegler	CLIX.	1048
conus, *Philippi*	XCI.	490
convexa, *Rafinesque*	CXIX.	696
convexa, Benson	CXXVII.	762
Cookiana, *Gmelin*	LXII.	308
Corcyrensis, *Partsch*	CLIX.	1048
Coreanica, *Ad. and Reeve*	LXXXIII.	447
Coresia (*Zonites*), Gray	CXXXII.	807
coriaria, *Pfr.*	LXXIX.	417
Corisopitensis, Deshayes	CLX.	1056
cornea, *Drap.*	CLIV.	1010
cornea, Hartmann	CLXII.	1072
corneo-virens, *Pfr.*	CXCIV.	1366
corniculum, *Pfr.*	XCII.	502
cornu-giganteum, *Chemn.*	XXXVIII.	173
cornu-militaris, *Linn.*	XLV.	210
coronata, *Deshayes*	CXLI.	902
corrugata, Pfr.	LIX.	292
corrugata, Gmelin	CLXXVIII.	1223
corrugata, Hartmann	CLXIII.	1087
corylus, *Reeve*	CCIV.	1439
cosmia, *Pfr.*	CLXXIII.	1174
costata, *Müller*	CCVII.	1458
costellata, *D'Orbigny*	CXII.	638
costellata, Deshayes	CXII.	639
costulata, *Ziegler*	CLXXVIII.	1216
costulifera, *Pfr.*	CCI.	1418
cotyledonis, *Benson*	CXXIII.	740
Cracherodii, Gray	CCVI.	1455
crassicostata, *Benson*	CXXV.	747
crassidens, *Pfr.*	CXCIV.	1364
crassilabris, *Pfr.*	XLV.	209
crebriflammea, *Pfr.*	CXXXI.	805
crenella, Montagu	CCVII.	1458
crenulata, Dillwyn	CLXIV.	1090
crenulata, Ollivier	CLXXVII.	1206
cretata, *Broderip*	III.	13
Cretica, *Férussac*	CLXXV.	1187
crinigera, *Benson*	CXXV.	746
crispata, Costa	XCIV.	511
crispata, *Férussac*	XLVI.	217
Croatica, *Partsch*	CLXVII.	1124
cromyodes, *Pfr.*	CCIII.	1429
cruentata (*Stenopus*), Guild.	CCVII.	1463
cryptica, *Broderip*	III.	7
cryptozona, Ziegler	CXLVII.	957
crystallina, Dillwyn	CXLII.	904
crystallina, Müller	CLXVI.	1114
Cubensis, *Pfr.*	LX.	299
Cumberlandiana, *Lea*	CXIX.	701
Cumingii, *Pfr.*	XIV.	51
cumulus, *Pfr.*	CXCV.	1368
Cunninghami, *Gray*	LXX.	363
curta, *Sowerby*	VIII.	34
curvidens, *Pfr.*	CXCIV.	1360
curvilabrum, *Ad. and Reeve*	CV.	581
cuticula, *Shuttl.*	CXL.	884
Cuvieriana, *Lea*	VII.	28
cyathellus, *Pfr.*	XXXVII.	170
cyathus, *Pfr.*	XXXIII.	139
cyclodon, *Webb and Berth.*	CCVIII.	1475
cycloplax, *Benson*	CLXXI.	1156
cygnea, *Benson*	CLXXIV.	1182
Cyparissias, *Parreyss*	CLXX.	1151
Cypria, *Pfr.*	CLXIII.	1080
cystis, *Benson*	CXXIII.	737
dealbata, *Lowe*	CXL.	892
dealbata, Broderip	XXI.	88

	Plate.	Species.
decipiens, *Sowerby*	V.	23
decora, *Ad. and Reeve*	CV.	586
decorata, *Pfr.*	CLXVIII.	1128
decussata (*Nanina*), Bens.	CXXIV.	743
Dehnei, *Rossm.*	CLXXV.	1186
deflexa, *Pfr.*	CLXXV.	1192
dejecta, Jan	CLXIII.	1089
delopida, Jan	CLXXX.	1241
delphinula, *Lowe*	CXCIV.	1365
demissa, *Binney*	CCX.	1481
Dennisoni, *Pfr.*	CLVI.	1020
denotata, Férussac	CXVII.	678
densa, *Ad. and Reeve*	LXXIII.	375
dentiens, *Férussac*	LII.	250
denudata, *Rossm.*	CLVI.	1023
depauperata, *Lowe*	CXXXVIII.	869
depilata, *C. Pfr.*	CLXV.	1107
depressa, Adams	XXXVII.	167
depressula, *Parreyss*	CLXXVI.	1197
dermatina, *Shuttl.*	CLXXXVI.	1289
desertorum, *Forskael*	CXLVIII.	964
Deshayesii, Anton	XCVII.	532
Desmoulinsii, Férussac	CLIV.	1010
despecta, *Gray*	CCV.	1445
Despreauxii, *D'Orbigny*	CXL.	893
destituta, *Charpentier*	CCIV.	1436
detecta, *Férussac*	CLXXIX.	1234
diaphana, *Lamarck*	CLXXXVIII.	1312
diaphana, Lea	XC.	483
dichroa, *Pfr.*	CXLIX.	967
dictyodes, *Pfr.*	LXXX.	423
difficilis, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIII.	1269
dilatata, *Pfr.*	XLVI.	213
Dillwyniana, *Pfr.*	CLXVII.	1126
dilucida, Ziegler	CLXII.	1071
diluta, *Pfr.*	CVI.	594
dimera, *Jonas*	XV.	61
diminuta, *Adams*	LXVII.	346
dimorpha, *Pfr.*	CXXVIII.	775
diodonta, *Mühlfeldt*	CLIX.	1046
dioscoricola, *Adams*	LXVII.	347
discina, *Lowe*	CXXXVII.	862
discolor, *Férussac*	LII.	253
disjuncta, Turton	CLII.	988
dissimilis, *D'Orbigny*	CXI.	629
distincta, *Pfr.*	LXXXVI.	465
divisa, *Forbes*	CCV.	1450
dolata, Férussac	LVI.	270
doliolum, *Pfr.*	XLIII.	196
Dominicensis, *Pfr.*	XLVI.	215
Dorfeuilliana, *Lea*	CXX.	713
Dringi, *Pfr.*	CXXVIII.	769
Dryope (*Carocolla*), Brod.	XXIX.	124
dubiosa, *Pfr.*	V.	22
Duclosiana, *Férussac*	CXXVII.	761
Dufourii, Grateloup	LXXII.	373
dumeticola, *Benson*	CLXXIII.	1172
Dumonti, *Pfr.*	XXIII.	102
Dunkeri, *Pfr.*	CI.	559
Dunkiensis, *Forbes*	CXXVI.	756
Dunniæ, *Gray*	LXXX.	425
Dupetithouarsii, *Desh.*	CXV.	659
duplicata, Lowe	CXLII.	908
Dupotetiana, *Terver*	CXLVIII.	960
Dupuyana, *Pfr.*	LXVIII.	354
Duvalii, *Petit*	XL.	178
eburnea, Hartmann	CLXVI.	1114
echinulata, *Lowe*	CXLII.	910
edentula, Drap.	CLXV.	1106
Eddystonensis, *Reeve*	CXCVII.	1384
Edgariana (*Carocolla*), Lea	CXIX.	703
egena, *Say*	CLXXXII.	1263
egenula, *Morelet*	CCI.	1415
Egesta, *Gray*	CXXXI.	798
Ehrenbergi, *Roth.*	CXLVII.	952
Eichwaldi, *Pfr.*	CXLV.	941
elata, *Faure-Bignet*	CLXXXI.	1248
electrina, Gould	CXXI.	715
elegans, Brown	CLII.	988
elegans, Gmelin	CLXXVIII.	1218
elegantissima, *Pfr.*	LXXXI.	428
elegantula, Jan.	CXXXVII.	855
elevata, *Say*	CXVII.	681
elevata, D'Orbigny	CCIX.	1479
ellipsostoma, *Pfr.*	CXCVIII.	1389
Emiliana, *Pfr.*	CVIII.	608
engonata, *Shuttl.*	CXLII.	913
epidermia, *Anton*	CXII.	639
epistyliulum, *Adams*	LXVI.	342
epistylium, *Müller*	LXII.	314
epistylium, Férussac	LXII.	308
epistyloides, *Férussac*	LXII.	313
epixantha, *Pfr.*	LXXXIV.	454
epsilon, Pfr.	CXXXIII.	817
eremophila, *Boissier*	CXLVII.	956
erica, Da Costa	CCIV.	1442
ericetorum, *Müller*	CCIV.	1442
Erigone (*Nanina*), Gray	CXXXIII.	817
erronea, *Pfr.*	LXXVIII.	413
erubescens, *Lowe*	CXXXVI.	847

	Plate.	Species.
erycina, Jan	CLXXVI.	1195
Estella, *D'Orbigny*	CIV.	578
eta, Pfr.	CXXXIII.	826
Eucharis, *Deshayes*	CLXXXVII.	1298
euchroes, *Pfr.*	CXCII.	1346
euclasta, *Shuttl.*	CLXXXIX.	1323
euryomphala, *Pfr.*	XCVII.	533
Eurythmia, Hartmann	CXLVII.	951
euspira, *Pfr.*	CLXXXV.	1277
euzona, Menke	CLIV.	1012
Eva, *Pfr.*	CL.	977
exæquata, *Gould*	CXI.	627
exalbida, Wood	CXXXVI.	845
exarata, Wiegman	XLI.	183
excavata, *Bean*	CLVIII.	1044
excellens, *Pfr.*	CLVI.	1022
excentrica, *Pfr.*	XXXIV.	152
exceptiuncula, *Férussac*	XCII.	501
excisa, *Pfr.*	CLXXXII.	1260
exclusa, *Férussac*	CLXXIX.	1229
exilis, *Müller*	IV.	16
exilis, Chemnitz	XC.	483
eximia, *Pfr.*	XCVII.	529
explanata, Quoy	IV.	16
explanata, *Müller*	CLXXVII.	1213
extensa, *Müller*	CCIII.	1426
Fabricii, *Beck*	CCVII.	1459
Falconari, *Reeve*	LXVIII.	355
fallaciosa, *Férussac*	LXXXV.	459
fallax, *Say*	CXVIII.	686
fasciata, Blainville	XLIV.	204
fasciolata, Poiret	CXLVII.	951
fastigiata, *Hutton*	CXXXIII.	823
fausta, *Lowe*	CXXXVIII.	864
faustina, *Ziegler*	CLIII.	998
faux-nigra, Chemnitz	CXLVII.	955
fenestrata, *Sowerby*	XIV.	50
ferruginea, Lea	VIII.	33
Ferussaci, Christofori	XCIII.	504
festiva, *Donovan*	XXV.	107
fibula (*Carocolla*), Brod.	XXXII.	137
fictilis, *Lowe*	CXXXVIII.	866
fidelis, *Gray*	CXIV.	657
figulina, *Parreyss*	XCV.	516
filaris, *Valenciennes*	XXI.	84
filicina, *Schmidt*	CLXX.	1146
filicosta, *Pfr.*	CCIV.	1437
filicum, Krynicki	CLXI.	1064
filimargo, *Ziegler*	CLXXIX.	1233
filocincta, *Pfr.*	XXXVI.	158

	Plate.	Species.
flavida, *Ziegler*	CLXX.	1149
Flora, *Pfr.*	XCVII.	534
floridus, *Sowerby*	XI.	43
florulifera, *Pfr.*	CXIX.	699
fluctuata, Adams	XLVII.	220
fodiens, *Pfr.*	XXIV.	106
fœtens, *Studer*	CLIV.	1012
fœtida, Stark	CLXIII.	1084
Folini, Morelet	CC.	1405
Fontenellii, *Michaud*	CLIV.	1008
Foremaniana, *Adams*	LXII.	310
formosa, *Férussac*	LII.	254
formosa, Wood	XII.	45
Forskalii, Ehrenb.	CXLVIII.	964
Forsteriana, *Pfr.*	LXXXII.	439
fortis, *Adams*	CCVIII.	1476
fortunata, *Shuttl.*	CXLIV.	931
Fortunei, *Pfr.*	LXXXV.	458
foveata, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIV.	1272
fragilis, *Pfr.*	LXIV.	324
fragilis, Sowerby	XV.	56
Fraseri, *Gray*	LXIX.	360
fraterna, Say	CXIX.	696
fraterna, Wood	CXXI.	714
fricata, *Gould*	CLVII.	1033
fruticola, *Krynicki*	CLXII.	1074
fruticum, *Müller*	CLXI.	1065
fucata, *Pfr.*	CLVII.	1029
fulgens, *Sowerby*	VII.	31
fulgurata, *Sow.*	CCV.	1446
fuliginea, Férussac	LVII.	280
fuliginosa, *Griffith*	CXVI.	675
fulva, *Müller*	CXXII.	732
fulvida, *Pfr.*	VII.	29
funiculata, *Pfr.*	CXCIV.	1363
furva, *Lowe*	CXXXVI.	851
fusca, *Montagu*	CLXV.	1104
fusco-cincta, *Adams*	LVI.	271
fuscosa, *Ziegler*	CLXII.	1078
fuscula, *Adams*	LXVII.	348
gabata, *Gould*	CXXVII.	766
Gaberti, *Lesson*	XXIII.	100
Gaertneriana, *Pfr.*	LXXIX.	419
galactites, Lamarck	XII.	45
galactostoma, *Pfr.*	XLII.	192
gallinula, *Pfr.*	XXX.	130
gallo-pavonis, *Val.*	CLXXVII.	1207
ganoma, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIII.	1267
Gardneri, *Pfr.*	LXXXIII.	446
Gargottæ, Rossm.	CLXXVIII.	1223

	Plate.	Species.
Gaskoini, *Pfr.*	LVIII.	286
Gaudryi, *D'Orbigny*	CXXXV.	834
gemina, *Busch*	LXXIII.	374
gemma, *Pfr.*	XXXVII.	168
Gemonensis, *Férussac*	CLXIII.	1086
generalis, *Pfr.*	CXCII.	1349
germanus, *Reeve*	LXXIV.	385
Ghiesbrighti, *Nyst*	XCVII.	535
Gibboni, *Pfr.*	XCVIII.	539
Gibbsii, Leach	CLXIII.	1085
gigantea, Lamarck	XLV.	210
gilva, *Férussac*	LIX.	292
glabella, *Drap.*	CLXIV.	1091
glaberrima, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIX.	1317
glabra, Studer	CLXIII.	1084
glabriuscula, *Pfr.*	CXXXIII.	822
glacialis, *Thomas*	CLX.	1061
glaphyra, *Jay*	CXVI.	667
glauca (*Nanina*), Benson	CXXVIII.	771
globularis, *Ziegler*	CCX.	1485
globuloidea, *Terver*	CLXXVII.	1209
globulus, *Müller*	XLI.	186
globulus, Chemnitz	LXXV.	391
glutinosa, *Metcalfe*	CXCVI.	1378
Gmeliniana, *Pfr.*	XXXII.	138
goniomphala, *Pfr.*	CXCIV.	1362
Gossei, *Pfr.*	LVIII.	285
Goudotiana, *Férussac*	XXXVIII.	174
Gouldi, *Pfr.*	XXXVI.	163
gradata, *Pfr.*	XXXVII.	165
Grællsiana, *Pfr.*	CXLV.	939
graminicola, *Adams*	LXI.	306
grandis, *Pfr.*	VII.	30
granifera, *Gray*	LII.	252
granosa, Wood	XLIV.	207
granulata, *Quoy*	LXIX.	358
granulata, Alder	CLXIV.	1109
granulata, Roth	CXLIX.	966
grata (*Carocolla*), Mich.	LXXX.	422
Grateloupi, Grælls	CXLV.	939
Grayana, Pfr.	XXX.	129
Grayi, *Pfr.*	CXXVI.	755
Greenwoodii, *Gray*	LXXXI.	434
gregaria, Ziegler	CLXIV.	1098
Griffithi, *Pfr.*	CIV.	579
grisea, *Linnæus*	XCIII.	509
griseola, *Pfr.*	LXIV.	327
Grohmanni, *Philippi*	CLXVIII.	1127
Groviana, Férussac	CXXXIV.	831
Groyana, Férussac	CLXXVIII.	1223
Gruneri, *Pfr.*	LXXXV.	469
Gualteriana, *Linnæus*	CLI.	983
Guayaquilensis, *Pfr.*	CX.	621
Guerini, *Pfr.*	LXXXV.	457
Gueriniana, *Lowe*	CXLII.	907
Guillarmadi, *Shuttl.*	CIV.	576
gularis, *Say*	CXXI.	719
gummata, *Sowerby*	XXXI.	134
Gundlachi, *Pfr.*	LXVII.	345
Gussoniana, *Shuttl.*	XCIV.	510
guttata, *Ollivier*	CXLVII.	953
guttula, *Pfr.*	CLVIII.	1040
gyria, *Roth.*	CXLIV.	929
gyrostoma, *Férussac*	CCVI.	1452
hæmastoma, *Linnæus*	LXXI.	366
hæmatragus, Born	LXXI.	366
halata, *Mousson*	XC.	486
Hanleyana, Pfr.	XXXII.	136
Harfordii, *Broderip*	VIII.	36
Hartmanni, *Pfr.*	XCI.	489
Hartungi, *Albers*	CLXXX.	1240
Hartwegi, *Pfr.*	CIV.	575
Hasselquistii, Ehrenb.	CXLVIII.	964
Hedenborgi, Pfr.	CXLV.	935
Helenensis, *Forbes*	CXXXI.	801
heliaca, *D'Orbigny*	XCVIII.	538
Helicinoides, *Homb.*	CL.	976
Helicoides (*Bul.*), Pfr.	XVII.	72
helicophantoides, *Pfr.*	CXIII.	650
helicycloides, *D'Orbigny*	CVII.	599
heligmoidea, *D'Orbigny*	CVII.	597
Hemprichii, Ehrenb.	CXLVIII.	964
hepatica, *Reeve*	III.	9
heteroclites, Lamarck	XLVII.	219
hians, *Pfr.*	CIII.	573
hieroglyphicula, *Michaud*	CXLVIII.	963
Himalayana, *Lea*	LXXV.	389
Himalayana, Benson	LXXV.	389
Hindsii, *Pfr.*	CXX.	712
hippocastanum, Lam.	LII.	255
hippocrepis, *Pfr.*	CLXXX.	1238
hirsuta, *Say*	CXXI.	714
hirsuta, Jan	CLXIV.	1099
hirsuta, Brumati	CLI.	980
hirta, *Menke*	CLIII.	996
Hispana, *Linnæus*	CLI.	996
Hispanica, *Partsch*	XCIII.	506
hispida, Jeffreys	CXLIII.	921
hispida, *Linnæus*	CLXV.	1103
hispidula (*Caroc.*), Lam.	CXLIV.	936

	Plate.	Species.
hispidula, Jan	CLXV.	1103
histrio, Mühlfeldt	CXI.	629
Hoffmanni, *Partsch*	CLI.	984
Hollandi, *Adams*	LXIII.	321
holoserica, *Studer*	CLIX.	1050
holosericea, Gmelin	CLIX.	1049
Hondana, *Pfr.*	CXC.	1329
honesta, *Gould*	LXXXIV.	452
Hookeri, *Reeve*	CCVIII.	1474
Hopetonensis, *Shuttl.*	CXX.	709
horiomphala, *Pfr.*	CXCIV.	1358
horizontalis, *Pfr.*	XXVII.	116
hortensis, Pennant	XCIV.	513
hortensis, Müller	CLII.	989
Huaheinensis, *Pfr.*	CLVIII.	1039
Hugeli, *Pfr.*	XXXII.	136
Humboldtiana, *Valenc.*	CII.	566
humilis, *Hutton*	CXXXIII.	825
Humphreysiana, *Lea*	LXXIV.	387
Huttoni, *Pfr.*	CXXIX.	786
hyalina, *Férussac*	CLXX.	1143
hybrida, Poiret	CLII.	989
hydatina, *Rossm.*	CLXX.	1144
hydrophana, *Sowerby*	XVII.	69
hylephila, *D'Orbigny*	CCIX.	1482
hyphasma, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVII.	1297
hypopolea, *Pfr.*	CXXX.	787
hystrix, *Mighel*	CXIII.	655
Ibuensis, *Pfr.*	CXCIX.	1398
Ide, *Gray*	CXXX.	789
igniflua, *Reeve*	CXXVIII.	774
ignobilis, *Sowerby*	XV.	57
Iloconensis, *Sowerby*	XXV.	109
immaculata, *Ad. and Reeve*	LXXIX.	420
immunda, *Adams*	LXI.	302
imperator (*Polyd.*), De Montf.	CXXVI.	757
impexa, *Reeve*	CXXX.	795
impressa, De Blainv.	XLIX.	233
inæqualis, *Pfr.*	CXCVIII.	1394
Incei, *Pfr.*	LXVIII.	356
incarnata, *Müller.*	CLIX.	1051
incerta, Férussac	XLVI.	214
incerta, *Drap.*	CLXI.	1064
inchoata, *Morelet*	CLIII.	1002
inconspicua, *Adams*	LXVII.	350
inconspicua, Forbes	CXXX.	795
incrassata, *Poey*	CL.	972
indentata, *Say*	CXXII.	730
Indica, *Pfr.*	LXXXIII.	448
indistincta, *Férussac*	CXXVIII.	776
induta, *Pfr.*	CLXVIII.	1133
infans, *Pfr.*	CCI.	1417
infecta, *Reeve*	CXXXII.	808
inflata, Deshayes	XLIX.	230
inflecta, Say	CXIX.	704
infrendens, *Gould*	CXXVIII.	770
infula, *Benson*	CXXIX.	783
ingens, *Adams*	XLVII.	221
innominata, Gray	CXLI.	899
inornata, *Say*	CXVI.	666
inquinata, *Busch*	LXXVI.	399
insculpta, *Pfr.*	CLXXX.	1236
insignis, *D'Orbigny*	CCIX.	1485
insolida, *Ziegler*	CLXVII.	1121
instabilis, *Ziegler*	CLXIX.	1141
intercarinata, Mighels	CXIII.	647
intermedia, *Férussac*	CLX.	1060
interna, *Say*	CXXI.	718
intersecta, Poiret	CLXIV.	1090
interrupta, *Benson*	CLXXI.	1159
intersecta, Michaud	CLXXVIII.	1216
intertexta, *Binney*	CXVI.	668
intorta, *Sowerby*	XX.	83
invalida, *Adams*	LI.	242
inversicolor, *Férussac*	XL.	177
involuta, Pfr.	CIX.	612
iota, Pfr.	CXXXII.	809
irregularis, Férussac	CXLVIII.	964
Isabella, *Férussac*	LII.	249
Isabellina, *Pfr.*	CLXXXV.	1280
isodoma, Jan	CLXIII.	1086
isodon, *Pfr.*	CXLIX.	965
isognostomus, Gmelin	CLIX.	1053
Jacksoniensis, *Gray*	CCVII.	1462
Jacquinoti, *Pfr.*	CXI.	631
Jamaicensis, *Chemn.*	XLIX.	232
Janus, *Chemn.*	XCI.	494
Japonica, *Pfr.*	XCI.	496
Javanensis, Férussac	LXXVI.	396
Javanica, *Lamarck*	LXXVI.	396
Jeannotiana, Terver	CLXXVI.	1203
Jeffreysiana, *Pfr.*	CXXX.	788
Jenynsi, *Pfr.*	CL.	979
Jervisensis, *Quoy*	CXXVI.	758
Jonasi, *Pfr.*	XXVI.	113
Josephinæ, *Férussac*	LVI.	272
Juilleti, *Terver*	CLXXVI.	1201
Juliana (*Nanina*), Gray	LXXII.	373
Juliformis, Lowe	CXLI.	902
juloidea, *Gray*	CCVII.	1464

	Plate.	Species.
Juno, *Pfr.*	XCIX.	547
kappa, Pfr.	CXXXII.	811
Karalitana, Sowerby	CLXI.	1063
Kawaiensis, *Pfr.*	CLXXXII.	1256
Kellettii, *Forbes*	CXV.	665
Keppelli, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVII.	1305
Kermovani, Michaud	CLX.	1056
Kierulfii, Pfr.	XXXIII.	145
Kingi, Pfr.	CX.	619
Kirbii, Sheppard	CXLIII.	916
Kivi, *Gray*	CXXX.	794
Knoxvilliana, Férussac	CXVII.	681
Knysnaensis, *Pfr.*	LXXVII.	403
Kochi, *Pfr.*	CLXVII.	1120
Krausi, *Pfr.*	CXCVIII.	1391
Krynickii, *Andrzejowski*	CLXXIX.	1228
Kurri, *Pfr.*	LXXXI.	432
Kusteri, *Pfr.*	CVI.	593
labiata, *Pfr.*	LXXIII.	376
labium, *Férussac*	XXII.	92
labrella, Lamarck	XXXIX.	147
labyrinthica, *Say*	CXXII.	728
labyrinthus, *Chemn.*	C.	550
lacera, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIII.	1266
laciniosa, *Lowe*	CXL.	887
lactea, Hartmann	CXLVIII.	962
lactea, *Müller*	CXLVII.	955
lacticina, Ziegler	CLX.	1057
læsa, *Reeve*	CCX.	1480
læta, *Pfr.*	CXCVI.	1380
lævigata (*Mesomphyx*), Rafinesque	CXVI.	672
lævipes, *Müller*	LXXVI.	397
Lais, *Pfr.*	CLV.	1016
Lamarckiana, *Lea*	IV.	20
Lamarckii, Férussac	XLVII.	219
lambda, Pfr.	CXXVIII.	774
lamellata, *Jeffreys*	CLXVI.	1118
lamellifera, *Adams*	LXIII.	318
lamellosa, *Férussac*	CXI.	630
lampas, *Müller*	XLIV.	205
lampra, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVI.	1295
Lancerottensis, *Webb and Berth.*	CCVIII.	1469
lanculæ, *Férussac*	XLII.	194
languida, *Pfr.*	XVII.	68
Lanieriana, D'Orbigny	LX.	299
lanuginosa, *Boissy*	CLXIII.	1082
lanx, *Férussac*	XXXVIII.	171
lapicida, *Linnæus*	CLIII.	993
Lasallii, *Eydoux*	XXVIII.	121
latens, *Lowe*	CXLI.	903
latitans, *Broderip*	III.	10
Launcestonensis, *Reeve*	CXLIX.	968
lauta, *Lowe*	CXL.	891
laxata, *Férussac*	XCVII.	532
Layardi, *Pfr.*	CIX.	614
Leachii, *Férussac*	CCVI.	1453
lecta, *Férussac*	CLIV.	1003
lecythis, *Benson*	CLXXII.	1164
Lefebriana, *Férussac*	CLI.	980
Leimonias, *Gray*	CXXXIII.	820
lemniscata, *Webb and Berth.*	CXXXIX.	876
lemniscata, Brumati	XCIII.	509
lemniscata, Lesson	LXXVI.	400
lenis (*Zonites*), Shuttl.	CXXXIX.	882
lens, *Férussac*	CLXXVIII.	1221
lenticula, *Férussac*	CXL.	885
lenticula, Held	CXXI.	715
lentiginosa, *Lowe*	CXLI.	896
Leopoldina, Charp.	CLXI.	1064
leporina, *Gould*	CXXI.	722
Leprieurii, *Petit*	CI.	560
leptogramma, *Pfr.*	LXXXII.	437
leptosticta, *Lowe*	CXXXVIII.	865
Lessoni, *Pfr.*	CXXVI.	754
leucodon, *Pfr.*	CI.	558
leucoraphe, *Pfr.*	LXIV.	330
leucostoma, *Ad. and Reeve*	LXXVII.	407
leucozona, *Ziegler*	CLXXX.	1241
levis, *Pfr.*	CLXXVII.	1214
Leytensis, *Pfr.*	XV.	56
libata, *Reeve*	VIII.	35
libellula, Risso	CLII.	989
ligata, *Müller*	XCIV.	515
ligera, *Say*	CXVIII.	693
Lightfooti, *Pfr.*	CXXIX.	779
lignaria, *Pfr.*	IX.	40
ligulata, *Férussac*	LXXVI.	395
lima, *Férussac*	XLVI.	214
limbata, Krynicki	CXLV.	934
limbata, *Drap.*	CLXII.	1079
Lindeni, *Pfr.*	LIX.	291
lineata, *Say*	CXXII.	724
lineolata, Lamarck	XLV.	212
linguifera, Férussac	CXVIII.	6
lingulata, *Deshayes*	LXIV.	5
Linnæana, *Pfr.*	XLVIII.	2
Lisbonensis, Pfr.	CLIV.	10
Listeri, Férussac	LXXVI.	4
Listeri, Gray	XXVIII.	1
litturata, *Pfr.*	CLXVIII.	11

	Plate.	Species.
lituus, *Lesson*	XXII.	93
livida (*Stenopus*), Guild.	CXII.	642
Louisiadensis, *Forbes*	CCV.	1449
Loveni, *Krauss*	XLIII.	195
Lowii, *Férussac*	CXXXIV.	830
loxotropis, *Pfr.*	CXCVIII.	1392
loxodon, *Pfr.*	LVI.	268
lubrica, *Benson*	CLXXI.	1153
lucana, Lamarck	XLI.	186
lucana, *Müller*	XLI.	187
lucerna, *Müller*	XLVIII.	229
lucida, Pulteney	CLXIV.	1092
lucida, *Drap.*	CLVIII.	1042
lucidella, *Pfr.*	XXXVII.	164
lucifuga, Ziegler	CLII.	989
lucorum, *Linnæus*	XCIV.	512
luctuosa, *Beck.*	CLV.	1017
Ludovici, *Albers*	CLXXVI.	1196
Luhuana, *Sowerby*	LXXIV.	382
Luquillensis, *Shuttl.*	CLXXXIV.	1274
lurida, *Lowe*	CXXXVII.	854
lurida, Studer	CLXIII.	1084
Lusitanica, *Pfr.*	CLX.	1058
luteo-cornea, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVI.	1287
luteo-fasciata, Lea	XXXI.	134
lutescens, *Ziegler*	XCV.	520
Luzonica, *Sowerby*	X.	41
lychnia, *Benson*	CLXXII.	1161
lychnuchus, *Müller*	LII.	248
Lyelliana, *Lowe*	CXXXIX.	880
Macandrewiana, *Pfr.*	CLVII.	1030
Macgillivrai, *Forbes*	LXIX.	357
Mackensiana, Soulcyet	XCI.	494
Mackensii, *Valenc.*	XCVI.	527
Macmurrayi, *Adams*	XLV.	208
Macnabiana, *Chitty*	CCVII.	1465
macrodon, Menke	CXXVII.	761
macrostoma, *Mühlfeldt*	CXLVII.	597
maculosa, Ziegler	CLII.	988
maculosa, Born.	CXLVIII.	964
Madagascariensis, *Lam.*	CLV.	1014
Maderensis, *Wood*	CXXXVIII.	871
Maderaspatana, *Gray*	LXXV.	392
magister, *Pfr.*	CLV.	1018
Magnettii, Cantraine	CLII.	992
magnifica, *Férussac*	XXXVIII.	175
magnifica, Lea	XCVIII.	539
Malacanus, *Pfr.*	CXCV.	1373
malleata, *Férussac*	CXXXV.	842
malum-terræ, Chemn.	XLV.	210
mamilla, *Férussac*	LXXXV.	471
mandarina, *Gray*	LXXVI.	401
Mandralisci, Bivon	CXXII.	732
mansueta, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVII.	1304
marginata, Born.	XLIV.	204
marginata, *Müller*	XXX.	129
marginatoides, D'Orbigny	XLIV.	203
marginella, Gmelin	XLIV.	204
maritima, *Drap.*	CXLIV.	930
Mariæ (*Nanina*), Gray	CXXXI.	804
Marmatensis, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVIII.	1308
marmorata, *Férussac*	CXLVI.	944
marmorella, *Pfr.*	CXIII.	649
Martini, *Pfr.*	CXCIII.	1356
matruelis, *Sowerby*	XVIII.	75
Mauritiana, *Pfr.*	XLII.	189
maxima, *Pfr.*	CLV.	1015
Mazzullii, *Jan.*	XCIV.	511
Meda, *Porro*	CXLIV.	927
mediocris, *Pfr.*	CXCI.	1337
Megerlii, Jan.	CLXVI.	1113
melanocheila, *Valenc.*	XIX.	80
melanostoma, *Drap.*	XCV.	521
melanotragus, *Born.*	LXXI.	367
Melitensis, *Férussac*	CLIII.	994
membranacea, *Lowe*	CXXXVIII.	870
membranicosta, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIX.	1318
Menkeana, *Pfr.*	CVI.	591
mera, *Reeve*	CCIII.	1428
mercatoria, *Gray*	LXXIV.	383
meretrix, Sowerby	XXVIII.	121
Merguiensis, *Phil.*	CLXXVII.	1205
meridionalis, Wood	I.	1
meridionalis, Parreyss	CLII.	988
Merziana, *Pfr.*	CXLIX.	971
metaformis, *Férussac*	XVII.	70
Metcalfei, Pfr.	XXX.	127
micans, *Pfr.*	XIII.	67
Michaudi, *Lowe*	CXXXVIII.	873
microdonta, *Deshayes*	CXX.	705
microdonta, Deshayes	XXXIX.	156
micromphala, *Lowe*	CXLI.	897
microspira, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIII.	1268
microstoma, Lamarck	L.	239
Mighelsiana, *Pfr.*	XXXIII.	143
mina, *Pfr.*	CLXXV.	1191
Mindanaensis, *Sow.*	VII.	32
Minerva, *Pfr.*	CXLIX.	970
Minoricensis, *Mittre*	CCIII.	1433
minuscula, *Binney*	LXVII.	349

	Plate.	Species.
minuta, Say	CXLII.	904
minuta, Studer	CXLIII.	916
mirabilis, *Férussac*	XII.	45
misella, *Férussac*	CXI.	632
modesta, *Férussac*	CXXXV.	836
monile, *Broderip*	CIII.	572
monilifera, Menke	CLII.	988
monilifera, *Webb. and Berth.*	CCVIII.	1468
monochroa, *Sowerby*	III.	11
monodon, Férussac	CLXV.	1106
monodon, Binney	CXXI.	717
monodon, Rackett	CXIX.	696
monodonta, *Lea*	LX.	294
monodonta, Grateloup	CLXXII.	1167
mononema, *Benson*	CXCI.	1339
montana, C. Pfr.	CLXIII.	1087
Montfortiana, *Pfr.*	XVIII.	76
monticola, Hutton	CXXVII.	762
monticola, *Sowerby*	XXIV.	103
monozonalis, *Lamarck*	LXXXVI.	467
mora, Gray	XL.	181
morbida, *Morelet*	CL.	974
Morchiana, Pfr.	XXXI.	132
Moretonensis, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVIII.	1313
Moricandi, *Sowerby*	XV.	58
Mortoni, Jeffreys	CXXII.	732
Moussoni, *Pfr.*	LXXXVIII.	479
mucronata, *Pfr.*	XLIII.	197
Mühlfeldtiana, Pfr.	LXX.	361
Mülleri, *Pfr.*	IV.	19
multidentata, *Gould*	CXXII.	729
multilimbata, Hombr.	CXXX.	790
multilineata, *Say*	CXVIII.	691
multistriata, *Deshayes*	LV.	266
munda, *Adams*	LX.	297
munda, Benson	CLXXIII.	1174
muralis, *Müller*	CLIII.	1001
muscarum, *Lea*	LIV.	260
mustelina, *Lowe*	CCX.	1483
musicola, *Shuttl.*	CXC.	1330
mutabilis, Hartmann	CXLVI.	947
mutata, Lamarck	XCIV.	512
Najas, *Pfr.*	XC.	484
nana, Wagner	CIX.	613
Naninoides, *Benson*	CLXXI.	1158
nasuta, *Metcalfe*	CLVII.	1031
Natalensis, *Pfr.*	CLXXIX.	1227
Naticoides, Drap.	CLXI.	1063
Navigatorum, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVII.	1303
Nautiliformis, *Cantr.*	CLIX.	1045
Naxiana, *Férussac*	CLII.	995
neglecta, *Drap.*	CLXIII.	1083
nematophora, *Pfr.*	CXC.	1333
nemoralina, *Petit*	LX.	293
nemoralis, *Linn.*	CLII.	989
nemoraloides, *Adams*	LVI.	273
nemorensis, *Müller*	LXXXVIII.	474
Neogranadensis, *Pfr.*	XCIX.	548
Neritoides, Chemn.	CLXI.	1063
Newcombi, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIX.	1321
Niciensis, *Férussac*	XCV.	517
Nicobarica, *Chemn.*	CLXXI.	1157
nigrescens, *Wood*	LVII.	280
nigritella, *Philippi*	CI.	561
Nilagirica, *Pfr.*	LXXXIV.	450
nitens, *Michaud.*	CLXIX.	1136
nitens, Maton	CLXIV.	1092
nitens, Sheppard	CLXIII.	1084
nitida, *Müller*	CLVIII.	1042
nitida, Chemnitz	CLXIII.	1085
nitida, Fabricius	CCVII.	1462
nitidiuscula, *Sow.*	CXXXVI.	844
nitidiosa, Rossm.	CXXI.	715
nitidula, *Drap.*	CLXIV.	1105
nitidula, Studer	CXLII.	904
Nivariensis, *Shuttl.*	CXLIV.	924
nivea, Gmelin	CCIV.	1442
nivosa, *Sowerby*	CXXXVI.	845
nobilis, *Pfr.*	LXXIV.	381
Norrisii, *Sowerby*	V.	21
noscibilis, Férussac	L.	239
notata, Deshayes	CXVII.	678
Nouleti, *Le Guillon*	LXXVII.	405
Novæ-Hiberniæ, *Quoy*	LXXXI.	429
noverca, *Frivaldsky*	CLXXVIII.	1219
novella, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVI.	1294
nucleola, *Rang*	LVII.	277
nuda, *Pfr.*	CXXIX.	781
nummus, *Ehrenb.*	CXLV.	935
Nuttalliana, Lea	CXIV.	657
nux-denticulata, Chemn.	LII.	255
nympha, *Pfr.*	XXI.	85
Nystiana, Pfr.	CVII.	595
obesa, *Beck*	LVII.	282
obliquata, *Reeve*	LXXIV.	384
oblita, *Pfr.*	LXXXIII.	444
obliterata, *Férussac*	XLIX.	231
oblonga, *Sowerby*	XXIII.	99
obnubila, *Reeve*	CXXX.	792
obscurata, *Porro*	CLXIX.	1138

	Plate.	Species.
obscurata, Ad. and Reeve	CV.	583
obserata, *Lowe*	CCX.	1478
obsoleta, Ziegler	CLII.	988
obstricta, *Say*	CXVII.	683
obtecta, *Lowe*	CXXXIX.	878
obtusa, *Pfr.*	XIV.	49
obtusata, Ziegler	XCIII.	509
obversa, Born	CLI.	983
obvoluta, *Müller*	CLIX.	1049
occidentalis, *Recluz*	CLIV.	1005
ochroleuca, *Férussac*	CLXXVII.	1212
ochthephila, D'Orbigny	CCIX.	1478
oculus-capri, Müller	CLXI.	1066
Okeniana, *Pfr.*	XLVIII.	225
oleacea, *Shuttl.*	CXLIII.	923
oleosa, *Pfr.*	CCI.	1410
olivetorum, *Gmelin*	CLXI.	1064
Olivieri, *Férussac*	CLXII.	1071
omalomorpha, *D'Orb.*	CCIX.	1483
omega, Pfr.	CXXX.	791
omicron, Pfr.	CLXXXI.	1246
omphalodes, *Pfr.*	XLI.	184
onychina, Rossm.	CLXIV.	1098
oomorpha, *Sowerby*	XXIII.	98
opalina, *Sowerby*	XXIII.	97
Oparica, *Anton*	CXIII.	654
Ophelia, *Pfr.*	CXCI.	1345
orbicula, *D'Orbigny*	CVII.	602
orbicula, Hutton	CXXIX.	786
orbiculata, *Férussac*	LII.	251
orbiculata, Wood	CXXXV.	837
Orbignii, *Webb and Berth.*	CXLIII.	920
orbis, *Beck*	CX.	623
orbitula, *Sowerby*	XV.	60
Oreas, *Koch*	XCIX.	546
orcula, *Benson*	CLXXIV.	1176
oresigena, D'Orbigny	XCVIII.	540
orientalis, Ad. and Reeve	LXXIV.	385
orientalis, *Gray*	LXXVIII.	409
ornatella, *Pfr.*	CVII.	596
orobia, *Benson*	CXXIII.	738
Orsinii, *Porro*	CLXII.	1075
orthostoma, *Pfr.*	XXXVI.	159
osculans, *Adams*	LXIII.	315
Otaheitana, Férussac	I.	1
Otis, Solander	C.	550
Otthiana, *Forbes*	CLXXVI.	1203
Ottonis, Pfr.	CXXII.	733
oviformis, *Grateloup*	XXXVIII.	172
ovi-vitellus, *Reeve*	CCII.	1425
ovularis, Menke	XVII.	70
ovum, *Valenciennes*	I.	1
ovum-reguli, *Lea*	LVIII.	287
Owenii, *Pfr.*	CLV.	1013
oxytes, *Benson*	CXXIII.	734
oxytropis, *Lowe*	CXXXVIII.	868
pachygastra, *Gray*	LVI.	270
pachystoma, Hombr.	LXXIV.	386
pachystyla, *Pfr.*	LXX.	364
Pacifica, *Pfr.*	CXII.	640
Paciniana, *Philippi*	CLXIX.	1139
paleata, *Reeve*	CXCIX.	1399
Pallasiana, *Pfr.*	XLIX.	234
pallescens, Ziegler	CLXIV.	1109
palliata, *Say*	CXVII.	678
pallida, Jeffreys	CLXII.	1077
pallidula, *Pfr.*	CLXXXII.	1261
paludicola, *Benson*	CLXXIV.	1179
paludosa, *Pfr.*	LXIV.	329
paludosa, Walker	CXLII.	904
Pan, *Broderip*	V.	24
Panayensis, Pfr.	XXVII.	115
Pandoræ, *Forbes*	CXVI.	671
pagodula, *Pfr.*	CXCIV.	1359
papilio, *Lowe*	CXXXIX.	874
papilionacea, Valenc.	XXVIII.	122
papilla, *Müller*	XC.	488
papillata, *Pfr.*	LXXXII.	441
Papuensis, Quoy	XXII.	93
papyracea (*Caroc.*), Brod.	XXII.	90
paradoxa, *Pfr.*	CCII.	1419
Paraguayana, *Pfr.*	CCIX.	1479
parilis, *Férussac*	LVII.	278
Parlatoris, *Bivon*	CLXX.	1150
parmula (*Caroc.*), Brod.	XXVIII.	120
Parraiana, *D'Orbigny*	LV.	263
partita, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVIII.	1311
parva, *Parreyss*	CLXXX.	1235
patina, *Adams*	XLVII.	218
patula, Deshayes	CXIX.	695
paupercula, *Lowe*	CXLI.	8[illegible]5
pellis-lacerti, *Reeve*	CXXXV.	[illegible]841
pellis-serpentis, *Chemn.*	XCVIII.	542
pellita, *Férussac*	CLIV.	107[illegible]
pellucens, *Shuttl.*	CLXIV.	1095
pellucida, *Gould*	CXCIX.	1401
pellucida, Pennant	CLXVI.	1114
pemphigodes, *Pfr.*	LX.	295
pencillata, Gould	LX.	299
Pennantiana, *Pfr.*	XXVIII.	123

	Plate.	Species.
Pennsylvanica, *Green*	CXVII.	676
peracutissima, *Adams*	XLVIII.	224
peraffinis, *Adams*	LXIV.	325
perdepressa, *Adams*	LXVI.	344
perdita, *Reeve*	XXV.	108
perplexa, Férussac	CLXXVII.	1210
perplicata, *Benson*	CLXXIII.	1173
Perotteti, *Pfr.*	CCI.	1412
personata, *Lamarck*	CLIX.	1053
persimilis, *Shuttl.*	CXLI.	901
perspectiva, *Say*	CXIX.	695
perspectiva, Mühlfeldt	CLXVI.	1113
Peruviana, Lamarck	XCVII.	532
pervia, Mühlfeldt	CXLVII.	957
petholata, Ollivier	CLII.	987
petrobia, *Benson*	CLXXIII.	1169
Petronella, *Charpentier*	CCI.	1416
Pfeifferi, *Philippi*	CLXXXV.	1282
Phædra, *Pfr.*	CXXVII.	768
phæogramma, *Pfr.*	LIX.	290
phalerata, Webb and Berth.	CXLIII.	919
phalerata, Ziegler	CLIV.	1007
Philibinensis, Frivald.	XCIII.	509
Philippi, Testa	CLXIX.	1135
Phillipi, *Gray*	CCV.	1443
phlebophora, Lowe	CXXXVI.	845
phlogophora, *Pfr.*	CXXX.	790
phloides, *Pfr.*	XIV.	55
picta, *Born.*	LIII.	256
picturata, *Adams*	L.	235
pila, *Adams*	LXIII.	322
pileata, Gmelin	XCI.	493
pileiformis, *Moric.*	CVI.	589
pileus, *Müller*	XCI.	493
pilula, *Reeve*	CLXXXII.	809
pinguis, *Krauss*	XLIII.	200
Pinicola, *Pfr.*	CCI.	1413
Pintorella, Bonelli	CXL.	885
Pirrieana, *Pfr.*	CXCI.	1341
Pisana, *Müller*	CLII.	987
pisiformis, *Deshayes*	CLXXVIII.	1222
Pityonesica, *Pfr.*	CCIV.	1438
placida, *Shuttl.*	CXLIII.	917
plaguptycha, *Shuttl.*	CLXXXII.	1262
plana, Dunker	CXX.	705
Planorbis, Jay	CIII.	572
Planorboides, *Férussac*	CXVI.	674
Planorbula, Lamarck	CXIX.	698
planospira, Philippi	CXLVII.	957
planospira, Rossm.	CLI.	986
Planti, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIX.	1325
planulata, Anton	CX.	623
planulata, Lamarck	XXVIII.	122
platychela, *Menke*	CLXXVI.	1198
platyodon, *Pfr.*	XIV.	53
platystyla, *Pfr.*	XC.	487
plebeja, Krynicki	CLXII.	1072
plectilis, *Benson*	CLXXII.	1162
plectostoma, *Benson*	CXXIX.	782
plicaria, *Lamarck*	CXXXV.	837
plicata, *Born*	C.	553
plicatula, Lamarck	CXXXV.	837
plurizonata, *Ad. and Reeve*	XCVI.	528
pœcilosticta, *Pfr.*	CXXXII.	815
Poeyi, *Petit.*	LV.	267
Poiretiana, *Pfr.*	LXXIX.	418
politissima, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVI.	1292
pollodonta, *D'Orbigny*	CCIX.	1484
polychroa, *Sowerby*	XI.	44
polygyrata, Binney	CXIX.	698
polygyrata, Born	XCVIII.	541
polymorpha, *Lowe*	CXXXVII.	855
polyzonalis, Lamarck	XXXVIII.	175
pomaria, Müller	XCV.	522
pomatia, *Linnæus*	XCV.	522
Pompylia, *Shuttl.*	CXLIII.	922
pomum, *Pfr.*	LXX.	362
pomum-Adami, Green	CXXI.	718
ponderosa, *Pfr.*	XIII.	47
Pondicherriensis, *Pfr.*	LXXV.	392
Ponentina, Morelet	CLIV.	1005
porphyria, *Pfr.*	III.	8
Portia, *Gray*	CXXXI.	806
Porto-Sanctana, *Sowerby*	CXXXIV.	828
Pouchet, Deshayes	CXXXIV.	829
Pouzolzi, Deshayes	XCIII.	507
Powisiana, *Pfr.*	CIX.	612
præstans, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIV.	1276
prætexta, Jan	CLXXVI.	1198
prætextata, Parreyss	CLXVII.	1121
prasina, Koch.	XXIX.	124
pratensis, *Pfr.*	CXLV.	936
princeps, *Reeve*	CCII.	1422
problematica, *Pfr.*	CLXXXII.	1264
procera, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIV.	1273
procumbens, *Gould*	LXXXII.	435
profunda, *Say*	CXVII.	682
Proserpinula, *Pfr.*	CCI.	1414
protea, *Ziegler*	CLXXX.	1244
proxima, *Férussac*	CCX.	1477

	Plate.	Species.
pruinosa, *Pfr.*	CXXIX.	784
prunum, *Férussac*	LXVIII.	353
psychodes, *Pfr.*	LXIV.	326
psychomphala, *Pfr.*	CXXVI.	760
pubescens, *Pfr.*	LXIV.	328
puella (*Caroc.*), Broderip	XXI.	66
purpurocunæ, Péron	XL.	177
pulchella, *Müller*	CXLII.	904
pulcherrima, *Sowerby*	VI.	26
pulchrior, Adams	LVIII.	288
pulvinata, Michaud	CXXXVII.	855
punctata, *Born*	LII.	255
punctata, Férussac	LVII.	282
punctata, Wagner	XCVIII.	537
punctata, Müller	CXLVII.	955
punctifera, Lamarck	XLVI.	214
punctulata, *Sowerby*	CXXXV.	835
Punica, *Morelet*	CXCIII.	1352
pura, *Alder*	CXXI.	715
purpuragula, Lea	LIV.	257
purpurascens, *Pfr.*	CLXXXV.	1281
pusilla, Pfr.	LXVII.	345
pustula, *Férussac*	CXXI.	721
pyrgeolus, *Benson*	CXC.	1334
pygmæa, *Drap.*	CXLIII.	916
pyramidea, Hartmann	CLXIV.	1096
pyramidata, *Drap.*	CLXIV.	1097
pyramidatoides, D'Orbigny	XXXVII.	167
pyramidella, Wagner	CIV.	574
Pyrenaica, *Drap.*	CLIII.	997
pyrostoma, *Férussac*	XXXIX.	176
pyrrozona, *Philippi*	LXXXIV.	455
pyxis, *Hinds*	CXXX.	793
quadrata, *Férussac*	CX.	619
quadridentata (*Caroc.*), Broderip	CI.	557
quæsita, *Deshayes*	CXCIII.	1355
quieta, *Reeve*	XXXIII.	142
Quimperiana, *Férussac*	CLX.	1056
quinquefasciata, Sheppard	CLII.	989
Quitensis, *Pfr.*	CXCI.	1340
Radama, Lesson	XXXVIII.	171
radians, *Pfr.*	CX.	618
radiaria, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIX.	1322
radiata, Gmelin	CXVI.	670
radiata, Da Costa	CLXVI.	1116
radiatula, Alder	CXXI.	715
radicicola, *Benson*	CXXV.	753
radiella, *Pfr.*	CXII.	643
radiosa, Ziegler	XCV.	519
radula, *Pfr.*	XXXIII.	141
Rafinesquea, Férussac	CXVIII.	693
Ramonis, D'Orbigny	LXIV.	329
Rangiana, *Férussac*	CLIX.	1052
Ranyii, Deshayes	CLIX.	1052
Rangii, Lesson	CXXVI.	754
rapa, *Müller*	IV.	18
rapida, *Pfr.*	CLVIII.	1038
rariplicata, *Benson*	CLXXIV.	1183
rariguttata, *Mousson*	XCI.	492
Raspaillii, *Payraudeau*	XCIV.	514
Ravergiensis, *Férussac*	CXLV.	934
ravida, *Benson*	LXXVI.	398
Rawsonis, *Pfr.*	XLIII.	199
recedens, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVIII.	1309
rectangula, *Pfr.*	CIX.	616
Redfieldii, *Pfr.*	CXVIII.	688
Reeveana, Pfr.	XXVII.	116
refuga, *Gould*	LXXXII.	436
regalis, *Benson*	XCVI.	526
Reginæ (*Caroc.*), Broderip	XXIX.	125
regularis, *Pfr.*	CLXXXII.	1259
Rehbeini, *Pfr.*	CXV.	663
Reinga, *Gray*	CXXVIII.	772
remota, *Benson*	CLXXIII.	1168
Repellini, Charpentier	CXLVI.	945
resplendens, *Philippi*	LXXXI.	430
retifera, *Pfr.*	CLXXIII.	1170
retrorsa, *Gould*	LXXII.	369
retusa, *Pfr.*	XX.	82
revelata, *Férussac*	CLXV.	1108
rhodia, Chemnitz	CXLVIII.	964
rhodostoma, Drap.	CLII.	987
rhombostoma, *Pfr.*	CCVI.	1456
Richmondiana, *Pfr.*	LXX.	365
rimosa, Jan.	CXCVII.	1383
Rissoana, *Pfr.*	CLXII.	1073
ritirugis, Cantraine	XCIV.	511
Rivolii, *Deshayes*	CLXXXV.	1284
Roemeri, *Pfr.*	CXVII.	680
Roissyana, *Férussac*	XVIII.	73
rosacea, Müller	XLI.	186
rosacea, Sowerby	LXXIII.	373
rosarium, *Pfr.*	CIII.	569
roseo-tincta, Forbes	CLXIII.	1082
Roseti, *Michaud*	CXLIII.	919
rota (*Caroc.*), Brod.	XXX.	128
rotabilis, *Reeve*	LXX.	361
Rothi, *Pfr.*	CLXXIX.	1226
rotula, *Lowe*	CXXXVII.	858
rotundata, *Müller*	CLXVI.	1116

	Plate.	Species.
rubiginosa, Ziegler	CLXV.	1109
ruderata, *Studer*	CLXV.	1101
rudis, Mühlfeldt	CXLV.	942
rudiuscula, *Pfr.*	CXC.	1331
rufa, *Lesson*	XLII.	193
rufescens, *Pennant*	CLXIII.	1087
rufilabris, Jeffreys	CLXIII.	1085
rufula, *Pfr.*	CC.	1404
ruginosa, *Férussac*	CXXV.	748
rugosiuscula, *Michaud*	CLXXXI.	1252
rugosa, *Chemnitz*	CLXXVIII.	1223
rugulosa, Risso	CLIII.	1001
Rumelica, Ziegler	XCIII.	508
Rumphii, *Busch*	LXXXVIII.	480
rupestris, Férussac	CLXVI.	1115
sabuletorum, *Benson*	CLXXIV.	1180
saccharata, *Lowe*	CXXXVII.	861
saccata, *Pfr.*	CLXXXV.	1278
Sadleriana, *Ziegler*	CLXVII.	1125
sagemon, *Beck*	XLIV.	203
sagittifera, *Pfr.*	I.	2
Sagraiana, *D'Orbigny*	LV.	265
Salleana, *Pfr.*	CII.	564
Samarensis, Pfr.	XXIV.	105
Sandvicensis, *Pfr.*	CIX.	610
sannio, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIV.	1271
Santanaensis, *Pfr.*	CXCI.	1344
sarcinosa, *Férussac*	II.	5
sarcodes, *Pfr.*	XXXIV.	146
sarcostoma, *Webb and Berth.*	CXXXIV.	827
sardoa, Ziegler	CLII.	987
sativa, Ziegler	CLIII.	998
Saulcyi, *D'Orbigny*	CXXXIV.	832
Sauliæ, *Pfr.*	LXXV.	393
saxicola, *Pfr.*	LXVII.	352
Sayi, *Binney*	CXVII.	679
Sayi, Wood	CXXI.	720
scabra, Lamarck	CXVI.	670
scabra, Wood	CXXXIV.	831
scabriuscula, *Deshayes*	CLXXVI.	1195
scabrosa, Férussac	XXX.	129
scalaris, Müller	XCV.	522
Scarburgensis, Turton	CLXVI.	1118
scelerostoma, *Pfr.*	CIII.	571
scepasma, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVI.	1293
Schmidtii, *Ziegler*	CLIV.	1006
Schombrii, *Scacchi*	CLXXXI.	1250
Schroeteriana, *Pfr.*	L.	236
Schrenkii, *Middendorf*	CLXXV.	1185
Schumacheriana, *Pfr.*	LXXIII.	379
scrobiculata, *Pfr.*	XXX.	131
sculpturata, *Gray*	CCVIII.	1471
scytodes, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVIII.	1310
Seetzeni, *Koch*	CXLVIII.	959
segestana (*Caroc.*), Phil.	CLXXVI.	1200
selenina, *Gould*	CXXI.	716
selimentina, Philippi	CLXXVI.	1195
semen-lini, *Moricand*	CXII.	637
semicastanea, *Pfr.*	CXCII.	1348
semiconvexa, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVIII.	1316
semicostulata, *Beck*	CXXXIX.	879
semidecussata, *Pfr.*	CII.	567
semiglobosa, *Pfr.*	XXVII.	118
semigranosa, *Sow.*	XXVII.	115
seminulum, Rossm.	CLXVI.	1118
semirugata, *Beck*	LXXV.	391
Senegalensis, Chemn.	LXXII.	371
septemvolva, Férussac	CXIX.	698
sepulchralis, *Férussac*	XXXIX.	147
sericatula, *Pfr.*	CXXXII.	812
sericea, *Drap.*	CLXV.	1109
sericea, Müller	CLIX.	1051
sericea, C. Pfr.	CLXV.	1103
serpens (*Solarium*), Spix	XCVIII.	537
serpentina, *Férussac*	CLII.	992
serrula, *Benson*	LXXXV.	461
serrulata (*Turricula*), Beck	CLXXVII.	1206
servilis, *Shuttl.*	CXLIII.	915
setigera, *Sowerby*	XXXI.	135
setipila, *Ziegler*	CLV.	981
setosa, *Ziegler*	CLVI.	1024
Setubalensis, *Pfr.*	CC.	1406
sexlamellata, *Pfr.*	CXIII.	648
Shanghaiensis, *Pfr.*	CLVII.	1027
Shuttleworthi, *Pfr.*	CXII.	636
Sicana, *Férussac*	CLII.	991
Siculina, Ziegler	CXLVII.	957
Sieboldiana, *Pfr.*	XCI.	495
sigma, Pfr.	CXXX.	792
signata, Férussac	CXLVI.	947
similaris, *Férussac*	XXXIV.	149
similis, *Adams*	LXIII.	317
simplicula, *Morelet*	CLXX.	1152
simulans, *Adams*	LXVII.	351
simulata, *Férussac*	CLXXIX.	1232
Sinaitensis, *Pfr.*	CCIV.	1435
sincera, *Adams*	LXVI.	340
Sinclairi, *Gray*	CCV.	1444
singularis, *Pfr.*	CC.	1407
sinuata, *Müller*	LI.	243

	Plate.	Species.
Siquijorensis (*Cuvoc.*), Brod.	XXVII.	119
Sirena, *Beck*	XXIII.	96
skiaphila, *D'Orbigny*	CCIX.	1480
Skinneri, *Reeve*	CXCVII.	1387
Smyrnensis, *Roth.*	CLXXVII.	1208
sobrina, *Férussac*	CXCVII.	1388
solaria, *Menke*	CLXVI.	1113
Solarioides, *Reeve*	XXX.	127
Solarium, *Quoy*	CXXIX.	778
solarium, Risso	CLXXXI.	1253
solata, *Benson*	CXXIV.	741
solidula, *Pfr.*	CXCV.	1367
solitaria, *Jay*	CXV.	662
soluta, *Ziegler*	CLII.	991
Sophiæ, *Gaskoin*	CXCVI.	1377
soror, *Férussac*	L.	238
Souleyetana, *Petit*	LXXIII.	378
Sowerbyana, *Pfr.*	LXXIV.	386
spadicea, Gmelin	LXXVI.	397
speciosa, *Jay*	X.	42
spectabilis, *Pfr.*	XXXIV.	148
spectrum, *Reeve*	CCII.	1424
Spengleriana, *Pfr.*	XLVIII.	228
sphærica, *Sowerby*	XXIV.	104
sphærion, *Sowerby*	XXVI.	111
sphæroidea, *Le Guill.*	LXX.	362
sphæroidea, Philippi	CLXXVI.	1198
Spinolæ, Villa	LXXVIII.	412
spinosa (*Caroc.*), Lea	CXVIII.	685
spinulosa, Lightfoot	CLXVI.	1111
spiralis, *Le Guill.*	LXXVII.	408
spiriplana, Deshayes	XCIII.	504
spiriplana, *Olivier*	CXLVII.	954
spirula, Villa	CLXIV.	1115
spirulata, *Pfr.*	CX.	617
splendida, *Drap.*	CXLV.	938
splendidula, *Pfr.*	CL.	973
Spratti, *Pfr.*	CLXXVIII.	1215
spreta, *Adams*	LXV.	332
squalida, *Lowe*	CCX.	1479
squalus, *Hinds*	LXXIX.	414
squamosa, *Férussac*	CLXXXVII.	1300
stellaris, *Lowe*	CXLII.	911
stenomphala, *Menke*	CLXXVII.	1211
stenostoma, *Pfr.*	CLXIX.	1142
stenotrema, Férussac	CXIX.	702
stephanophora, *Desh.*	CXL.	889
stigmatica, *Pfr.*	LXI.	305
Stimpsoni, *Pfr.*	CXCV.	1370
stipulata, *Reeve*	CXXXII.	813
Stoddarti, *Gray*	CCVI.	1451
stolephora, *Valenc.*	IV.	14
stostoma, *Pfr.*	C.	551
Strangei, *Pfr.*	LXXIX.	416
strangulata, *Adams*	LI.	244
streptaxon, *Pfr.*	CXII.	641
strialata, C. Pfr.	CLXIII.	1087
striata, Beard	CLII.	988
striata, Drap.	CLXIV.	1090
striata, Müller	CCIV.	1442
striatella, *Anthony*	CXXII.	727
striatula, Hartmann	CLXXX.	1242
striatula, Müller	CLXXVIII.	1216
strigata, Dillwyn	CLII.	987
strigata, *Müller*	CLX.	1054
strigella, *Drap.*	CLXII.	1072
strigilis, *Pfr.*	XXXVI.	160
strobilis, *Férussac*	CIV.	580
strongylodes, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVI.	1296
strumosa, *Pfr.*	CXXVII.	763
Stuartiæ, *Sowerby*	LXXXVI.	462
Studeriana, *Férussac*	XXXIX.	153
Sturmiana, *Pfr.*	CLXVIII.	1132
stylodon, *Pfr.*	XLII.	191
subalbida, Poiret	CLII.	988
subangulata, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVII.	1301
subaquila, *Shuttleworth*	CLXXXII.	1257
subcallifera, *Lowe*	CCX.	1484
subcastanea, *Pfr.*	XCIX.	543
subcentralis, Beck	XXXIV.	146
subconica, *Adams*	LVIII.	284
subconoidea, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIX.	1326
subfusca, *Pfr.*	CLXXXIX.	1324
subglobosa, Binney	CLII.	989
subjecta, *Benson*	CLXXII.	1165
sublesta, Benson	CLXXIV.	1177
subopaca, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVII.	1302
subplicata, *Sowerby*	CXXXIV.	833
subpyramidalis, Adams	XXXVII.	167
subrostrata, *Férussac*	CLXXV.	1193
subrudis, *Pfr.*	CXCVIII.	1390
subrufescens, Miller	CLXIV.	1104
subrugata, *Pfr.*	CXXVIII.	773
subtesta, *Benson*	CLXXIV.	1177
subtilis, *Anton*	CXI.	626
subtilis, Lowe	CXL.	885
subvitrea, *Pfr.*	CXCIV.	1361
succinea, *Pfr.*	XXXVI.	161
Sudensis, *Pfr.*	CLXIII.	1088
suffulta, *Benson*	CLXXIII.	1175

	Plate.	Species.
sulcosa, *Pfr.*	CXCII.	1350
sulphurea, *Reeve*	LXXXVIII.	476
sulphurosa, *Morelet*	CVI.	599
superba, *Pfr.*	LXXI.	368
supertexta, *Pfr.*	LV.	264
suppressa, *Say*	CXXI.	728
suturalis, *Pfr.*	LXI.	301
Swainsoni, *Pfr.*	CVIII.	607
sylvatica, *Drap.*	CXLVI.	947
sylvestris, Hartmann	CLIX.	1051
sylvestris, Alten	CLXII.	1072
Syrensis, *Pfr.*	CLXXXI.	1254
Syriaca, *Ehrenb.*	CLXIV.	1098
systropha, *Albers.*	CC.	1408
tabellata, *Lowe*	CLXXXII.	1285
taeniata, *Webb. and Berth*	CXXXVII.	863
Tamsiana, *Dunker*	CI.	556
tapeina, *Benson*	CXXV.	750
Taranaki, *Gray*	LXXXIII.	443
Taurica, *Krynicki*	XCV.	519
Tayloriana, *Ad. and Reeve*	XCVI.	524
tecta, Ziegler	CLIX.	1051
tectiformis, *Sowerby*	CXXXVII.	866
tenera, *Sowerby*	XVI.	62
tenera, Hartmann	CLXIII.	1084
tenerrima, *Adams*	LVI.	269
tenuicostata, *Dunker*	CLXXVIII.	1224
tennis, *Pfr.*	CXXVI.	759
tephrodes, *Pfr.*	XXVI.	112
terebra, Turton	CLIII.	993
terrestris (*Trochus*), Chemn.	CLXXVIII.	1218
terrestris, Fleming	CLXXVIII.	1218
terrestris, Gmelin	CLXI.	1065
Terverii, Michaud	CLII.	988
tescorum, *Benson*	CLXXI.	1154
tessellata, *Mühlfeldt*	CXIII.	651
Testæ, *Philippi*	CLXIX.	1135
testudinalis, Lowe	CXXXVI.	848
tetrazona, Jan	CLX.	1060
Texasiana, *Moricand*	CXX.	707
textilis, *Shuttl.*	CXLIII.	918
Thais, *Jacquinot*	CVII.	598
thalassina, Porro	CXLVIII.	962
Theodori, *Philippi*	CLXXV.	1188
Thersites (*Caroc.*), Brod.	XXIX.	126
theta, Pfr.	CXXXI.	802
Thetis, Pfr.	XCII.	501
thiarella, *Webb and Berth.*	CXLI.	894
Thomasi, *Pfr.*	CXC.	1332
Thwaitesii, *Pfr.*	CXCI.	1336
thymorum, Krynicki	CLXXX.	1242
thyreus, *Benson*	CXXIII.	735
thyroides, *Say*	CXVII.	677
tiara, *Mighels*	CIX.	611
tichostoma, *Pfr.*	LXV.	331
tigrina, *Cristofori*	CLI.	985
tomentosa, *Pfr.*	CXCIX.	1403
Tongana, *Quoy*	XXXVII.	166
tornata, Born	XLVIII.	227
torrefacta, *Adams*	LXII.	309
torticollis, Le Guillon	XCII.	498
tortilabia, *Lesson*	XCII.	498
Tourannensis, *Souleyet*	LXXXIII.	445
Townsendiana, *Lea*	CXIV.	625
tradita, *Reeve*	CV.	583
Tranquebarica, *Fabr.*	LXXV.	394
translucens, King	XXXIV.	149
Trenquelleonis, *Grat.*	CLXXV.	1159
triaria, *Frivaldsky*	CLVIII.	1043
trichotropis, *Pfr.*	LXXXV.	460
tricolor, *Pfr.*	LXXXI.	431
tridentata, *Say*	CXVIII.	690
tridentina, *Férussac*	LVII.	279
trifasciata, Chemn.	LXXVI.	397
trigonophora, Lam.	CLIX.	1049
trigonostoma, *Pfr.*	CV.	584
trigrammephora, *D'Orb.*	CIV.	577
triodonta, *D'Orbigny*	CCVIII.	1473
Tripolitana, Wood	CCVI.	1453
tristis, *Pfr.*	CLXII.	1076
triumphalis, *Reeve*	CCII.	1421
trivittata, Born	XXXIX.	147
trizona, *Ziegler*	XCIII.	508
trizonalis, *Grat.*	CVI.	592
Trochiformis, *Férussac*	CVIII.	606
trochiformis, Mont.	CXXII.	732
trochilioneides, *D'Orbigny*	CLXXXI.	1247
trocheides, *Poiret*	CLXXXI.	1253
trochoides, Lamarck	XXIII.	100
trochulus, Dillwyn	CXXII.	732
trochulus, Hartmann	CLXXVIII.	1218
trochus, *Müller*	LXXXVIII.	475
trochus, Quoy	XXIII.	100
troglodytes, *Morelet*	CXCVIII.	1393
Troilus, *Gould.*	LXXXIV.	453
Troostiana, *Lea*	CXX.	706
tropidophora, *Ad. and Reeve*	CV.	582
Troscheli, *Pfr.*	LIX.	289
Trotteriana, *Benson*	CXXIV.	745
Tuckeri, *Pfr.*	CXI.	633

	Plate.	Species.
Tuffeti, Lesson	XXIII.	101
turgidum, *Benson*	CLXXI.	1155
Tullia (*Novaja*), Gray	CCVII.	1460
tumens, *Deshayes*	LXXXVIII.	477
tumida, *Pfr.*	L.	237
tunicata, Adams	L.	237
tumulorum, *W. and B.*	CXXXVII.	859
Tunetana, *Pfr.*	CXCIX.	1400
turbinata, Deshayes	XXIII.	101
turbinata, *Jan*	CLXIV.	1094
turbiniformis, *Pfr.*	XXXVII.	167
turbinoides, *Broderip*	II.	6
turbo, *Pfr.*	XIX.	81
turgidula, Wood	CXLVI.	943
turricula, *Lowe*	CXXXVIII.	867
turriplana, *Morelet*	CLX.	1055
turrita, Rossm.	CLXXXI.	1251
Turtoni, Fleming	CLXVI.	1116
turturum, Stewart	CLII.	989
turturum, Gmelin	CLXIII.	1087
Typinsana, *Ad. and Reeve*	LXXX.	421
Uitenhagensis, *Krauss*	CCVII.	1461
umbilicata, *Mont.*	CLXVI.	1115
umbrica, Charpentier	CLX.	1054
umbrina, *Pfr.*	CXC.	1335
umbrosa, *Partsch*	CLXII.	1081
uncigera (*Caroc.*), Petit	C.	552
undata, *Lowe*	CXXXIV.	831
undulata, *Férussac*	XLV.	212
undulata, Michaud	CLII.	992
unica, *Pfr.*	XVIII.	74
unicolor, *Pfr.*	XLII.	190
unidentata, *Chemn.*	XXXIX.	156
unidentata, Drap.	CLXV.	1106
unguicula, *Férussac*	LXXXVII.	468
ungulina, *Linnæus*	LXXXVII.	473
urnula, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVII.	1306
Valenciennesii, *Lydoux*	XXI.	87
valida, *Adams*	LI.	245
vallicola, *Pfr.*	CXCIX.	1397
Vancouverensis, *Lea*	CXVI.	669
variabilis, Drap.	CLII.	988
varians, Menke	LVIII.	283
varicosa, *Pfr.*	CXXXIII.	824
variegata, Gmelin	XCIV.	513
variolosa, *Pfr.*	CLXVIII.	1130
Varronis, Cantraine	XCIII.	507
vellicata, *Forbes*	CXVI.	673
velutina, *Lamarck*	CLXXXVII.	1299
velutina, Sowerby	XXXI.	132
ventricosa, Jan	XXXIX.	156
ventrosula, *Pfr.*	CXVIII.	687
venusta, Gmelin	LIII.	256
vermiculata, *Müller*	CXLVIII.	962
vermis, *Reeve*	LXXX.	424
vermicosa, *Krauss*	XLIII.	198
Veronica, *Pfr.*	CLVII.	1028
verrucula, *Pfr.*	CXC.	1327
versicolor, *Born*	LIV.	258
verticillus, *Férussac*	CLXI.	1067
vesica, Lea	LV.	266
vesicalis, Lamarck	XXXVIII.	173
vesicula, *Benson*	CLXXII.	1163
vestalis, *Parreyss*	CCVIII.	1467
victa, Rossm.	CLXIX.	1139
vilis, *Pfr.*	CCIV.	1441
Villiersii, *D'Orbigny*	CXXXV.	838
villaris, *Pfr.*	CXCV.	1375
villosa, *Drap.*	CLXII.	1070
vineta, *Valenc.*	CXV.	660
Vindobonensis, *Férussac*	CXLVI.	949
virgata, *Montagu*	CLII.	988
virginalis, *Jan*	CLXXX.	1239
virgo (*Caroc.*), Brod.	XXI.	89
virgulata, *Sowerby*	CCIV.	1440
viridis, *Deshayes*	XLI.	182
vitellina, *Pfr.*	LXXV.	390
vitrea, Brown	CLXVI.	1114
Vitrina, *Wagner*	CIX.	613
Vitrinoides, *Deshayes*	XXXIV.	151
vittata, *Müller*	LXXVIII.	412
vittata, Ad. and Reeve	XCVI.	526
vittata, Cristofori	CLI.	986
vittosa, *Drap.*	CLXII.	1070
volvoxis, *Parreyss*	CLXXX.	1237
vortex, *Pfr.*	CXII.	644
vorticialis, *Benson*	CLXXIV.	1181
Vulcania, *Lowe*	CXXXV.	843
vulgaris, Parreyss	XCIII.	509
vultuosa, *Gould*	CXX.	711
Wagneri, Rossm.	CLXXVI.	1201
Waltoni, *Reeve*	LXXII.	372
Wardiana, Lea	CXVIII.	693
Webbiana, *Lowe*	CXXXVI.	859
Winteriana, *Pfr.*	XXXVI.	162
Wittmanni, Zawadsky	CXLVI.	943
Wollastoni, *Lowe*	CXXXVI.	853
Woodiana, *Pfr.*	CVII.	600
Woodiana, Lea	XXXIV.	149
xanthodon, *Anton*	CXXXV.	839

	Plate.	Species.
xanthotricha, *Pfr.*	XXXI.	132
Xatartii, Farini	CXLVI.	943
Xystera, *Valenc.*	XLI.	185
Yorkensis, *Pfr.*	CXCV.	1372
Yulei, *Forbes*	CCV.	1447
Zafferina, Terver	CXLVIII.	960
zaleta, *Say*	CXIV.	622
zebra, *Pfr.*	XCII.	499
Zebuensis (*Caroc.*), Brod.	XXXI.	133
Zelandiæ, *Gray*	CXXIX.	780
Zelebori, *Pfr.*	CLXXXVIII.	1307
zeta, *Pfr.*	CXXXII.	808
Zeus, *Jonas*	IV.	17
Ziebetruli, *Albers*	CLXXXI.	1245
Ziegleri, *Schmidt*	CLX.	1063
zodiaca, *Férussac*	LXXXVII.	572
Zollingeri, *Pfr.*	CVIII.	605
zonalis, *Férussac*	XXII.	94
zonaria, *Linnæus*	XCII.	503
zonaria, Chemn.	XCII.	500
zonaria, Donavon	CLII.	988
zonaria, Pennant	CLII.	987
zonata, *Studer*	CLIII.	999
zonifera, *Sowerby*	IX.	4
Zonites, *Pfr.*	CIX.	613
zonula, Wood	LXXVIII.	412
zonulata, *Férussac*	LXXVI.	400
zosterophora, *Pfr.*	CXCIII.	1357

ERRATA.

Sp. 2. For *H. Batanica*—read *H. solubilis*.

Sp. 36. *H. Harfordii*—add authority, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1840, p. 123.

Sp. 127. For *H. Solarioides*, Reeve—read *H. Metcalfei*, Pfeiffer.

Sp. 179. *H. Caffra*—add authority, Férussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 9. A. f. 8.

Sp. 188. *H. Barclayana* is *Pupa pagodus*, Young.

Sp. 205. *H. lampas*—add authority, Müller, Verm. vol. ii. p. 12.

Sp. 209. *H. crassilabris*—add authority, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 111.

Sp. 228. *H. Spengleriana*—add authority, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1846, p. 111.

Sp. 254. *H. formosa*—add authority, Férussac, Prodrome, p. 67.

Sp. 308. Instead of Müller (not of Férussac)—read Férussac (not of Müller).

Sp. 335. *H. albicans*—add authority, Pfeiffer, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1849, p. 127.

Sp. 336. *H. clathratula*—add authority, Pfeiffer, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 67.

Sp. 379. *H. Shumacheriana*—add reference, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 70.

Sp. 428. *H. elegantissima*—add reference, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1849, p. 83; and synonyme, *H. pretiosa*, Albers.

Sp. 435. For *H. procumbens*, Gould—read *H. deliberata*, Benson, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Calcutta, 1836, p. 352, and the former as synonyme.

Sp. 456. *H. epixantha*—add reference, Zeitschrift für Malac. 1850, p. 70.

Sp. 461. *H. serrula*—add reference, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Calcutta, 1836, p. 352; and synonyme *H. Bensoni*, Busch.

Sp. 491 and 496.—Transpose descriptions, the shells having been exchanged in arranging the figures.

Sp. 551. For *H. stostoma*—read *H. otostoma*.

Sp. 585. For *H. calliostoma*, Ad. and Reeve—read *H. plasiata*, Chemnitz, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. p. 281. pl. 209. f. 2067–69.

Sp. 737. For *H. Cystis*—read *H. Cysis*.

Sp. 741. For *H. soluta*—read *H. solata*.

Sp. 795. For "(not of Benson)"—read (not of Gould).

Sp. 1000. *H. Carseolana*—add authority, Ferussac, Hist. Moll. pl. 41. f. 1.

Sp. 1077. *H. Cantiana*—For Cant's Helix, read The Kentish Helix.

Sp. 1245. For *H. Ziebetruli*—read *H. Liebetrui*.

Sp. 1331. *H. radiuscula*—alter reference to Symbola, vol. ii. p. 68.

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